"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Showers; variable winds.

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TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH
REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c.; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The special correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in London states that Mr. Fife, the designer of Shamrock, so closely guards the yacht that even her owner, Sir Thomas Lipton, was not permitted on board during the cup challenger's races with Britannia. The London press comments sharply again on Gen. Alger's record. His letter and that of President McKinley accepting his resignation as Secretary of War are referred to as good specimens of American humor. The heat in London, says THE TIMES's correspondent, is increasing. The demand for ice, however, is normal, the English public using little in comparison with the amount used here. The tone of the English press regarding the Transvaal situation is much more peaceful. The speech of Mr. Cecil Rhodes at Cape Town affirming that there is no chance of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal Republic was commented upon with satisfaction in England. The plenary session of the International Peace Conference yesterday placed the final seal upon the labors of the First Committee regarding the use of cruel engines of warfare. There was strong discussion regarding the so-called dum-dum bullets and explosives. Ambassador White defined the attitude of the United States. Admiral Dewey was the guest of the United States Minister at a banquet at Trieste. He made a laconic but interesting speech regarding the battle of Manila. He has cabled to Washington that the arrangements made for his official reception at the National capital are satisfactory to him. The greatest interest is felt in London in the university athletic contests, which occur to-day at the Queen's Club. The Yale-Harvard team is hopeful of victory.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

President Callaway of the New York Central Railroad paid an important visit yesterday to President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania system.

Electrical storms in the northern part of the State destroyed much property in Saratoga, Malone, Ogdensburg, and other places. Many fires are reported and one man was killed by lightning at Rosiere.

The appointment of Elihu Root as Secretary of War is regarded by leading Republicans in this city as practically assured. Senator Platt went to Washington yesterday to see President McKinley, presumably in relation to the matter.

President McKinley will probably appoint Secretary Alger's successor to-day, and it is generally believed that Elihu Root of this city will be the man. Mr. McKinley sent for Senator Platt, and had a conference with him at the White House last night concerning the appointment of the new Secretary.

Rioting continues in the streets of Cleveland, and yesterday dynamite was used on the Consolidated Car barns and a car in the street. Police Director Barrett says it is necessary to have troops to quell the riots, and at 6 o'clock last night the Naval Militia battalion assembled in its armory. The telephone linemen, polemen, and electricians of the Cuyahoga Company have gone on a strike in sympathy with the street car men.

Page 2.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday called on the District Attorneys of the counties included in the city to see that the ten-hour labor law is enforced.

The strike on the Metropolitan Street Railway Company showed further signs of disintegration yesterday. All the cars were running on schedule time without interruption.

The most interesting development on the Brooklyn strike yesterday was the arrest of President Rossiter on a charge of criminal libel preferred by A. L. Johnson. Mr. Rossiter pleaded not guilty, was released on bail, and will be given a hearing Thursday. Cars were running regularly yesterday, and little disorder was reported.

Before seven miles of the race between the Columbia and Defender had been sailed yesterday the main sheet block of the Defender gave way, rendering the sail unmanageable, and the yacht withdrew from the race. The Columbia followed her opponent into the harbor. When the accident occurred the Columbia was over one-eighth of a mile ahead, and had outsailed and outjockeyed the Defender. Repairs will be quickly made, and, if possible, the boats will go out for an informal race over the same course to-day.

Page 3.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll died suddenly of heart disease at his Summer home at Dobbs Ferry.

Halstead Compton of Plainfield was arrested for shooting a boy whom he detected in the act of stealing apples.

George M. Valentine, who wrecked the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, was taken to Trenton to serve his term of six years in State prison.

Justice Fitzgerald yesterday issued a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the members of the Municipal Assembly to pass the bond issue of $2,100,000 for the building of the new Hall of Records.

Page 4.

Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager, returned yesterday on the Cunard liner Lucania.

The striking freight handlers on the New York and New Haven piers returned to work yesterday afternoon, their demands having been granted. More Italians have been engaged by the Pennsylvania Road, including 350 from Trenton.

Page 5.

Many rescues were made last night during a fire in the five-story tenement at 341 East Ninetieth Street.

John W. Findley, the veteran stage driver of Eastern Pennsylvania and one of the most unique characters in that part of the country, is dead.

Taylor's Hotel at Jersey City has been sold to George W. Young, agent for the National Trust Company. The plans of the company in respect to the building have not been announced.

Page 6.

The new suspension bridge across Niagara River, connecting Lewiston, on the American side, and Queenston, on the Canadian, was formally opened to the public yesterday.

Page 7.

It is now said that Richard Croker will return to this country the first week in August, instead of the last, as was his intention.

Page 8.

A stiff southwest breeze sent the yachts on the Larchmont Club races yesterday bowling along at a goodly rate, and fast time was made. Colonia again won in her class and Syce in hers.

At the races at Brighton Beach yesterday Jockeys Odom and Mason were thrown in the first race. Odom's left hip was dislocated, and he may not be able to ride for weeks. Four favorites won in the races.

Page 12.

The seventieth birthday of Hakan Johansen was celebrated by his friends yesterday.

A number of patients in Bellevue had narrow escapes yesterday from death by drinking tea poisoned by the phosphorus from matches which had fallen into it. Only prompt medical attendance saved their lives.

President Potter of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank admitted that its affairs were in bad condition and the accounts much mixed. It is thought that the shareholders will not realize more than 80 per cent. of their investments.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Sunday up the Hudson: trips steamer City of Lowell. See adv.—Adv.

NEW YORK CENTRAL PLANS

President Callaway Visits Mr. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania.

NEW POLICY NOW OPERATIVE

Two Anthracite Properties to be Controlled—Tunnel Under the North River to Connect the Roads.

Important steps were taken yesterday in the advancement of the alliance between the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad systems. As President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania was at the New York Central's executive offices on the day of the formal vote for the Boston and Albany lease, and suggestive interest was incited thereby, so yesterday significance attached to the fact that President Callaway of the New York Central was visiting Philadelphia—an official return call. This trip of New York Central's chief executive to the Pennsylvania's headquarters was quietly enough conducted.

Mr. Callaway ran over to Philadelphia from his Summer home on the New Jersey shore. He was expected. Business of importance was transacted. The new co-operative New York Central-Pennsylvania policy is now operative. President Callaway's visit concludes details that practically perfect the deal through which William K. Vanderbilt's plans become dominant in the entire Eastern trunk line field.

Mr. Vanderbilt, having ended his fishing expedition in the North Woods, is energetically at business again. He has had a conference with his chiefs of staff. He has gone over reports treating of matters of large consequence. He has given new orders. He is ready to put extraordinary undertakings into operation. And the trip of President Callaway to Philadelphia plays an important part in the long-developing programme.

Plans having bearing on the project of an anthracite coal railroad combination are somewhat involved in matters of policy discussed yesterday in Philadelphia, but it can be stated upon authority that the much-mooted coal deal is still a good time distant. Its arrangement will be closer to next New Year's than to the present date. Other Eastern trunk line affairs do not hang upon it, nor are they handicapped by delay of it, as once seemed likely to be the case.

What is immediately accomplished is, indeed, a step toward the solution of the grave anthracite troubles, but in other ways it is much more important. Two at least of the anthracite properties are to come under the control of New York Central-Pennsylvania's Directors. The hand of Mr. Vanderbilt will show clearly in this, which it is agreed shall be one of the first of the significant corporation moves about to be made.

Another undertaking (closely guarded in the list of big corporation secrets) is the project of a tunnel under the North River directly connecting New York Central and Pennsylvania Railway tracks—a tunnel for which, it is intimated, franchise rights already exist. A New York Central-Pennsylvania authority speaks of them as "assured." The establishment and use of such a tunnel connection would be more than the token of actual alliance between the two greatest of Eastern trunk lines; it would signify revolution in Eastern trunk-line traffic.

New York terminal charges would be brought thus to a basis where New York as an exporting and importing port would occupy an advantageous situation never hitherto thought of, and there would be bearings upon New England traffic that in some ways might be controlling. Such a tunnel projected by Mr. Vanderbilt would meet all those transportation demands (and vastly more) for which the Poughkeepsie Bridge was theoretically intended. It was President Scott of the Pennsylvania, by the way, who originated the Poughkeepsie Bridge project. Through use of such a tunnel New England could have transportation connections improved incomparably. Time between New England and the South and Southwest would be greatly cut down.

It is believed that Mr. Vanderbilt will have another and especially important conference in New York early next week, coming on from Newport to meet, among others, President Cassatt with President Callaway. Following that meeting an official statement out of the ordinary may be made public—disclosing extraordinary New York Central developments.

COLT AUTOMATIC GUN TRIAL.

The British War Office Greatly Pleased with the Result.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 21.—The War Office is greatly pleased with the trial of the Colt automatic gun. The Duke of Cambridge and many military authorities and foreign attachés witnessed the trial.

The gun was tried at 200 yards, and made 100 consecutive hits in sixteen seconds.

CAPITALISTS ESCAPE TAXES.

Wealthy Citizens of Chicago Dodge Assessors by Living at Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Board of Assessors has determined to add to the tax lists personal property aggregating an estimated valuation of $10,000,000 by gathering in the wealthy citizens of Chicago, who, because of residing at hotels, have for years escaped assessment. Obstacles to this plan have been met with at the start, many hotel managers refusing to comply with the demands of deputies and to give out lists of the guests.

The Board of Review is compiling from the Chicago Blue Book and other sources of information a roster of those citizens living at the principal hotels of the city, and each person listed will be summoned to explain why he should not bear his share of taxation. A review of the assessment books of the southern region of town for last year shows that scores of names representing persons of wealth were omitted from the records.

MUST FILE THE CERTIFICATE.

Court Orders Secretary of State to Incorporate a Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—Supreme Court Justice Chester handed down a decision to-day granting a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Secretary of State McDonough to file the certificate of incorporation of Schoverling, Daly & Gales Company. The refusal of the Secretary was on the grounds that only one Director named in the certificate is a resident of this State, while the general corporation law, Section 29, provides that all corporations shall be managed by its Directors, at least two of whom shall be residents of this State.

Justice Chester finds that there is an apparent inconsistency between the provisions of Sections 4 and 29. In amending the law Section 29 was apparently overlooked.

"When two statutes are manifestly repugnant and tend to nullify each other," he says, "the older one must yield to and will be considered repealed by the later."

Section 4 is the latest, having been amended in 1895, and provides that a majority of the incorporators must be residents of this State. The Justice says "one of these sections refers to incorporators, the other two to Directors. If a Director for the first year must be an incorporator, the inconsistency between the sections is such that both cannot be given effect, as there manifestly cannot be a corporation with only a single resident incorporator, and at the same time with two resident Directors who are also incorporators.

Under Section 2 of the business corporation law it is not necessary that an incorporator be a Director, but it appears to him to be fairly inferred from this section that a Director for the first year must be an incorporator. In conclusion, he thinks Section 29 was repealed by implication by the subsequent amendment to Section 4.

LIGHTNING CAUSES DAMAGE.

Electrical Storms Destroy Buildings and Stock at Saratoga, Malone, and Other New York Towns.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 21.—A destructive thunderstorm raged in the Adirondacks early this morning. Two cottages were wrecked by lightning. At Watch Hill lightning struck the Hotel Adirondack and barn of the proprietor, George Cecil, killing two horses.

MALONE, N. Y., July 21.—The most severe electric storm in years occurred last night throughout Northern New York. The lightning was incessant for nearly four hours. Communication with the outside districts was badly crippled by the burning out of telegraph and telephone instruments. The station at St. Stanislaus, Province of Quebec, on the St. Lawrence and Albany Railway, of the New York Central line, was struck by lightning and burned. A tenement house south of Malone was badly damaged by an electric current, but the occupants were unharmed.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 21.—The heaviest electrical thunderstorm in years prevailed since midnight. Many places have been struck by lightning, and much damage done, especially in the country districts. Just before midnight several fires could be seen down the river, and to the east and south. Reports were received of fires in several neighboring villages. The weather is very close and oppressive, with indications of continual storms.

Lightning Kills a Man at Rosiere.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 21.—A dispatch from Rosiere, this county, says: "During a severe thunderstorm this morning John Radley, Jr., aged twenty-four, was struck and killed by lightning as he was crossing a field where he had been at work.

Storm Causes Damage in Vermont.

NEWPORT, Vt., July 21.—During a terrific electrical storm which prevailed for nearly three hours in this vicinity to-day, farm buildings owned by Jasper Horner, Joshua Sheldon, and Richard Cole, respectively, were struck by lightning and burned, causing a loss of $5,000. Several other buildings in this vicinity were struck by lightning.

NEWPORT KISSING BUG VICTIMS.

Mrs. Burden Cured by a Simple Remedy—Mrs. Grosvenor Still Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 21.—Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, who was bitten by a kissing bug Monday evening, and who has been under the care of a doctor, was to-day able to leave her cottage for the first time since the encounter. Mrs. Burden was bitten on the neck just below the chin, and the injured part became greatly swollen and the pain severe.

A simple remedy, a solution of alum, was at last tried, and not only reduced the swelling, but alleviated the pain. The cottagers are taking precautions against attack from the bug by wearing heavy veils in the evening.

Mrs. Rose Grosvenor, who was badly stung by a kissing bug during the early part of the week, is still confined to her cottage.

THE ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

Gov. Brady of Alaska Says He Will Be Unable to Attend.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 21.—Gov. Sayers received a letter to-day from Gov. John G. Brady of Alaska, stating that it would be impossible for him to attend the anti-trust conference to be held in St. Louis Sept. 20, as he will soon start on a trip down the Yukon River to St. Michael, and from there to the Seal Islands.

He expressed himself as in sympathy with the movement, and that trusts and great combinations of capital should be controlled by means of State legislation. He says that the people of Alaska have not suffered very much from trusts, except as to prices of certain staple commodities.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Secretary Hay Says the Commission Will Not Meet on Aug. 2.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Secretary of State Hay spoke very doubtfully this afternoon about the prospect of a successful outcome of the effort to bring the Alaska boundary question to an early settlement.

Until a short time ago, he said, there was little correspondence between London and Washington on the subject, but an increase of interest had been indicated by more frequent correspondence. It was different with Canada. From that direction the information might be more encouraging. It was evident, he added, that the International Commission would not be resumed at Quebec on Aug. 2. That did not mean that it would not be held later on, but the decision was one to be reached by the respective Chairmen, to whom had been left the duty of calling the commission together.

Should Senator Fairbanks and Sir Wilfrid Laurier learn that it would be desirable to meet again in the Fall they would call for the reassembling of the Commissioners.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 21.—It has been arranged between Senator Fairbanks and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, acting in behalf of the American and British Commissioners, that the commission will not meet Aug. 2.

The meeting will be postponed to a date not yet determined, but to be decided later on by mutual agreement.

GOLD IN WEI-HAI-WEI.

The British Sphere in China Assumes a New Importance.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 21.—Wei-Hai-Wei has never loomed large in public opinion. It has, in fact, been considered as a good deal of a white elephant. Suddenly, however, it has sprung into a position of importance from the discovery of gold in the British sphere.

There has been no rush in that direction yet.

WOUNDED WHALE GETS AWAY.

Seen Off Gloucester Harbor, a Whaling Steamer Gives Chase.

BOSTON, Mass., July 21.—"There she blows!" was the cry from the steamer Nickerson's bow this morning. The steamer was built for the Cape Cod whaling grounds, and the news that a white whale had been seen off Gloucester Harbor sent her up from Provincetown before the sun was up. Fifteen miles off Thatcher's Island, at about 5 o'clock, the lookout gave the warning. All hands tumbled out on deck, the dories were unslung, the harpoon gun was made ready, and the steamer headed for the white blotch tossing on the sea.

Cautiously the steamer drew upon the great white mons er nearly 40 feet in length. When but seventy-five yards off the gunner fired. The razor-edged harpoon flashed out and sank into the fleshy back. The sea was tossed into foam by the tail of the whale and into the churning froth the white body plunged.

For a long time the straining eyes of the crew saw no sign of their prey on the waters. Then a quarter of a mile out to sea she suddenly rolled up to the surface, her white side streaming blood, and her spouting fountains tinged with red. She had ridden herself of the lance, but was evidently badly wounded. Capt. Stickney gave chase to get within range again, but the race was vain. Miles out to sea the whale plunged under the waves and was lost to sight.

"Oh! Listen to the Band."
Hear, see, and enjoy, in the clean, cool, and comfortable Hudson River Day Line steamers.—Adv.

BRYAN A WEAK CANDIDATE.

Senator Morgan Does Not Believe He Could Be Elected—Better Take Somebody Else.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNISTON, Ala., July 21.—Senator John T. Morgan, whose recent alleged expressions regarding the candidacy of William J. Bryan have created so much comment among Washington politicians, has issued another statement, in which he modifies some portions of his former remarks and amplifies other portions to a certain extent. Senator Morgan says:

"It is hardly necessary for me to say that I am making war on nobody or that there is no deep and dark plot back of anything I have said or done. I am not in the habit of making war on Democrats, and if Mr. Bryan is nominated I shall be found supporting him with all the enthusiasm at my command.

"As for the delegation from this State, if the Democrats—the majority of them—think Mr. Bryan the best man to nominate, I will throw up my hat as high as the highest. I have said nothing that can fairly be construed as a fight against the brilliant Nebraskan or as a fight against any other of the many good Democrats who may or may not have Presidential aspirations.

"The ideas I have advanced are given solely for the purpose of contributing toward a Democratic victory. I want the party to win, if it can win without surrendering any of its principles.

"I have studied the Chicago platform in the light of Democratic history more than most men, and I have always maintained that it is the grandest presentation of the true principles of Democracy that has ever been made. I believe in every plank in that platform, and have always advocated it, not in a general way merely, but in every way looking to the enactment into law of any of its principles. The whole idea of my talk was that we ought to all get together and elect a President if we can.

"I find a lot of good Democrats—as good Democrats as anybody, as loyal, as earnest, and as true—who do not believe it is possible to win with Mr. Bryan as the nominee. Even those who are talking most enthusiastically for his nomination are inclined to take that view of it.

"Indeed, it is difficult to find a Democrat familiar with the situation throughout the country who believes Mr. Bryan has much of a chance for election.

"Now, some people may cry out against this talk as heresy, but if it is true that there is scarcely a chance to win with Mr. Bryan, I am sure it is not heresy on the part of other Democrats to look around and see if there is not some other man upon whom all Democratic elements might unite and, on the Chicago platform, elect him."

PROHIBITIONISTS NOMINATE.

Pennsylvania Men Name a State Ticket—Ask that Philippine Trouble Be Peacefully Adjusted.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The Prohibition State Convention was held here to-day and the following nominations were made: For State Treasurer, John M. Caldwell of Northumberland County; for Supreme Court Judge, Agib Ricketts of Luzerne County; for Superior Court Judge, H. L. Robinson of Fayette County.

The platform denounces the legalized traffic in intoxicating liquors; favors equal suffrage, regardless of sex; denounces the "political oligarchy which dominates and controls in all legislative and official affairs in this State"; demands that President McKinley prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors at canteens and post exchanges; denounces trusts, and calls upon the President to take "immediate action to secure the peaceable adjustment of the differences between our Government and the Filipinos, so that the loss of life and property and demoralization incident to the present conflict shall be speedily ended."

The Filipino plank provoked a long and warm debate. Some of the delegates construed it as an attack on the President, and contended that if it were adopted a false impression might go abroad that the Prohibitionists were disloyal to the Government at a time when every one should stand by the Administration. The plank was adopted, however, with only a few dissenting votes.

NEW LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCE.

Donation from Friends of Steamship Bourgogne Victims as a Prize for an Invention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—An interesting and impressive reminder of the disaster to the French steamer Bourgogne has been made by a recent communication, through the Department of State, of kinsfolk of the late Anthony Pollok and his wife, who perished when the Bourgogne was lost. Mr. and Mrs. Pollok were persons of large wealth, very well known in Washington society, and their death was sincerely regretted by a wide circle of appreciative friends.

Through diplomatic channels Mme. Gustave Paraf, Mme. Richelot, and Mme. Osthelmer, relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Pollok, living in Paris, transmitted to Secretary Hay, to be transferred to Charles J. Bell, trustee and manager of the Pollok estate in Washington, the sum of about $30,000, to be by Mr. Bell employed as he should deem well in obtaining the best life-saving appliance. Of this sum about $20,000 was directed to be given as a prize for the production of the invention, while the remainder is to be used to extending the information obtained through the competition.

The State Department has not mentioned this proposition and Mr. Bell has been making arrangements to advertise the proposal as directed by the ladies who thus desire to remember their lost friends. Mr. Bell is preparing the advertisement to be published to invite the attention of inventors, and when it is ready the story here related, together with some information about the people in whose memory this proposed benefaction is contemplated, will be given to the public.

PLANS FOR THE NEW CRUISERS.

Circulars Have Not Yet Been Sent to the Shipbuilders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The circulars to be sent to shipbuilders to acquaint them with the purposes of the Government in constructing the Denver type of cruisers, six in number, have not yet been issued by the Navy Department, although the advertisements for contracts are much delayed and there is a general desire to have the ships under way at once.

Congress authorized six sheathed protected cruisers of not less than 2,500 tons displacement each, and the Construction Board of the Navy Department decided that it would be feasible to get six ships of 3,100 tons each. Later on this displacement was extended to 3,200, and now it is intended that they shall have a trial displacement of 3,200 tons, and a load displacement of 3,400.

The delay is attributed, by some of the officers who are not of the Construction Board, to the unwieldy system that divides responsibility and distributes the right to dictate what a vessel intended for the navy shall be. Attention has been directed to the rapidity with which the three battleships of the Illinois type were planned and put in shape. A board was created to decide upon the battery the battleships should carry, and it got rid of the superposed turrets, as it was expected to do. Then, without the assistance of the Construction Board, the Secretary obtained from the Chief Constructor plans for the ships, required that the builders should begin work on them in 120 days after accepting the contracts, and when the ships were launched they answered exactly and admirably to all expectations formed of them, and are now approaching completion without having been tinkered with, at any time, by a naval Board of Construction, which is considered by some officers as a board of obstruction.

ROOT TO SUCCEED ALGER?

The President May Make the Appointment To-day.

SENDS FOR SENATOR PLATT

Confers with Him for an Hour at the White House—Mr. Platt Favored Gen. Greene.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A successor to Secretary Alger man be named by the President to-morrow. Without an announcement, official or unofficial, from anybody, it is the general belief among interested public men that Alger's successor will be Elihu Root of New York. The assertion that the Secretary may be named to-morrow is justified by the remark made to-night by Senator Platt after a visit to the White House and a conversation with the President.

While there has been no way of tracing the talk about Mr. Root to its origin, it grew rapidly yesterday, and this morning it seemed to have crowded all talk of other candidates out of conversation. The number of inquiries about him at the War Department yesterday and to-day showed that he was not so well known as many other men who had been suggested as likely to be appointed. Mr. Root has not been a frequent visitor to Washington with politicians, and most of the other men named for the place to be vacated by Alger have been seen here repeatedly.

During this morning the information was dropped at the War Department that Senator Platt had been asked to run over to Washington to confer with the President. This at once suggested the probability that Mr. Platt was to urge in person the selection of Gen. Francis V. Greene. But a member of the Cabinet who had some doubt about the accuracy of that statement suggested that, perhaps, another friend of Mr. Platt might be desired in place of Secretary Alger, and wondered whether Elihu Root would be a popular man, as he was considered by the President to be a very capable man and a strong Republican.

A Baltimore and Ohio train that reached Washington soon after 7 o'clock this evening brought Senator Platt, who stopped for a few minutes at the Arlington Hotel, and after reading a note left for him in a White House envelope, he went immediately across to the President's residence. For nearly an hour he remained with the President.

Upon coming away he was set upon for information, and responded with his customary discretion and reserve of language. He admitted that he had come at the request of the President, and to confer with him about the proposed selection of a Secretary of War from New York.

"Did you recommend a man?" was asked.

"Well, personally, you know, my preference is for Gen. Greene."

"Has the President decided to appoint Gen. Greene?"

"That I am not at liberty to say. Gen. Greene is an admirable man for the place."

"Then is it to be Mr. Root?"

"I must be excused from saying anything about the choice of the President. When the President has decided he will announce the man. I think we shall know about it to-morrow."

Further efforts to coax from Mr. Platt direct information was unavailing. Dashing reporters off his bows as he headed toward the side entrance of the Arlington Hotel, he got aboard a street car going to the Baltimore and Ohio station, and little more than an hour after his arrival was on his way back to New York.

The probable selection of a lawyer is taken at the War Department as indicating the settled preference of the President for a Secretary equipped with legal knowledge. But many officers of experience regret that the search has not been for a civilian or a military man of administrative experience.

"There is no more need of a lawyer in the War Department," said an army veteran this afternoon, when the talk about Mr. Root was general and his selection began to look imminent, "than there is of a lawyer at the head of the Pension Bureau. There is a law department in the War Department with a most excellent lawyer, Gen. Liebs, at the head of it. It is ready and able to advise the Secretary on all points of law, and if he wishes another adviser, there is a law office over which the Attorney General presides, and that is at the service of the Secretary. If the President could find a man like Col. Lamont, a civilian who knew how to deal with business and men, he would be much better for the War Department than a lawyer, however accomplished."

That the President is resolved to make the appointment acceptable to Senator Platt there is no doubt among those who have discussed it to-day. New York, it is urged by a prominent Administration man, should be represented in the Cabinet. While the President desires to have a successor to Alger who will invite confidence in the War Department, he also wishes to prepare by this selection to advance party interests in the Empire State. Mr. Root is presented to him as a good organization man who is not objectionable to many of those who object to Platt.

It is not doubted by officers of experience that any of the New York men who have been mentioned as possible successors to Alger can succeed in comparison with Alger. "To follow a man who has been a good Secretary," said a well-known civil officer, "would be trying. To take up the work of the department after Alger is to enter upon a path of glory. Whether it be Root or Greene, he must increase the efficiency and popularity of the War Department."

Secretary Alger has abandoned the intention he entertained of quitting as soon as Mr. Meiklejohn arrived, and has concluded to discharge all of the duties as Secretary of War until the date set for his resignation, Aug. 1. Acting upon this determination, he went over to the Cabinet meeting at 11 o'clock to-day, taking with him a number of routine matters.

BELIEVE IT WILL BE ROOT.

His Appointment to Succeed to the War Portfolio Regarded by Local Republicans as Assured.

The appointment of Elihu Root as Secretary of War is regarded by leading Republicans in this city as practically assured. This in spite of the fact that until yesterday Senator Platt was backing Gen. Francis V. Greene for the place.

It was said by Platt Republicans yesterday that Mr. Root's selection would be eminently satisfactory to the organization. Mr. Platt went to Washington on a morning train, apparently on a hurry call, and it was authoritatively stated that he had gone to urge the elevation of Mr. Root to the place to be vacated by Gen. Alger. Nevertheless there is a disposition to doubt that Mr. Root's appointment, if made, will be altogether to Senator Platt's liking. Local Republicans recall the time, not long since, when Mr. Root and the Senator were far from friendly politically, and, though of late Mr. Root has been a good enough organization man, they say that he is not the sort of party man the Senator would pick out if he had the choice entirely in his own hands.

Among these there is an idea that the suggestion of Mr. Root's name came from the President, and that Mr. Platt accepted it because he saw he could do nothing else.

It is known that when Secretary Alger's resignation first was announced, Mr. Platt put forward Gen. Francis V. Greene for the candidature of the New York State organization. The change by which the Senator yesterday went to Washington in the interest of Mr. Root is explained on the ground that Gen. Greene was Mr. Platt's first thought when he assumed that a military man or a business man was wanted. When he found that the President was determined to appoint a lawyer, it is said, Mr. Platt immediately suggested Mr. Root.

On account of the closeness of the relations existing between Mr. Root and Gov. Roosevelt there will be a general tendency to attribute his selection to the Governor. There is excellent basis, however, for the belief that Gov. Roosevelt joined with Senator Platt in recommending Gen. Greene. At that time, like the Senator, he supposed that the President would appoint a military man. Had he known that Mr. Root would be a possibility, it is not doubted that the Governor would have been his enthusiastic backer.

Mr. Root was not at his law office in the Mutual Life Building yesterday, and it was stated there that he was at his Summer home, at Southampton, L. I.

FORAKER ON ALGER'S ACTION.

Says the Secretary Was Not the Object Aimed At by Critics, but that the President Was Meant.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21.—Senator Joseph Benson Foraker paid his respects to the National Administration to-day for the first time since he made some bitter references to the fate of Col. Harry Clay Egbert at the unveiling of the tablet at Fort Thomas, on July 1. Senator Foraker said, in speaking of Alger's resignation:

"I think, under the circumstances, it was a wise step for Gen. Alger to take. While I think he has, no doubt, made some mistakes, yet I know his intentions have been good, and that he has been, in the main, very unjustly criticised. I happen to know, as do all others who have been much about Washington, that most of the important matters on account of which Gen. Alger has been attacked, have been matters in which he acted with the approval and by the direction of the President. Throughout the war and subsequently he was almost constantly in conference with the President, submitting to him all important matters, and, of course, being governed by the President in regard to them.

"The attacks upon Gen. Alger evidently have been intended for the President, and I do not believe that Gen. Alger's resignation will stop them. No matter who succeeds him, there will be mistakes in the future, as there have been in the past, and there will be attacks and criticisms and complaints. Such has been and always will be the case. But Alger will be out and free from future assaults, and I very much doubt if hereafter they will be confined to his successor. Emboldened by the success in driving Alger out of the Cabinet, the enemies of the Administration will hereafter strike higher, and aim directly at the President himself. But, of course, all this is speculation."

In speaking of the action taken on the correspondents' "round robin," Mr. Foraker said:

"I have no doubt of the truth of all the correspondents say in their round robin, and conceding the truth of their statements, I think it was all right for them to let us know the real facts as to what has been transpiring in the Philippines. It is idle to say such a communication will be ignored. It has not been ignored, and will not be. On the contrary, the Administration has alreadwy corrected the abuses of which the correspondents complain."

LONDON PRESS ON ALGER.

His Letter and That of the President Quoted as Specimens of American Humor.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 21.—The London press in discussing the resignation of Gen. Alger expresses no love for the ex-Secretary. In fact, the tone adopted is that of sharp criticism and sarcastic allusion. His letter and that of President McKinley are freely quoted and are referred to as good specimens of American humor.

Among those prominent in diplomatic and official life in America the English press mentions Ambassador Porter, Attorney General Griggs, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin as possible successor of Gen. Alger.

SPEECH OF CECIL RHODES.

No Probability of War with the Transvaal—English Press More Peaceful in Tone.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 21.—The tone of the English press regarding the Transvaal situation is much more peaceful. The excitement which was everywhere apparent a week ago is unquestionably dying out.

The report of Cecil Rhodes's speech at Cape Town has been received in London with satisfaction. His statement that there would be no hostile action on the part of England is supported by public sentiment here.

CAPE TOWN, July 21.—In the course of his reply to an address of welcome at Claremont yesterday evening, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, formerly Premier of Cape Colony, declared that there was not the slightest chance of the breaking out of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal Republic.

HEAT INCREASES IN LONDON.

Demand for Ice Only Normal—Statement of a Dealer.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 21.—The weather has become frightfully distressing. The thermometer registered 91 in the shade to-day. The record for London for July 21 was 96 in 1876.

In spite of the heat the demand for ice is only normal. Iced drinks, so common in the United States, are hardly known here. London's supply of ice from Norway amounts to about 200,000 tons a year. The largest ice dealer in London said to me to-day:

"England will never approach America in the consumption of ice. The private house supply is not worth cultivating. I depend upon the butchers, fishmongers, and publicans."

ENGLAND'S NAVAL PROGRAMME

Still to Maintain Equality with France and Russia—To Send a Naval Attache Here.

LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Commons to-day, discussing the shipbuilding vote, the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that there had been no change in the policy of foreign Governments, and so there was nothing to induce the British Government to change theirs, which was to maintain equality with the fleets of Russia and France, in whose programmes, however, he saw no menace to England.

Alluding to the use of electricity in the navy, Mr. Goschen said:

"Both the United States and Japan are now naval powers sufficiently important to make us think we ought to have a Naval Attaché in those countries. As Attaché to the Embassy at Washington we are going to appoint an officer especially competent to deal with electrical matters."

Loan on a Chicago Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A loan of $250,000 for five years, at 5 per cent., was made on the Tremont Hotel property by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company to the Couch heirs, the owners. The property has a frontage of 160 feet on Lake Street and 180 feet on Dearborn. The deed is signed by Caroline E. Couch, Elizabeth G. Couch, Ira J. Couch, Caroline C. Worley, Martha H. Hubbard, and Ira Couch.

Colorado Mining Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 21.—The Isabella Gold Mining Company, of which N. B. Williams is President, has begun suit against the Orphan-Bell Company for $200,000 to $300,000 damages. The Orphan-Bell's Buena Vista claim crosses the Isabella's four claims. The damage demanded is for ore alleged to have been wrongfully extracted from an Isabella vein crossing the Buena Vista claim.

Muenchener, Bottled at the Brewery.
$1.25 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Mail orders or telephone, 164 W'sburgh. Otto Huber Brewery, Brooklyn.—Adv.

DYNAMITE IN CLEVELAND

Attempts Made to Blow Up Car Barns and Street Car.

NAVAL MILITIA IN READINESS

Police Director Barrett Says Military Must Be Called Out—Telephone Men Strike in Sympathy.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21.—An attempt was made to blow up a street car with dynamite at 9:30 o'clock this evening. The car was in Euclid Avenue returning to the Lake View barns when a terrific explosion occurred under the wheels at Anndale Avenue, opposite the residence of Henry A. Everet, President of the Big Consolidated Street Railway Company. The car was nearly jolted from the track, but was not stopped. The half dozen passengers on board were badly frightened, but none of them was injured. No damage was sustained by the car, and it proceeded on its journey. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

About the same time, in Pearl Street, on the South Side, three non-union street railway men who had left the Holmden Avenue barns to purchase tobacco were pursued by a howling mob. One of the fugitives fired a revolver, but hit no one, and the bullet passed through a large plate-glass window across the street. The street car men sought refuge in a store just as the police arrived and charged into the crowd, scattering it quickly. In the confusion a number of women who were in the crowd were thrown down, and a little girl was struck with a policeman's club and severely bruised.

Early this morning a dynamite bomb was thrown upon the roof of the Big Consolidated Street Railway Company's barn at Lake View. A jagged hole two feet square was torn in the roof and many windows were shattered. A Wade Park Avenue car, which stood directly beneath the hole, was also wrecked, the roof of the car being torn off by the explosion. The wildest excitement prevailed among the men in the barn. The explosion was heard for blocks, and hundreds of people ran to the scene. No one was injured. The shock was such as to cause the ground to tremble, and it seemed for a few moments as if the barn would fall.

It is not known who committed the deed, but the police suspect two men who were seen about the building acting in a suspicious manner. In the excitement attending the explosion they were, however, successful in getting away.

It was not until late this morning that the immense

NO EVIDENCE OF A STRIKE

All Metropolitan Cars Run on Schedule Without Hindrance.

MR. PARSONS STILL TALKING

Predicts a General Strike, and Says 100,000 Laboring Men Will March to the City Hall.

The strike on the electric lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company showed further signs of disintegration yesterday. While the leaders of the movement talked to prove their contention that it was a success and to keep up the courage of the malcontents whom they have induced to quit work, the officers of the company declared that many of the strikers have returend to work, and that the car service on all lines was uninterrupted.

It was further said that scores of men who have lost their places on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system through the strike on the other side of the East River, have applied for work at the car barns of the Metropolitan Company. None of these obtained employment, however, as the local company refused to give up the vacant places to outsiders, as long as there was a chance of their own men returning to work.

Throughout the day and night, the utmost peace and quiet reigned along all the lines in the system, and the motormen and conductors who remained loyal were not subjected to any of the petty annoyances that marked the two preceding days. The only untoward incident of the day was the placing by some unknown person of a piece of wire in the conduit of the Fourth Avenue line at Thirty-eighth Street. Fortunately the wire touched the rail which carries the current before a car came along, and a vivid flash gave ample warning of the danger.

The night reports made to the police from the various car barns and station houses indicated that cars were moving on schedule time, and that no efforts were being made to obstruct traffic or assault the crews. A few arrests were made for stone throwing and disorderly conduct, but, as a rule, the police had nothing to do.

In the police courts yesterday a number of men were held in heavy bail for interfering with motormen and placing obstructions on car tracks. The six men who attempted to abduct J. Rice, a motorman on the Madison Avenue line on Thursday night, were held in $2,000 bail each for examination on Tuesday in the Centre Street Court. Charles Heckler, the young man who displayed placards along the Second Avenue line on Thursday night, was arraigned before Magistrate Zeller and held in $1,500 bail for trial.

President Vreeland remained away from his office in the Cable Building, and the attendants were unable or unwilling to say where he was. C. E. Warren, Mr. Vreeland's secretary said that not only were all the company's lines running on full time, but that many men who had left the company's service because of the intimidation of the more active strikers had applied to the various Division Superintendents for reinstatement. In most cases, he said, these men had been put to work again. When asked whether the company would prosecute the men who assaulted motormen and conductors, Mr. Warren replied that it would.

General Master Workman Parsons, undismayed by the overwhelming evidence of the failure of the effort to tie up the Metropolitan system or any part of it, issued statements galore throughout the day. In his first he reviled Chief Devery, and declared that the police acted as if they were ashamed to perform their duty. He also said that steps would be taken to organize a parade of 100,000 laboring men, who would march to the City Hall and inform Mayor Van Wyck that they would hold him personally responsible for the defeat of the strikers.

W. H. H. Webster of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration called on Mr. Parsons in the afternoon and offered the services of the board for the settlement of the trouble, which offer Mr. Parsons accepted on behalf of the men. After Mr. Webster's visit Mr. Parsons became prophetic and made another statement, in the course of which he said: "This movement is only in its infancy. There will be a general strike of organized labor before long, and it will include all trades."

President Bernard J. York of the Police Board said that apparently the strikes in this borough and in Brooklyn were on their last legs. When asked if the board would permit the parade of laboring men, who, according to General Master Workman Parsons, are to make a demonstration in favor of the strikers on the electric roads, he said: "No one has applied for a permit. What action will be taken I can't say until the time comes."

At the office of Chief Devery it was said that there had been no change in the police arrangements and that none was in contemplation. Men who had been on duty since early Wednesday morning, it was said, were relieved so that they might get a chance to rest, but the strength of the guard at the stables and along the streets through which the electric lines run was not diminished.

MAYOR AND THE TEN-HOUR LAW

At the Suggestion of Labor Men He Directs District Attorneys to See It Is Enforced.

Mayor Van Wyck has called on the District Attorneys of the counties included in the City of New York to see that the ten-hour labor law is enforced. This he has done at the suggestion of John C. Donnelly, Secretary of the Building Trades Section of the Central Federated Union. Secretary Donnelly addressed to the Mayor, under date of yesterday, the following communication:

I am instructed to inform you that at the last regular meeting of the Building Trades Section of the Central Federated Union the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Be it resolved—That the Governor of the State and His Honor the Mayor be earnestly requested to enforce the ten-hour labor law now on the statute book of the State."

I hope you will give this you immediate attention.

To this the Mayor promptly made the following reply:

I am in receipt of your letter inclosing a copy of a resolution requesting the enforcement of the ten-hour labor law, adopted by the Building Trades Section of the Central Federated Union.

Violations of this law are, by the terms of the Penal Code, punishable as criminal offenses, and complaints of violations of this law should be brought to the attention of a Magistrate, the Grand Jury, or the District Attorney of the County where the offense is committed.

As the District Attorney is the officer charged with the immediate enforcement of the criminal laws, I have forwarded a copy of your communication to the District Attorney of each county contained within the City of New York, for his attention, and with the request that he communicate with you, and if the evidence you present is sufficient to warrant criminal prosecution, that he bring the same to the attention of the Grand Jury, or a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

At the same time the Mayor addressed to the District Attorneys of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties a letter, of which the following is a copy:

I inclose to you herewith a copy of a communication this day received by me from John C. Donnelly, Secretary of the Building Trades Section of the Central Federated Union, in relation to the enforcement of the ten-hour labor law.

As this law is enforcible through the criminal courts, I bring this matter to your attention with the request that you communicate with Mr. Donnelly, and if the evidence he presents is sufficient to warrant criminal prosecution, that you bring the same to the attention of the Grand Jury or a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

This is the first action taken by the Mayor in connection with the surface railway troubles. Tammany leaders denied yesterday that it was inspired by the threats against that organization that have been made by General Master Workman Parsons and other labor leaders because of the failure of the municipal administration to side with the strikers.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—State Factory Inspector John Williams said this morning: "This office will attend to all complaints regarding the enforcement or non-enforcement of the labor laws. The complaint that the ten-hour law is not enforced by the New York trolley companies was received from Michael Kelly by Assistant Factory Inspector O'Brien yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Kelly was directed at once to furnish the office with specific evidence of the violations of the law charged against the trolley companies. The matter is in charge of Assistant O'Brien, who will attend to the investigation of the matter."

Trophy Book

Illustrating OVER ONE HUNDRED PRIZE CUPS and pieces pertaining to every kind of Aquatic and Field Sporting Event, made in distinctive patterns in both Sterling Silver and Gold and Silver Plate. For a copy address the

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THE STRIKE IN BROOKLYN.

President Rossiter Arrested on a Charge of Criminal Libel—A. L. Johnson Complainant.

The most interesting development in the strike situation in Brooklyn yesterday was the arrest of President Clinton V. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company on the complaint of Albert L. Johnson, former head of the Nassau Road, which is now a part of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, who charged Mr. Rossiter with criminal libel. Mr. Rossiter was taken into custody about 1 P. M. by Court Officer Howard, attached to the Adams Street Court, where Magistrate Brenner issued the warrant. Mr. Rossiter pleaded not guilty to the charge, and after the postponement of the examination till next Thursday, he was paroled in the custody of his lawyer, John L. Wells.

The arrest has grown out of a bitter feeling between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Rossiter, incident to the strike. The leading element among the strikers has been the body of Nassau employes from the beginning. They have been much dissatisfied with their treatment under President Rossiter's administration, and have contrasted it with that of the Johnson administration in terms highly favorable to the latter. On Wednesday last Mr. Rossiter gave an audience to some newspaper men, and in various afternoon papers of that day he was quoted as connecting Mr. Johnson's name with that of the dynamiters who blew up the pillars of the elevated railroad at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street early Wednesday morning. It was on the strength of these articles that Mr. Johnson brought his action.

Mr. Johnson's complaint, which was filed on Thursday, is based on statements alleged to have been made by Mr. Rossiter to John Weldon, a reporter, who made an affidavit before Magistrate Brenner yesterday that he had correctly reported the interview with Mr. Rossiter. In this interview Mr. Rossiter was quoted as saying: "Mr. Albert Johnson is the leader of those men," meaning the dynamiters; and Col. Williams, the President's secretary, was quoted as saying: "We understand that one of these men," (meaning the dynamiters, "is close to Mr. Albert Johnson," to which Mr. Rossiter replied, according to the complaint, "Well, that is a matter for the police."

When Mr. Rossiter and his counsel, Mr. Wells, put in their appearance at the Adams Street Court Mr. Wells told Magistrate Brenner that his client was ready for an immediate examination.

A plea of not guilty was entered for Mr. Rossiter, and he was paroled in the custody of his lawyer, the examination being set down for Thursday at 9 A. M. The lawyers for Mr. Johnson say they have not yet decided whether civil action will also be brought.

Mr. Rossiter declined yesterday to say anything on Mr. Johnson's move against him. Mr. Wells, his lawyer, said: "The whole move is regarded by the officials here as ludicrous or vexatious. I believe that when the case comes up on Thursday it will be ended right there. These people cannot hope to sustain their allegations, and there is no chance that Mr. Rossiter will be bound over to the Court of Special Sessions or the Grand Jury. I was present when the interview took place on which this action is based. There were, I should think, about ten newspaper men there, besides several others.

"Mr. Rossiter did not say that Albert L. Johnson was the leader of the dynamiters. He did not mention his name at all in connection with the explosion. He simply spoke interchangeably of 'the Nassau men' and 'Mr. Johnson's men,' but he said nothing that would imply that Mr. Johnson was implicated with the dynamiters. I know that he never even associated Mr. Johnson in his mind with the people who blew up the elevated pillars."

THE ARRAIGNMENT OF CASEY.

Thomas J. Casey, formerly a division Superintendent of the Nassau Road, under Albert L. Johnson, who was arrested on Thursday on the complaint of Homer C. Dean, a car starter in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who charged that Casey had tried to interfere with him while he was acting as motorman on a trolley car at Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, was arraigned before Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Court yesterday morning. His examination resulted in his being bound over to the Court of Special Sessions.

Albert L. Johnson, his former employer, was present, and testified to Mr. Casey's good character.

Homer C. Dean and Gus Culsdorf testified that on the occasion set forth in Dean's affidavit Casey had been present, and had used violent language toward Dean. Dean said that Casey exclaimed to him: "If I had you off the car I would make a man out of you," and called him a scab. He did not accuse Casey of throwing stones at him. The technical charge on which the defendant was arraigned was the assembling with intent to disturb the public peace and commit crime.

Patrolman Ayres of the Fifth Precinct, Manhattan, testified that he was at the place in question at the time Casey was alleged to have committee his offense, and did not see the defendant in the crowd. He said that if there had been a breach of the peace he would have seen it and would have made an arrest.

Albert L. Johnson was called to the stand and said that he had known Mr. Casey over twenty-five years. He testified to his high reputation, and said Casey had saved several thousand dollars which he, Johnson, was keeping for him.

Magistrate Brenner decided to hold the defendant for Special Sessions and fixed the bail at $500, which Richard Whalen, the contractor, who bailed Casey out when he was arrested, promptly furnished.

ALLEGED DYNAMITERS ARRAIGNED.

The Adams Street Court had another case of interest in connection with the strike yesterday. Eugene O'Hara and the twenty other men who were held on the charge of conspiring to blow up the elevated pillars at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street were arraigned in the morning before Magistrate Brenner, and Eugene V. Brewster appeared for them. Assistant District Attorney Kellogg asked for a further adournment. He said that the police were collecting evidence and had their case not quite prepared.

"I object to any adjournment," said Mr. Brewster. "These men are innocent, and several of them, who have wives and families depending on them, have been in jail since their arrest. They should be given a hearing at once."

Capt. Reynolds declared that his men were very busy, and expected to have important information on the case, which they might get in a few minutes or might get in a day or two. The hearing was put off until 2 P. M., when Capt. Reynolds again appeared and said that his men had not been able to get the evidence they wanted. The case was thereupon further postponed until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Detective Francis A. Foster of the Central Office was shot in the right leg last night while arresting a striker at Seventh Avenue and Fifth Street, Brooklyn. He is at a loss to account for the shooting, which was done by some one in the crowd at the time of the arrest. The wound is a slight one.

John Condon of 1,671 Eighth Avenue, and Paul Boynes of 438 Prospect Avenue were the men Foster was after when he was shot. They were arrested, but they are not charged with the shooting.

STREET CAR SERVICE REGULAR.

The day's traffic on the trolley lines was about as on the previous day, and the cars were run on pretty full schedules, except on the Nassau lines.

The proportion of cars run during the day, according to a statement from the office of the General Superintendent of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was about 95 per cent. An approximately normal headway on all the lines save those of the Nassau branch of the system was maintained until nightfall, it was reported. At night the Fifth Avenue, Fifteenth Street, and Hicksville Street lines were tied up entirely, and there was somewhat of a slow-down in the general traffic.

The strikers still declared that their outlook was a bright one and that victory was their expectation. District Master Workman Pines reported that the meetings of the Knights of Labor, which he and General Master Workman Parsons covered on Thursday night and early yesterday morning, had adduced plenty of evidence that the strikers were prepared to stand firm.

It was said at Granada Hall that some thirty-five new men had deserted the company's employ yesterday for the side of the strikers. Mr. Pines reiterated his statement that all the trolley employes would be out soon. Mr. Rossiter said yesterday that he needed only 800 more men. He estimates that the company has lost some $55,000 up to date through the strike.

One of the original committee of five which first waited on Mr. Rossiter with the table of grievances, J. Mackenzie, said yesterday that the strike had disgusted the railroad men with the present administration. "You know," he said, "that 95 per cent. of our men are Democrats. Well, today a committee has gone to the Democratic leader in every district, representing us, and compelled him to take our names off the primary rolls. That's the way we will get back at this administration."

The strikers of the Ridgewood division held a meeting last night in Labor Lyceum, on Willoughby Avenue, at which a resolution was passed censuring the District Attorney and Common Council for not enforcing the ten-hour law. Speeches were made denouncing Tammany Hall, ex-Mayor Grant, Mayor Van Wyck, Chief Devery, and other city officials.

SAYS ROSSITER OWNS POLICE.

E. V. Murtaugh of the committee of five who called on Mr. Rossiter declared that Mr. Rossiter was the owner of the police force of New York, and that Chief Devery had sent his men "to kill, knock down, and massacre every man among the strikers."

Mr. Hayes of the Canarsie branch, who described himself as "one of the five vagrants who were arrested at the instigation of the company," said: "Mayor Van Wyck could have stopped the strike within twenty-four hours and would have done so had he not been a stockholder in the company." Mr. Hayes also declared that ex-Mayor Grant was one of the largest stockholders in the company. He made a strong speech advising the men to get together and work against Tammany Hall.

All those at the meeting was asked to use their influence to keep people from riding on the cars of the company.

Bartlet Wright declared that the ten-hour law was being violated every day in New York, and that there was no call for the police or the Seventh Regiment to enforce the law.

The engineers' union of the elevated railroad was denounced as the "aristocrats of labor," who were too selfish to jeopardize their positions for the cause of labor.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Rumor.

It was reported in Brooklyn yesterday that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was negotiating for the purchase of the Coney Island and Brooklyn lines, which are the only ones in the borough independent of its control. The report could not be confirmed, but a Brooklyn Rapid Transit Director said last night that he did not think any such steps had been taken. He said it was possible that certain stockholders in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had been endeavoring to buy up stock in the independent road.

A Havana Opinion of the Strike.

HAVANA, July 21.—La Discusion, referring editorially to-day to the street car strike in Brooklyn says: "If America were just out of a similar war to that in which Cuba has been engaged and were in the same condition to which the war and the intervening nation has brought us, would there have been other than there is here at present? Judging from the conduct of the Americans, the intemperance of the soldiers, and the outrageous deeds they have committed throughout the country, we cannot help believing that matters would have been much worse. No one can be surprised at the desire to be free from such a people."

SUMMONS FOR JAMES T. HYDE.

The National Horse Show Official Accused of Perjury by Charles F. Bates.

Charles F. Bates, the well-known horseman, accompanied by his counsel, David Newberger, yesterday afternoon visited the Centre Street Police Court and obtained from Magistrate Mott a summons for James T. Hyde, the Assistant Secretary of the National Horse Show Association, whom Mr. Bates charges with perjury. Magistrate Mott said to Lawyer Newberger that no result would issue a warrant if the proof were presented before him at the hearing on the summons.

An action was recently brought in the City Court, wherein Mr. Bates was complainant and Mr. Hyde defendant. Mr. Bates asked for judgment for $700 for the care and maintenance of a saddle pony named Diavolessa. The court decided in Mr. Bates's favor, and gave him judgment for the amount asked. In his answer to the complaint filed against him, Mr. Hyde swore that he was not the owner of Diavolessa, and consequently not responsible for its keep.

To Magistrate Mott Lawyer Newberger said that he was prepared to offer proof that Mr. Hyde had showed the horse in question at both the New York and Long Branch Horse Shows, exhibiting it under his own name, well knowing the rule that all horses must be entered by the bona fide owner. Mr. Newberger also said that he and Mr. Bates had in their possession a number of letters from the defendant in the City Court action, showing him to be the owner of the pony. Upon these statements the summons was issued, returnable next Monday at 10 A. M.

At Mr. Hyde's office, 19 East Twenty-third Street, everything was quiet last night. The janitor of the building said that everybody connected with the National Horse Show Association had gone for the day. The Directory does not give Mr. Hyde's town address.

ANTHRAX KILLS HUMAN BEINGS.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 21.—The epidemic of anthrax prevailing among the cattle on the Island of Gothland is spreading in a most alarming manner. Forty parishes have become infected, and deaths of human beings who had contracted the disease are recorded.

The military manoeuvres which were to have been held in West Gothland have been countermanded. Soldiers have been stationed to guard the roads in the infected districts, with orders to prevent people leaving their homes.

Atlantic City Hotel Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 21.—Fisher's Hotel at the inlet was destroyed by fire late tonight. The loss to the proprietor, Charles W. Fisher, is $5,000, partly insured. There were only three guests in the hotel, one of them John Wills of New York. They lost all their belongings. The fire, which was of mysterious origin, started in the store room.

Street Cars Stalled in the Bronx.

Something happened to the machinery in the power house of the Union Railway Company at West Farms last night, and from 10:30 o'clock until midnight the cars all over the Bronx were practically stalled. Repairs were finally effected and traffic resumed.

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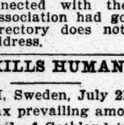

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FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

DEFENDER HAS A MISHAP

Was Far Behind Columbia When Main Sheet Block Gave Way.

THEY MAY RACE AGAIN TO-DAY

Messrs. Iselin and Duncan Willing to Make Another Trial—Newport Cottagers Watch the Boats.

NEWPORT, July 21.—Better racing conditions to ultimately determine the respective merits of the Columbia and Defender could hardly have been imagined than those which prevailed to-day for the first race between the boats, under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing Association. But unfortunately within thirty minutes after the two big sloops had crossed the line at Brenton's Reef Lightship the Defender met with an accident which made her mainsail unmanageable for racing purposes, and she was compelled to abandon the fight, which would have gladdened the heart of any yachtsman.

A fine fifteen-knot racing breeze was blowing as the Defender and Columbia left the harbor for the contest. They got away promptly, the course being triangular, to a stakeboat off Point Judith, thence to a mark off West Island, and back to the starting line at Brenton's Reef Lightship and repeat, the total distance being about forty-six miles. In one-half hour's sailing, before the accident to the Defender occurred, it was demonstrated that the result would be a victory for the Columbia and all questions as to the ability of the new champion of America in a whole sail breeze would be practically settled.

At the start, Capt. Barr on the Columbia, had much the better of the jockeying. Although the Defender was apparently fifty yards ahead of her rival when the starting signal was blown, the new boat slipped across 26 seconds ahead and to windward. She went over the line only 4 seconds after the echoes of the Sultana's whistle had died away. Both boats took a long tack out to sea, the Columbia slowly eating her way to weather, and when they came about to port tack she had gained about 15 seconds and had left the Defender over an eighth of a mile astern.

Then came the accident that ended the day's sport, with the boats tearing through the water at over ten miles an hour. The Defender set her working topsail, and probably this increase of canvas was too much for her gear, for the steel link to which the blocks of the main sheet were fastened gave way, thus rendering her mainsail unmanageable and causing her main sheet block to give way also, and she immediately abandoned the race. Under foresails the Defender soon after stood in for her moorings, while the Columbia continued to the mark off Point Judith, and rounded it at 12:15:51, covering the seven miles of windward work in one hour and forty-seven seconds. In view of the accident, Mr. Iselin proceeded no further in the race, and followed the Defender up the bay.

When the racers reached their anchorages in the harbor a consultation was held and the committee of the Newport Yacht Racing Association announced there would be no contest to-morrow under the auspices of the association because the majority of the members desired to accompany the thirty-footers to Potter's Cove for the Rhode Island Yacht Club regatta. Mr. Duncan was ready and willing to take the Defender out for a brush with the Columbia whenever an opportunity was offered, and after communicating with the Herreshoffs and learning that a new steel link could be forged for the main boom tackle immediately, and would probably be ready in the morning, he said that if the link reached Newport early enough to-morrow he would be ready to go out again at once. It is understood that this arrangement is satisfactory to Mr. Iselin, and that if the Defender is in shape the boats will go down the bay and try conclusions over the course they started on to-day. The race will not be under the management of the association, as they gave notice that further contests for their prizes are deferred until Saturday, July 29.

At a late hour to-night it is foggy and hazy in Narragansett Bay, but the hot sun is depended upon to burn away the mist early to-morrow morning, and the conditions which prevailed to-day are hoped for. Any contest to-morrow will be informal, but it will be as much a test as if the racers were battling for the prizes of the association. Mr. Duncan seems confident that the new link for the Defender will be finished in time, and that the boats will be able to go outside for a trial of speed.

Nearly every member of the cottage colony was out to see the race, either following the contestants on yachts or watching it from the Ocean Drive. By 10 o'clock the guests of the several owners of yachts had assembled at the station of the New York Yacht Club, to await the launches which were to take them out to the boats.

On board the Valiant W. K. Vanderbilt had as his guests Mrs. Clara H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, F. F. de Fernando Yznaga, Winfield Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and several others who enjoyed the race, the luncheon and heard the Valiant's new orchestra for the first time.

By far the most jolly party afloat was on the steam yacht Narada, the guests being taken off in the large launch Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mr. Perry Walters were on the wharf early to welcome the party, who included Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, R. H. Goddard, Miss Madeline Goddard, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Swan, Dr. and Mrs. William Barton Hopkins, R. T. Wilson, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., the Rev. Dr. Nevins, Miss De Barrill, Louis Q. Jones, W. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dulles, Miss Dulles, G. P. Messervey, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgewick, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Marquis De San Vito, and Buchanan Winthrop.

On the Sultana Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel entertained the judges of the Newport Yacht Racing Association and the Regatta Committee, consisting of Woodbury Kane, Ralph N. Ellis, and Herman B. Duryea, and Mrs. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan, Miss Anna Sands, H. F. Eldredge, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Stuyvesant Leroy, Joseph Harriman, Robert W. Goelet, and others. The decorations at luncheon were pink roses and maiden-hair fern. Commodore Gerry on the Electra had as his guests Daniel B. Fearing, F. H. Davies, and members of the Commodore's family. J. P. Morgan on the Corsair had several guests, including Mrs. Richard Gambrill and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard. On the Narada Mr. and Mrs. Jones had the Training Station Orchestra and the Mandolin Club.

SHAMROCK CLOSELY GUARDED.

Mr. Fife Refused to Allow Her Owner on Board During Her Trials with Britannia.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 21.—Mr. Fife, the designer of Shamrock, refused to allow Sir Thomas Lipton on board the cup challenger during her trials with Britannia.

One of the guests of the Prince of Wales stated that Shamrock sailing before the wind covered eight miles in 29 minutes. The general opinion of yachting men is that the yacht is very fast.

THE SHAMROCK MAY BE TOWED.

The cabled report that the New York Yacht Club had consented to allow the Shamrock to be towed by the steam yacht Erin, should the challenger be becalmed on her voyage across the Atlantic, attracted some notice among yachtsmen yesterday. Secretary J. V. S Oddie, the only member of the America's Cup Challenge Committee in town last night, refused to deny or confirm the report, saying that so much of the arrangements as were thought to be of public interest and proper to print had already been given to the press.

The deed of gift prescribes that "vessels selected to compete for this cup must proceed under sail, on their own bottoms, to the port where the contest is to take place," but under the "mutual agreement" clause of the deed of gift the Challenge Committee could agree to such an arrangement as that reported by cable, and a very well-informed member of the club said yesterday that he thought such an arrangement might have been made, and was inclined to believe the report. Had the committee representing Sir Thomas Lipton urged the necessity of such a concession on the ground that otherwise the yacht might lay in the doldrums for days and thereby lose time necessary for getting in racing shape, it was reasonable to suppose that the committee would have acceded to the request. The provision in the deed of gift was not designed, it was said, to cover such a case as this, but was the outcome of the Atalanta being towed from Canada through the canals.

A NEW LABOR PARTY BORN

Mr. Parsons Injects Politics Into a Strikers' Meeting.

SAYS HE CAN RAISE $100,000

Denounces Tammany Hall in General and Says It Will Find Labor Votes Scarce This Year.

A new labor party was born last night in Grand Central Palace. It was brought into being by about 300 labor men, who had met at the call of General Master Workman John N. Parsons of the Knights of Labor. This is Mr. Parson's idea of bringing about the reforms in the conditions of labor, and of not only ending the present street car strikes but of putting all other strikes out of the question.

Most of those who went to the meeting last night, as was readily seen in the enthusiasm created by certain of the speakers, went there for the purpose of doing something that would materially aid the striking men immediately, believing that other measures could wait. But Mr. Parsons took the meeting in hand at once, controlled it from start to finish, although he permitted Samuel Prince and several others to oppose his plans, and finally carried through his purpose to turn the meeting into a political gathering for the purpose of forming a new labor party.

The proposition did not seem to take well at first, and Mr. Parsons spent more than an hour in explaining it. He announced that, if the organization of the party was completed, he was in a position to guarantee that there would be placed in its treasury inside of ten days $100,000. He would not disclose the name or names of those who are to furnish these sinews of war for the new party, but he said not a cent of it would come from the already overtaxed pockets of the labor men. This had the desired effect, and the crowd, 300 strong, yelled vociferously for the new party.

Every speaker emphasized his views with oaths. Mr. Parsons declared that if Inspector Rhodes found night sticks cheap in Brooklyn now, he would find ballots "d—d dear in Brooklyn this Fall." He further declared that he didn't "care a d—n who is elected, if labor will only stand up once and be counted." When James Pines, leader of the Brooklyn Strike Committee, spoke, he swore "by G—d, he wanted the strike ended now."

Mr. Parsons, however, in his reply to the suggestion of Samuel Prince that the District Attorney would arrest and prosecute any one violating the ten-hour law, if affidavits were presented to him, produced the most catching profanity of the evening. He neatly turned upon Col. Gardiner a parody of his saying, "To h—l with reform," by saying, "I wish to say, in behalf of the laboring men of New York, to h—l with the District Attorney." This suited the audience, and it yelled and kicked in approval of the sentiment.

Among those present at the meeting were delegates of the Central Federated Union. Of these were Samuel Prince, its President; Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union, Matthew Richertz of the barbers, E. F. Luy of the photo-lithographers, M. Brown of the cigarmakers, John Cronin of the tile layers, Adolf Kahn of the bakers, Patrick Clews of the ale and porter brewers, Edward Winston of the Liberty Dawn Association, Frank Mockler of the elevator constructors, Eugene Johnson of the Manhattan musicians. There were also present Richard A. Cooney, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 49, and John S. Crosby.

Mr. Parsons opened the meeting and proceeded to blame Hugh J. Grant for not settling the Brooklyn strike and Chief of Police Devery for making vigorous efforts to suppress the strikers. He stigmatized the latter "as a more abject slave than any man who had left this country." He paid his compliments to William C. Whitney, who, he said, was on a trip to Europe, and who paid his jockey $10,000 a year when a few years ago he was a "shyster in New York, but became wealthy by marrying Senator Payne's daughter."

Then Mr. Parsons began bringing in politics by remarking that he wondered whom Croker would hold responsible for the loss of votes next Fall. "They say there is no politics in this," he continued, "but we will have to see Croker laid away to rest and Tom Platt with a headstone over him.

"There are no Judges who dare enforce the ten-hour law. I challenge the Supreme Court to dare put a case on the calendar. The indictments against the companies are in the pigeon holes, and Roosevelt is afraid to touch them. There is not one prominent Tammany man or Republican who dare say openly that the men should be treated right. I want you to tell the politicians that this strike will stay until election.

"I think that I see in this movement the finish of all these politicians. If we elect two Supreme Court Judges in New York and Brooklyn we will show that the labor laws can be enforced. If such a movement is started I can raise $100,000 for that purpose in ten days. It will not come from either of the parties, but from a man who is interested in the labor movement.

"Let us proceed to organize every election district in the two counties, and let us begin to-morrow. I am not going to dispute with any the right to run this thing, and if the American Federation of Labor and the Socialists are ready to join hands with me in sincerity my right hand will be stretched out to them, and they will be equal with me in this movement."

Amazement was depicted in the faces of many delegates at the turn that affairs had taken from the strike to politics, and as soon as Mr. Parsons had stopped speaking Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union remarked that he had been sent to discuss the matter of helping the strikers and not to start a political party, and, therefore, he would not vote on that subject even if he felt inclined to do so individually. He urged that the business for which the delegates had been called be attended to, and that politics be deferred to another occasion. He suggested that committees be sent to the Governor and the Mayor.

Master Workman Pines of Brooklyn said he had come over to see what could be done for his strikers. There was no use, he said, of sending committees, because the Mayor and the Governor knew all about the strike. He wanted to see the strike settled first, and afterward there would be time for politics.

The next speaker was Samuel Pines, who is a strong Tammany man, and he tried to divert the current which he noticed flowing in the direction of labor politics. He said he had called on the District Attorney, who promised him to enforce the ten-hour law, and asked that motormen make memorandums of violations of the law and send him affidavits.

"In reply to the District Attorney," said Mr. Parsons, "I say to hell with the District Attorney. He has been smoked out of his hole. He is saying that to gain time until the polls are closed. If he wants affidavits, let him hire men to get them."

Mr. Parsons finally pushed through a suggestion to call a labor political convention, and a motion to that effect was adopted, and Mr. Parsons was authorized to call it. He said: "I'll guarantee that we will elect the two Judges just as sure as you are in this room."

TO IMPROVE NAVY YARDS.

The Plans, It Is Said, Contemplate an Outlay of $3,000,000.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday the suggested plans of the Navy Department in relation to the improving of the yards were made known. The changes contemplated are sweeping in character and will involve an outlay of about $3,000,000.

According to the plans now under consideration by the Navy Department, and which were prepared by Civil Engineer Peter C. Asserson, six piers, each about 400 feet in length, are to be built out from the little artificial island on which is the Cob Dock. Two of these piers are to extend into Whitney Basin, and four out into the main entrance to the yard harbor about where the receiving ship Vermont now lies.

These plans call for considerable dredging along the Wallabout Channel, and the removal of the mud bank which partially separates the Wallabout Channel from Whitney Basin. This work would necessitate the removal of the Cob Dock and the receiving ship Vermont. The navy yard officials, however, are doubtful that the old Vermont can be successfully moved to another location. Her timbers are rotten, and it is feared that she would come to grief if moved from her present berth.

Another important improvement which will very probably be ordered will be two new stone dry docks. One of these, it is probable, will be constructed near the big clothing storehouse. The other dock may be built between Dry Docks Nos. 1 and 2.

Fatal Explosion at Waynesburg.

WAYNESBURG, Penn., July 21.—A boiler explosion occurred at the Whitehill sawmill in Wayne Township, this county, this evening. Eli Whitehill, a son of the proprietor, was blown over 200 yards and killed. Another son was carried as great a distance, but landed in a creek, and was not seriously injured. The father, Zadock Whitehill, is reported fatally hurt.

AT THE HOTELS.

GRAND—Capt. F. P. Avery, United States Army; Benjamin B. Wood, United States Marine Corps.

HOLLAND—J. Marsden, Honolulu.

MANHATTAN—Santaro Okamatsie, Tokio.

SAVOY—J. H. Maginnis, New Orleans; Sidney Rothschild, Detroit.

WALDORF—J. Komura, Japanese Minister, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. A. Patrott, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Bemis, A. F., Hat Company, Foxborough, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Cohn, A., Seattle, Washington; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Emsheimer, J., Wheeling, West Va.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Hanna, cloths 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Frankel, D., & Co., Keokuk, Ia.; D. Franklin, millinery; D. Lyons, millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; G. Galland, piece goods; M. Galland, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Goldberg, S., Halletsville, Texas; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lichtenstein, M., Mount Pleasant, Texas; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Newman, domestics; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Murphy, J. W., Gainesville, Texas; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Murphy, George, Dry Goods Company, Sherman, Texas; G. Murphy, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Meldrum, H. A., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Clancy, notions; N. B. Hazen, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Sinclair House.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; O. J. Griffith, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Gilsey House.

Nulty, E., Seguin, Texas; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. L. Salveter, white goods; J. Greene, manufacturing department; 51 Franklin Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; T. S. Johnston, furnishing goods; 454 Broome Street.

Thirkield, E. B., & Son, Company, Franklin, Ohio; C. F. Thirkfield, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers; variable winds.

Unsettled conditions prevail from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. A storm of considerable intensity has developed in the Dakotas, Bismarck reporting a pressure of 29.48, and Rapid City 29.50 inches. The pressure continues high off the Middle Pacific Coast, in Ontario, and off the Nova Scotia coast. Excessive temperatures continue in the extreme Northwest, Rapid City reporting 102 degrees; Huron, Bismarck, and Grand Junction 98 degrees; Salt Lake City 94 degrees, Boise, Lander, and Denver 92 degrees; Abilene also reported 100 degrees and El Paso 94 degrees. Unsettled conditions, with showers, may

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL DEAD

The Famous Agnostic Passes Away Suddenly at His Summer Home.

RELIGIOUS VIEWS UNCHANGED

No Evidence that He Had Abandoned Agnosticism, Though He Expressed Hope of Immortality.

Smiling placidly into the anxious face of his wife and without a tremor of distress, Robert G. Ingersall died a few minutes before noon yesterday of heart disease. He was seated in a low-backed rocking chair in his own room on the second floor of the country home of his son-in-law, Walston H. Brown, at Dobbs Ferry. Although death came swiftly to the famous infidel, it was not without warning, for he had suffered for several months from heart trouble.

In recent years Mr. Ingersoll had expressed the hope that when he died his dissolution would be slow, in order that he might experience, consciously, the sensation of dying. He also declared that there were some things that he desired to say when his last hour came. Although a sick man, he apparently had no expectation of being stricken down yesterday. He made no allusion to death, and only a few minutes before he passed away he had made an agreement to join his brother-in-law, C. P. Farrell, in a game of billiards. So far as is known, the eloquent opponent of Christianity died unshaken in his agnosticism.

Col. Ingersoll spent a few hours in his law office, at 253 Broadway, on Wednesday. In the afternoon he went to Walston, the picturesque country place of his son-in-law on the outskirts of Dobbs Ferry, where he had been in the habit for some years of spending the Summer months. He did not feel very well Wednesday night and Thursday, but would not admit that he was sick. He had been troubled more or less with irregular heart action for nearly three years, and more recently had suffered from pains in the chest. His family physician, A. Alexander Smith of this city, had prescribed nitro-glycerine tablets for these pains, and the tablets brought almost immediate relief, the patient finding it necessary to take them two or three times a day.

After dinner Thursday evening Mr. Ingersoll was in excellent spirits. He chatted with his characteristic animation at the table, and later in the evening he had a merry game of billiards with Mr. Broun and Mr. Farrell. About 9:30 o'clock he went out on the veranda and smoked a cigar, after which he and Mrs. Ingersoll retired to their room. In the night the Colonel had a painful attack of nausea, but he arose as usual yesterday morning and appeared at the breakfast table. He told the members of his family that he felt much better. He remarked that he did not mind the pains in his stomach, but that the pains in his chest bothered him some.

TALKED WITH HIS PHYSICIAN.

After breakfast he sat on the veranda for an hour or so, smoking, reading the newspapers, and looking over his mail. The pains in his chest got no better, and after consulting with his wife Col. Ingersoll requested a member of his family to call up Dr. Smith on the telephone at his Summer home, in Greenwich, Conn.

Col. Ingersoll had considerable conversation with his physician over the telephone. He described his illness of the night previous, and told Dr. Smith that he wanted to see him about the chest pains, which were causing more trouble than usual. Dr. Smith told him that he would either come to Dobbs Ferry, meet him in New York, or await him in Greenwich. The Colonel replied that he believed he would enjoy an outing, and would drive over to Greenwich this morning. Dr. Smith instructed his patient to keep on taking the nitroglycerine tablets and to take them every fifteen minutes if desirable.

A little after 11 o'clock Col. Ingersoll arose and remarked to Mr. Broun that he was going up stairs for a little while, but would return and join in a game of billiards before luncheon. He went to the room occupied by his wife and himself and took a seat in a carved oaken rocking chair with a low back. His wife asked him how he felt, and he replied: "I am pretty weak, but I think I feel a little better than I did." He dozed in his chair for a little while, and as the luncheon hour approached Mrs. Ingersoll suggested that, inasmuch as he did not feel well, the meal had better be brought up to him.

"No, no," he said, with some spirit. "I do not want anybody to wait on me just yet." These were the last words uttered by the great unbeliever.

A few minutes afterward Col. Ingersoll yawned, exposing his tongue. His wife, who had been watching him closely, exclaimed: "Why, papa, your tongue is coated as white as milk!"

The noted orator closed his mouth, and, fixing an affectionate gaze upon his wife, smiled faintly. While the smile was playing about his lips his head drooped backward, and without a sound or a quiver he became motionless.

EFFORTS TO WARD OFF DEATH.

With an exclamation of alarm, Mrs. Ingersoll ran to her husband's side and endeavored to raise his head. Miss Sharkey, a member of the household, entered the room, and, perceiving that something serious had happened, hastened to summon the other members of the family, and then ran for medical help. Dr. J. H. Sallsbury, whose residence adjoins Walston, came at once, and very soon afterward Dr. C. H. Judson and Dr. Joseph Hasbrook, both of Dobbs Ferry, reached the house. A grocer's wagon stood at the door, and with the driver's co-operation Mr. Brown hurried with it to the nearest drug store and procured a large retort of oxygen gas.

In the meantime Col. Ingersoll's wife and daughters had removed his shoes and stockings, and placed his feet in hot mustard water. Mr. Farrell and the doctors rubbed his body and limbs vigorously, and all of the men present worked the inanimate man's arms up and down energetically in the hope of restoring respiration. The oxygen gas was applied to Col. Ingersoll's nostrils and injections of brandy were administered to him, but all in vain. The physicians at length reluctantly informed his family that life was extinct, and the body was lifted tenderly and laid upon the bed. Although not venturing any professional opinion as to the cause of death, the three physicians present said there was no reason to doubt that it was heart disease.

Besides Mrs. Ingersoll and Mr. Brown and Mr. Farrell, the persons in the house at the time of Mr. Ingersoll's death were his two daughters, Mrs. Walston H. Brown and Miss Maude Ingersoll; Mrs. D. W. Parker, the mother of Mrs. Ingersoll; Mrs. C. P. Farrell, sister of Mrs. Ingersoll, and her daughter Eva, and Miss Sharkey. The noted agnostic was regarded with great affection by each member of his household, and those of the closest ties were nearly prostrated by his death. During the greater part of the afternoon his widow and two daughters sat by his body fanning the placid face and talking to the inanimate form as though unable to comprehend that he had really gone from them. The body was embalmed in the evening.

Arrangements for the funeral it is expected, will be completed to-day. It is probable that a secular ceremony will be held at Walston next Monday, and the interment will be either in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery or in Woodlawn. The family has a burial plot in the cemetery at Peoria, Ill., but there is no talk of taking the body there.

NO FUNERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Col. Ingersoll left no verbal instructions regarding his funeral, and his son-in-law, Walston H. Brown, said last evening that he did not think there was any message on that subject among the dead man's papers. "Col. Ingersoll was not the kind of a man to leave any written messages to his family," said Mr. Brown. "He was very frank and open in all his domestic relations, and disliked anything bordering on secrecy or concealment. I do not believe that he desired to put on paper anything that he would not say to his family. He never expressed any wishes with regard to his own funeral. In fact, he was so prone to maintain a cheerful atmosphere in his home that he rarely talked about death or any gloomy subject in the family circle. He was a very affectionate and considerate husband and father. For a long time it had been his custom to live here with us in the Summer months, and during the Winter we have all lived with him at his Gramercy Park residence, 117 East Twenty-first Street, New York.

Col. Ingersoll is believed to have died without any modification of his unbelief in the teachings of the Bible. He called himself a consistent agnostic, and said that he did not believe anything unless it could be demonstrated. As late as last Sunday, in conversation with two or three friends at Walston, he expressed himself regarding Christianity in the same spirit and tone that have made him the most noted of English-speaking infidels. He never intimated to any member of his household that there was a possibility of his changing his views. On the other hand, he remarked on one occasion: "I shall never change my belief on religious matters unless my mind becomes impaired."

Only a few days ago, in talking about the immortality of the soul, Col. Ingersoll said: "I do not know that there is such a thing as immortality of the soul. I hope that there is. It is a belief born of hope. We all have the hope. I have it, but I do not know that the soul is immortal, because I have had no evidence to that effect."

CONSIDERATE OF OTHERS' VIEWS.

"Mr. Ingersoll was exceedingly considerate of other persons' views," said Mr. Brown last evening. "If he encountered a person of sincere faith in conversation, he carefully avoided saying anything that might wound the sensibilities of that person. He often remarked that he would do nothing to destroy the human hope of the immortality of the soul."

Col. Ingersoll was a man of independent means, but until after his funeral there will be no investigation of his private affairs. It is believed that his property will be left to the members of his family. He had a large law practice for a great many years, and his lectures netted him considerable sums. Recently he had been practicing law without a partner, although having an office with Clarence S. Brown and John R. Hazelton. His last important appearance in court was about the middle of last month, in the Russell will case in Camden, N. J.

For some time past Col. Ingersoll had been at work on a new lecture, which he purposed using next Winter. His last appearance in a public hall in this vicinity was on May 14, when he dellvered an address in the Montauk Theatre, in Brooklyn, for the benefit of sick soldiers and their destitute families. He lectured in the Hollis Street Theatre, in Boston, on the evening of June 2, and he was under engagement to speak in Saratoga on Aug. 2.

On Nov. 20, 1896, Col. Ingersoll was stricken with paralysis after delivering a lecture at Freeport, Ill. He was taken to the Great Northern Hotel, in Chicago, where he remained in a precarious condition for some time. One of the members of Col. Ingersoll's household remarked that night: "The Colonel has been a pretty sick man for some months past, but he strove not to let his wife and daughters know how very sick he was."1

A number of telegrams and notes of condolence from friends in different parts of the country reached the bereaved family at Walston last evening.

CAREER OF COL. INGERSOLL.

Lawyer and Soldier Made Famous by His Gift of Oratory.

Robert Green Ingersoll was born in Dresden, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1833. He was the son of a Congregational minister, who suffered much professionally because of his independent thought and utterance. The father occupied the pulpits of many churches, but invariably aroused opposition by expressing opinions at variance with the accepted theology of his time.

Robert Ingersoll as a boy saw and heard much of religious controversy and prejudice, and imbibed deep hostility to the churches and what he regarded as the narrowness controlling them. When he was ten years old he went to the West with his father, who ministered to churches in Wisconsin and Illinois. His education was gathered almost at random, as his family was poor and he was never a close or steady student. He preferred to browse in the fields of learning, and gathered here, there, and everywhere an enormous supply of knowledge of many divergent things and a vast vocabulary, which his instinct in the choice of words taught him to use with wonderful discrimination and effect.

He grew to be a massive man physically and mentally and massively irregular. From his early boyhood he knew no ruler and obeyed no rule but those he thought out, tried, and proved for himself. As a boy, he resented keenly the village and congregational inquisitions to which his father's beliefs and courses were subjected, and expressed freely a contempt for parish politics, which extended in time to the entire church system. His father was grieved by his growing infidelity, but continued to teach him that whatever his thoughts were they should be told honestly, and that he should seek truth in his own way and hold to his understanding of it.

Robert Ingersoll began when eighteen years old to study law in Illinois with his brother, Eben C. Ingersoll, afterward a member of Congress, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He opened an office at Shawneetown. He understood the wide principles of the law, but the details and technicalities were distasteful to him, and his preparation of his cases was rarely what lawyers call "thorough." He depended on general principles and oratory, and before a jury he was at his best. In 1857 he went to Peoria, where he won fame in local politics. He and his brother were ardent Democrats, and were leaders in their party. In 1860 he was nominated for Congress in a strong Republican district, but he was beaten after a fight in which he enlisted all his powers. In his disappointment he vowed that he would never again be a candidate for political office.

HIS SERVICE IN THE ARMY.

In 1862 he married Miss Eva A. Parker, daughter of Benjamin W. Parker of Boston. The same year he organized a regiment of cavalry and went to the front as its Colonel. In war he was a fighter rather than a tactician. At Corinth, in a fight with Gen. Forrest of the Confederate cavalry, he was captured, and the incident gave him endless material for fun for the remainder of his life. Forrest, who was himself a rough and ready hard-fighting daredevil, was captivated by the big, brilliant, high-spirited prisoner, who was always ready with repartee, eloquence, and anecdote, and it is said, offered to exchange him for a Government mule, declaring that he would demoralize and lead away the whole Confederate force. Col. Ingersoll was paroled and sent home after a brief and jovial season of captivity. He renounced the Democratic Party and became as fervent in his devotion to the Republicans as he had formerly been to their opponents.

In 1876 he was appointed Attorney General of Illinois by Gov. Oglesby, but his reputation was not established beyond his State until 1876, when he put James G. Blaine in nomination for President before the National Republican Convention. It was this speech which made Mr. Blaine known as the "Plumed Knight." Telling of the kind of a man the Republicans needed to lead them, Col. Ingersoll said:

> A man who has snatched the mask of Democracy from the hideous face of rebellion. A man who, like an intellectual athlete, stood in the arena of debate, challenged all comers, and who, up to the present moment, is a total stranger to defeat. Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American Congress and threw his shining lances full and fair against the brazen forehead of every defamer of his country and maligner of its honor

Col. Ingersoll's power as an orator was immediately recognized from coast to coast, and in the close political battle of that year the demand for his services was incessant. As he became known his opinions on religion became known, and the religious element of the country stood firmly and strongly against him. His name was proposed for the mission to Berlin in 1877, after President Hayes had taken office, but the protest against him was too strong to be disregarded. The suggestion that a declared and boasting unbeliever should be chosen to represent a Christian country brought a storm of indignation. Col. Ingersoll did not ask for the place; but the opposition of the churches and church people to his advancement in public life seemed to make his wrath against them more bitter and energetic.

SENTIMENT ADVERSE TO HIM.

He had become a citizen of Washington and famous, but whenever his friends sought for him recognition in the distribution of political rewards they encountered a solid wall of adverse sentiment. In the campaign of 1880 he was again active, and the Garfield Administration as first organized included many of his warm personal friends and admirers, led by Mr. Blaine. Public feeling was so strongly against him, however, that even friendship quailed.

He came to New York, and was admitted to the bar in this State in 1882. Meanwhile he had begun to lecture. On the platform he was invariably successful. He was a master of words, and had gifts of voice and manner which won the hearts of audiences. One of his chief charms was the apparent absence of art. He seemed to speak from the impulse of the moment, and never lacked the right thought for the occasion or the language in which to express it. His long residence in the West had given him freedom from conventionality, which was very captivating when combined with purity of diction, absolute correctness of pronunciation and accent, and a magnificent facility in phrase making.

The human heart was his instrument, and he played upon it with a master's power. His face and voice were instantly responsive to his mood and to the mood in which he wished to put his hearers. His favorite method of speaking was to walk with rolling gait across the platform and then stop suddenly as if something had just come to him, and face his audience with the fun or pathos, denunciation or exhortation he had prepared, already told in his blue-gray eyes or in the wrinkles across his wide forehead, which was puckered into humorous lines or drawn into fierce threatening, according to his purpose.

He was a constant student of Shakespeare, whose works occupied the place in his home where in most homes in this country the Bible rests. He was never more eloquent or earnest or impressive than when talking of the master playwright. He never tired of delving in Shakespeare's works and finding and displaying beauties hidden from the careless reader. Wagner was another object of his ceaseless admiration. He loved music, and maintained that it went most directly to the heart when it avoided monotony.

HIS UTTERANCES ON DEATH.

He was a prolific writer and orator. Among his best-known lectures were "Some Mistakes of Moses," "The Family," "The Liberty of Man, Woman, and Child," "The Gods," and "Ghosts." Much of his work has been collected in a volume under the title "Prose Poems and Lectures Complete." Some of his most beautiful utterances were on death, on which he seems to have thought constantly. In his eulogy on Lawrence Barrett, preceding a lecture on Shakespeare in this city in 1891, he said:

> In the drama of our human life all are actors and not one knows his part. In this great play the scenes are shifted by unseen forces and the commencement, plot, and end are still unknown—are still unguessed. One by one the players leave the stage and others take their places. There is no pause—the play goes on. No prompter's voice is heard and no one has a clue as to what the next scene will be. Will this drama have an end? Will the curtain fall at last? Will it rise again upon some other stage? Reason says "perhaps," and Hope still whispers "yes."

At Washington, in 1882, he spoke at the grave of a little child of his old friend, Detective George O Miller, of that city, saying:

> I know how vain it is to gild a grief with words, and yet I wish to take from every grave its fear. Here in this world where life and death are equal things all should be brave enough to meet what all the dead have met. The future has been filled with fear, stained and polluted by the heartless past. Another world from the tree of life the buds and blossoms fall with ripened fruit, and in the common bed of life the patriarchs and babes sleep side by side. Why should we fear that which will come to all that is? We cannot tell, we do not know, which is the greater blessing—life or death. We cannot say that life is not a good. We do not know whether the grave is the end of this life or the door of another, or whether the night here is not somewhere else a dawn. Neither can we tell which is the more fortunate—the child dying in its mother's arms before its lips have learned to form a word, or he who journeys all the length of life's uneven road, painfully taking the last slow steps with crutch and staff.
>
> Every cradle asks us "whence?" and every coffin "whither?" The poor barbarian weeping above his dead can answer these questions as intelligently as the robed priest of the most authentic creed.

AT HIS BROTHER'S FUNERAL.

Another of the many eulogies he delivered over dead friends was that when his brother died, which began:

> My Friends—I am going to do that which the dead often promised he would do for me. The loved and loving brother, husband, and father, friend, died where manhood's morning almost touches noon, and while the shadows were falling toward the West. He had not passed on life's highway the stone that marks the highest point, but being weary for a moment he lay down by the wayside, and, using his burden for a pillow, fell into that dreamless sleep that kisses down the eyelids still. While yet in love with life and raptured with the world he passed to silence and pathetic dust.
>
> Yet, after all, it may be best, just in the happiest, sunniest hour of all the voyage, while the eager winds are blowing every sail, to dash against the unseen rock and in an instant hear the billows roll over the sunken ship. For whether in midsea or among the breakers of the further shore, a wreck must mark at last the end of each and all. And every life, no matter if its every hour is rich with love and every moment jeweled with a joy, will at its close become a tragedy as sad and deep and dark as can be woven of the warp and woof of mystery and death.

HIS PICTURE OF THE FUTURE.

One of Col. Ingersoll's most celebrated patriotic addresses was delivered in this city on Memorial Day, 1888. In his peroration, picturing the future of the United States, he said:

> I see our country filled with happy homes, with firesides of content—the foremost land of all the earth.
>
> I see a world where thrones have crumbled and where the Kings are dust. The aristocracy of idleness has perished from the earth.
>
> I see a world without a slave. Man at last is free. Nature's forces have by science been enslaved. Lightning and light, wind and wave, frost and flame, and all the secret, subtle powers of earth and air are the tireless toilers for the human race.
>
> I see a world at peace, adorned with every form of art, with music's myriad voices thrilled, while lips are rich with words of love and truth; a world in which no exile sighs, no prisoner mourns; a world on which the gibbet's shadow does not fall, a world where labor reaps its full reward; where work and worth go hand in hand; where the poor girl trying to win bread with the needle—the needle that has been called "the asp for the breast of the pool"—is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, suicide or shame.
>
> I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless, stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn.
>
> I see a race without disease of flesh or brain—shapely and fair—the married harmony of form and function; and, as I look, life lengthens, joy deepens, love canopies the earth, and, over all, in the great dome, shines the eternal star of human hope.

Col. Ingersoll was never an industrious or a saving man. He was naturally a philanthropist, and had many plans for the improvement of the condition of the poor, but he lacked the power of constant application to a fixed purpose. He earned great sums of money, both as a lecturer and a lawyer, but he let them go like water. It was his habit to keep money in his house in an open drawer, to which every member of the family was free to go at any time and take what was wanted. He lived largely on the theory that the morrow should take care of itself. Probably he never knew what he had. When his supply began to fail he went out and made more.

Sorrow at Col. Ingersoll's Old Home.

PEORIA, Ill., July 21.—The news of the death of Robert G. Ingersoll was received here with profound sorrow. His early life was spent in this county, and it was here that he established his reputation as a public man. Immediately on receipt of the news of his death the flag on the Court House was displayed at half-mast and arrangements were started for the holding of a memorial meeting. The Rev. John Ingersoll, father of the Colonel, died in Peoria, May 7, 1859, and was buried here.

Missing Sailors Safe at Jeddore.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 21.—William H. Jordan, owner of the schooner Hattie E. Worcester, which was wrecked on the Northeast Bar of Sable Island last Monday, to-day received a dispatch from Capt. Crowell, master of the Worcester, dated Jeddore, N. S., saying that Capt. Crowell and the ten missing members of the crew of the schooner had put in at that port. The men were all well, the dispatch said, only much exhausted from hard rowing, loss of sleep, and lack of food.

Lives Lost in Colorado Fire.

GUNNISON, Col., July 21.—Fire destroyed a portion of the town of Vulcan to-day. The Vulcan Hotel was burned, and two boys, children of Peter Dolan, the proprietor, perished. Two guests also are supposed to have been burned to death. A dry goods store, grocery, and the Post Office are among the burned buildings.

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Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.")

At the Head of All the Waters Examined for Purity and Freedom from Disease Germs."

BOND HOLD-UP MANDAMUS

Municipal Assembly Ordered to Pass Hall of Records Issue.

WRIT BY JUSTICE FITZGERALD

Members of the Council Must Show Cause Why Long Island Water Supply Issue Should Not Be Passed.

Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court yesterday issued a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the members of the Municipal Assembly, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the Controller to meeet in joint session and issue $2,100,000 in bonds, as provided by the Legislature, for the building of the proposed new Hall of Records. Copies of the writ were served upon the Presidents of both branches of the Municipal Assembly, the Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and Controller Coler.

Contrary to expectations, the Corporation Counsel made practically no defense against the application. Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly, who represented Mr. Whalen, admitted that the city did not have a leg to stand upon; that the legislative act applying to the new Hall of Records made it mandatory upon the Municipal Government to issue the bonds as prescribed by the act. Upon Mr. Connoly's admission, Justice Fitzgerald told L. Laflin Kellogg, counsel for Contractor John Pierce, who made the application for the mandamus, to prepare an order, and he would sign it immediately.

According to Mr. Kellogg, Justice Fitzgerald's decision will practically put an end to the bond hold-ups which have been going on in the Municipal Assembly for several weeks past. Under the writ issued contempt proceedings to punish the obstructionists may be taken. In case the vote shows that the bond issue is still held up when the Assembly convenes in pursuance of the writ, Lawyer Kellogg must make a personal service on each member. In case any member then blocks the issue of the bonds, he may be brought before the Supreme Court in contempt proceedings for failing to obey the Court's order.

In his argument Mr. Kellogg told of the passage of the legislative act relating to the building of a new Hall of Records in this city. He then told of the awarding of the contract to Mr. Pierce, the lowest bidder, at $1,997,900. To pay for the new building the issuance of $2,100,000 in city bonds was authorized. The legislative act provided that from time to time bonds should be issued for the purpose of paying the contractor for work already completed.

Contractor Pierce, after completing a certain amount of work, presented to Controller Coler vouchers aggregating about $35,000 for payment. These vouchers in turn were presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Municipal Assembly. In the latter body came the hold-up and the subsequent fight between the Controller and that body. Controller Coler reported to Mr. Pierce that his vouchers had been held up, and after a long delay the latter decided to appeal to the courts for redress.

Mr. Kellogg contended that the Municipal Assembly had no right to hold up the issue; that theirs was nothing more or less than a ministerial duty, and that so far as the present case was concerned they had no legislative power whatever.

"Your Honor," said Mr. Connoly, in reply, "the Corporation Counsel is in a peculiar position in this matter. While the law in the matter is plain, and compels the Municipal Assembly to act in the bond issue, we believe that there are many bad points in connection with the letting of the contract. I believe that everything in connection with the matter was done legally until the matter reached the Municipal Assembly. The legality of their action is therefore in question.

"The question of the powers of the Municipal Assembly with regard to the issuance of the bonds is the only question to be considered. It is only a question of whether they are administrative, ministerial, or legislative. The Corporation Counsel agrees with Mr. Kellogg that in this case they are simply ministerial, and therefore there can be no legal reason advanced against the issuing of the writ of mandamus."

"Do I understand you," said Justice Fitzgerald, in some surprise, "that the Corporation Counsel makes no objection to the granting of this writ?"

"There can be no legal objection," replied Mr. Connoly.

While these proceedings were going on before Justice Fitzgerald, J. H. Dougherty, counsel for Henry W. Therrill, James McKeen, and W. L. Ogden, taxpayers of the Borough of Brooklyn, appeared before Justice Gleger.ch and secured an order directing the members of the Municipal Council to show cause before Justice Fitzgerald next Thursday why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue to compel them to adopt the resolution heretofore adopted by the Board of Aldermen for the issue of $570,000 of bonds to pay for the property of the Long Island Water Supply Company.

VALENTINE TAKEN TO PRISON.

Middlesex County Bank's ex-Cashier Begins to Serve His Term.

TRENTON, N. J., July 21.—George M. Valentine, the former cashier of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, who wrecked the institution by stealing almost if not quite a quarter of a million dollars from it, was brought to the New Jersey State Prison here to-day to serve the sentence of six years imposed for his act. He was escorted to the prison from the Middlesex County Jail at New Brunswick by Sheriff Litterest of Middlesex County.

Judge J. Kearny Rice, who was Valentine's counsel, came with him to Trenton, as did Mrs. Valentine. Mrs. Valentine accompanied her husband as far as the door of the State prison, and there bade him farewell. Both were greatly affected. He will be assigned to some work to-morrow.

DESERTED BY FORMER FRIENDS.

Cincinnati Man Claims He Is Forsaken Since Losing His Fortune.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—A. E. Burkhardt, formerly a fur manufacturer of Cincinnati, is going to Chicago to make a new fortune. Burkhardt has spent one fortune. It was an easy matter at one time for him to clear $100,000 a year in business. Now he is broke. A change has come over his life. He is a frequent visitor at Sherrad Beatty's rescue mission on George Street. He prays and talks with those taking part in the meetings.

At a recent gathering he made a rather sensational talk, declaring that the members of a certain church in Cincinnati, to which he had frequently given $1,000, hardly recognized him now as he passed along the street. He pointed to Alexander MacDonald, the Standard Oil King, saying that the latter not long since refused to speak to him as they met on Third Street. He said that upon one occasion they were close companions on a seven months' pleasure trip in Europe.

A Chicago Insurance Man Bankrupt.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Winfield N. Sattley, an insurance agent, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, in which he schedules $210,000 as liabilities. His assets, which are estimated at $70,700, consist chiefly of life insurance policies

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:27	Sun sets	7:17	Moon rises

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:56	Gov. Isl'd	7:16	H. Gate 9:12
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:15	Gov. Isl'd	7:36	H. Gate 9:32

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ella, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Erua, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Marquette, London		9:00 A. M.
Myrtledene, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		6:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saginaw, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Guadaloupe	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Thingvalla, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Umbria, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Pontabelle, St. Croix	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July $25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily to July 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July $26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after July $21 and up to Aug. 14 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Aug. 14. Mails for China and Japan per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 31 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 5 P. M. previous day.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan which arrived at Vancouver July 19, are due in New York on Monday, July 24.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 22.

Clematis, Gibraltar, July 1.
Colorado, Hull, July 9.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 17.
Harmonic, Gibraltar, July 10.
Karamania, Gibraltar, July 8.
Peninsular, Lisbon, July 6.
Tallahassee, Savannah, July 18.

SUNDAY, JULY 23.

La Gascogne, Havre, July 15.
Laurenburg, Matanzas, July ——.
Llandaff City, Swansea, July 9.
Seminole, Jacksonville, July 20.
Wytendam, Rotterdam, July 13.

MONDAY, JULY 24.

Cevic, Liverpool, July 14.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, July 13.
Foeric, London, July 16.
Louisiana, New Orleans, July 19.
Mesaba, London, July 14.
Montcalm, London, July 12.

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

Allegheny, Port Limon, July 18.
Southwark, Antwerp, July 15.
Straits of Dover, Antwerp, July 11.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

Alps, Santa Martha, July 19.
Lampasas, Galveston, July 19.
Massilia, Gibraltar, July 12.
Maranhense, Para, July 14.
San Marcos, San Juan, July 20.

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

British Empire, Antwerp, July 15.
Norge, Christiansand, July 14.
Pretoria, Hamburg, July 16.

Arrived.

SS Aragonia, (Ger.,) Jansen, Antwerp July 8, to International Navigation Co. Outside the Bar at 1:45 A. M. 22d.

SS Drummond, (Br.,) Chubb, Charleston, S. C., July 18, in ballast to Barber & Co.

Steam Lighter Nellie, Anderson, Norfolk, in ballast to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Reessing, Hamburg July 9 and Boulogne 10th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Chalmette, Blasland, New Orleans July 15, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg July 18, and Southampton and Cherbourg 14th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:53 A. M.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Lund, Colon July 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Comal, Evans, Galveston July 15 and Key West 19th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to C. H. Foster.

SS Hamilton, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen July 10 and Southampton 11th, with passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:23 P. M.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Olditch, Montevideo June 15, Santos 23d, Rio Janeiro July 3, and St. Lucia 14th, with mdse. and one passenger to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool July 15 and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 0 P. M.

SS Carib, Garvin, San Domingo July 7, Macoris 12th, Sanchez and Samana 13th, Porto Plata 14th, Monte Christi 15th, and Turk's Island 16th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:35 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., July 21, 9:30 P. M., south, moderate; clear.

Sailed.

SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Cuflo, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Alamo, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Nile, (Br.,) for Wabana.
SS Matanzas, for Tampico, &c.
SS Mongolian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Prins Willem, (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) for Basse Terre, &c.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Jason, (Br.,) for Kingston, Jamaica, &c.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Chersukia, (Ger.,) for Hongkong, &c.
SS Troja, (Ger.,) for Havre and Rotterdam.
SS Cornwall, (Br.,) for Melbourne, &c.

Spoken.

Ship May Flint, Capt. Banfield, from New York for Hongkong, was spoken June 26 in latitude 15 south, longitude 37 west.

Ship Vincent, (Br.,) Capt. Brice, from Antwerp for New York, was spoken July 9, in latitude 50, longitude 40.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 21.—British King, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York for Christiansand, &c., passed Dunnet Head today.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 1:05 P. M. to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Lirdsay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS South Africa, (Br.,) from Pisagua, &c., for New York, sld. from Montevideo July 19.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Jansen, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Brasilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Frolich, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Ninnes, from Antwerp for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Ponta Ferraria to-day.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Capt. Caroc, from New York, via Aarhuus, arr. at Copenhagen July 18.

SS Acanthus, (Br.,) Capt. Worrall, from New York, via Havre, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Stege, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Advance, from New York, arr. at Colon at 3 P. M. July 19.

SS Norge, (Nor.,) Capt. Andersen, from New York for Cape Town, &c., sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., July 2.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day

Wanamaker's

Store Closes at Noon To-day.

On Monday

NEWS that you will miss only at your own cost. Wanamaker midsummer store news — wherein every sentence holds a fact and every price embalms an economy.

For to-day, these doubled bargains, gauged to a half-day's selling:

Men's Bicycle Clothing

Four genuine bargains:

First—100 men may share the advantage of this offering of suits. They are of fancy cassimeres and wool crashes. $5 a suit, though $8 would be very reasonable.

Second—120 Worsted Bicycle Trousers; shepherd's plaids, new shape; $3.50 for these, though they've been ready sellers at $5.

Third—Irish Homespun Bicycle Trousers; stylish, serviceable, $2.50, should be at least $4.

Fourth—Khaki Bicycle Trousers—newest and coolest fabric for this wear, $1.75, were $2.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Saturday in Fifth Floor Shoe Store

There are good-looking, sturdy, wonderfully little priced shoes here for every member of the family. To-day, these offerings for women and children:

At $1.40—Women's tan and black kidskin; lace only; a good $2 worth.

For Children—Black Kidskin, button or lace; patent leather or kid tips; stout, flexible soles; just as serviceable as though marked at double these prices; sizes, 5 to 8, at 65c; 8 to 10 at 80c.; 11 to 2 at 95c.

MEN'S SUITS AND TROUSERS—Linen suits and worsted trousers, perfect in detail and effect. Suits $3, were up to $10. Trousers $3.50, were $5.

BOYS' CLOTHING—For $1; washable sailor suits just from the maker; $1.50 value; sizes 3 to 12 yrs. Others for $1.45, values up to $2. Long-trouser suits; 14 to 19 yrs., $7; were $8 to $12. Washable knee trousers, 35c.

IMPORTED COLLARS, 50c. doz.—Standard makes, latest styles. Were $1.80 doz. Sizes 12 to 18½.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

CHARLES FROHMAN AT HOME.

Plans for His Season in London and New York—Silent About Reported Purchase of Daly's Theatre.

Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager, returned on the Cunard liner Lucania yesterday, and when she was docked he was taken charge of by Al Hayman, who declined to allow him to speak about his reported purchase of Daly's Theatre. Mr. Frohman was questioned about it, but made no reply. He talked freely of his theatrical plans for next season, and said:

"During my three months' stay in London and Paris I was able to arrange my next season's plans for my theatres in England and America. In London the Duke of York's Theatre enjoyed a most successful season, and Nat Goodwin, who is now playing there, will continue until the middle of October, when he will make way for the annual appearance of the Duke of York's stock company. I have plays for this theatre by Hall Caine, J. M. Barrie, Parker and Carson, and Jerome K. Jerome.

"At the Criterion with Mr. Wyndham I shall have a season of comedy with a company headed by Ellaine Terriss and Seymour Hicks. They will begin with 'My Daughter in Law,' and this will be followed by 'The Girl from Maxime's.' I have also arranged to continue at the Vaudeville Theatre with Messrs. Gatti, and will open my season there with a farce called 'Ladies First,' to be followed by 'Self and Lady.' This, with the Garrick, which I have for next season, will give me four London theatres where I am to supply the attractions.

"For America I have arranged with three of London's greatest stars to visit us during the next three years—Sir Henry Irving this coming season, John Hare and company, including Miss Vanbrugh, in 'The Gay Lord Quex,' the next season, and George Alexander in 1900. Sir Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and company will sail in time to open at the Knickerbocker in November in 'Robespierre.' He will also present his répertoire plays and give 'The Amber Heart,' with Miss Terry.

"At the Empire Theatre I will resume the run of 'His Excellency the Governor,' with the original cast. Then begins the annual engagement of John Drew with Haddon Chambers's 'The Tyranny of Tears.' I have also a new comedy for Mr. Drew by Jerome K. Jerome, and a play being written for him by Messrs. Parker and Carson, authors of 'Resemary.' The Empire Theatre Stock Company begins its annual tour in September with 'Lord and Lady Algy,' and I will present this company at the Empire Theatre at the close of Mr. Drew's engagement. I am to have plays for the Empire company by Sydney Grundy, Clyde Fitch, and a comedy by H. V. Esmond, entitled 'My Lady's Lord,' which may be the opening play.

"For the new theatre—the Criterion—I have 'The Girl from Maxime's' for the opening bill. After this I will present Miss Julia Marlowe in Clyde Fitch's 'Barbara Freitchie.' I have also for Miss Marlowe Charles Major's successful book, 'When Knighthood Was In Flower,' which is being dramatized by Henry Guy Carleton. This romance, by the way, has made quite an impression in London. John Davidson, the English poet-dramatist, is at work adapting Catulle Mendes's tragedy, 'La Reine Fiammette,' for Miss Marlowe, but this will not be completed until the end of the coming season. Miss Maude Adams will follow in 'The Little Minister.' She will also be seen in a new play by J. M. Barrie.

"At the Garrick Mrs. Leslie Carter will resume the run of 'Zaza.' Then George R. Sims's farce, 'My Innocent Boy,' will be produced, and then I will present William Gillette in his dramatization of 'Sherlock Holmes.' I have also for the Garrick the Parisian success, 'My Daughter-in-Law.'

"Richard Mansfield will appear again at the Garden Theatre. The theatre will be opened by James K. Hackett in 'Rupert of Hentzau,' and later Annie Russell will have a new dramatization. I have also for her an adaptation of Max Pemberton's 'Kronstadt.' I have also arranged with Daniel Frohman for a return engagement of Mr. Hackett in 'The Pride of Jennico.'

"The Madison Square Theatre will be opened Sept. 2 by the Broadhurst Company in 'Why Smith Left Home.' After this I will present a comedy by R. C. Carton, entitled 'Wheels Within Wheels,' one of the hits of the London season. This will be followed by the Madison Square Theatre Comedy Company, in 'Ladies First' and 'Self and Lady.'"

"Henry Miller begins his third season under my management at the Herald Square Theatre on Sept. 18 in 'The Only Way.' My companies will remain about the same with few changes. Miss Ida Conquest will play with John Drew and H. Reeves Smith. The only player I engaged abroad this year will join the Empire Theatre Company. Miss Odette Tyler will tour in 'Phroso.'

"Mr. Drew will sail for New York Aug. 13 and Miss Marlowe, who is now in Switzerland, will be in New York Sept. 1, and Miss Jessie Millward is sailing Aug. 21. Miss Maude Adams's success as Juliet was such as to warrant me in making another Shakespearian production with her, and this has been selected and partially mapped out."

Mr. Frohman later left the city. He will return on Monday.

Cuban Baseball Team Coming Here.

HAVANA, July 21.—The Cuban baseball team will leave to-morrow, to engage in a series of games in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. Abel Linares, the manager of the team, says he expects to make a good showing, and will astonish the Americans with the ability of the team to play baseball, which has long been the favorite game with the Cubans. The trip of the club will occupy two months.

DEWEY ON THE BATTLE OF MANILA

Ten Shots a Minute Against Three Won the Victory.

A COMPLIMENT TO AUSTRIA

The Admiral's Laconic Speech at a Banquet in Trieste.

Guest of the American Minister—Cables that Proposed Arrangements for His Official Reception Are Satisfactory.

TRIESTE, July 21.—Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton and Flag Lieut. T. M. Brumby of the United States cruiser Olympia, landed here today to return yesterday's visits to the Admiral and to call officially upon the Governor of Kustenland, Count Goess, who yesterday returned from a tour of inspection of the province. The American officers also called upon the Mayor of Trieste.

The United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, Mr. Addison C. Harris, gave a banquet to-night at the Hotel de la Ville, in honor of Admiral Dewey. The guests were limited to thirty-five, and included officers of the cruiser Olympia, members of the United States Legation, and American Consuls to Austria-Hungary. The affair was strictly private.

After a toast to President McKinley had been drunk, Mr. Harris proposed the health of Admiral Dewey, who, in reply, said simply:

"I thank you sincerely and drink to your good health."

Capt. Fass responded to the toast "The American Navy."

Mr. Harris then proposed "The Captain and Crew of the Olympia," and requested Admiral Dewey to relate something of the battle of Manila. The Admiral replied:

"I only know that having asked the steward for something to drink he gave me lukewarm, weak coffee, which made me feel quite sick, but my Flag Lieutenant kept the record and I invite him to speak."

Flag Lieut. Brumby said:

"I was a midshipman under Admiral Dewey, and he taught me not to talk, so I will only saw Dewey did it."

Admiral Dewey rose again and said:

"You ask me about the guns and the superiority of our firing. We fired ten shots a minute with our five-inch guns against three shots a minute. I found at Manila no more neutral flag than the Austrian."

At this point Mr. Harris interposed, saying: "Austria is sincerely friendly to the United States."

Admiral Dewey then, addressing himself to the Olympia's Chief Engineer, (Frank H. Bailey,) said that he had contributed to the success of the ship in entering the Bay of Manila by admirable steaming, bringing the speed up to eighteen knots immediately when ordered to put on full steam.

In concluding the banquet, Mr. Harris proposed a toast to Emperor Francis Joseph.

A large crowd gathered outside the hotel to watch the arrival of the guests.

Admiral Dewey will give a return banquet to-morrow on board his flagship, the Olympia.

Minister Harris will return to Vienna to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Admiral Dewey having cabled approval of the plans for his reception at the National capital, the committees in charge of that event are free to proceed at once with the necessary preparations.

Some time ago the District Commissioners appointed a committee of 100 citizens to take representative cognizance of the Admiral's return to the National capital, which committee organized and subdivided. The Executive Committee sketched a programme, which was approved by President McKinley, Secretary Long, and the Committee of One Hundred. The programme provides for a suitable committee escort from New York to Washington. Probably on the afternoon of his arrival the Admiral will be conducted to the east front of the Capitol, where Secretary Long will present the sword of honor which was voted by Congress. A capacious platform, suitably decorated, will be erected for the accommodation of the President, his Cabinet, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and other distinguished personages.

In the evening there will be a military, naval, and civic parade, in which every organized body in the District of Columbia is expected to participate. This feature is to be of the torchlight variety, and is to be accompanied by a general illumination, the most elaborate effects being along the line of march. The parade will be reviewed by the President, Admiral Dewey, and many of the more prominent National officials and international representatives. Following the parade will be band concerts in various sections of the city.

Admiral Dewey has been communicated with as to the reception and presentation both by letter and by cable.

A synopsis of the letter was cabled, and in reply thereto the following message was received to-day through the Secretary of the Navy:

"Proposed arrangements reception and presentation Washington approved by President and Secretary are entirely agreeable to me. DEWEY."

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company having tendered special transportation facilities between Washington and New York, the citizens' Executive Committee has accepted the proffered courtesies and is now proceeding to arrange all details possible at this time.

Designs for an appropriate medal, to be struck in commemoration of the Admiral's return to the seat of the National Government, are now being considered. The medals will be of great artistic merit and are to be made of metal secured from war material captured by the navy at Manila.

Nothing is known at the Navy Department of any intention on the part of Admiral Dewey to change the plans he had already framed as to his movements in Europe and the date of his arrival in the United States. Secretary Long still expects that that date will be some time in October, but he does not know that the Admiral contemplates leaving the Olympia, as is reported, and returning to the United States on a mail steamship. This report is discredited at the Navy Department.

Some of the members of the diplomatic body here have unofficially attracted the attention of some of the officers of the Navy Department to the peculiar attitude in which they are placed by the action of the New York Reception Committee. That committee, they represent, has addressed notes to the representatives of all foreign Governments, inviting them to send one or more naval vessels to participate in the reception of Admiral Dewey upon his arrival at New York. According to the strict rules of international intercourse, it is said, the foreign Governments cannot properly take cognizance of any invitation addressed directly to them by a municipality, or, as in this case, a purely local committee. As some of the Governments invited would like to accept the invitation, they are somewhat embarrassed under these conditions, and, it is believed, will be obliged to await some action by the Department of State in this matter.

THE RECEPTION TO DEWEY.

Committee Hopes to Hear from the Admiral Within the Coming Week.

The Dewey Reception Committee hopes to get a reply from the Admiral to its invitation early next week. The formal invitation was addressed to him at Gibraltar, when it was thought that would be the first European point at which he would touch. Later, when he appeared at Trieste, he was notified by cable that the papers were awaiting him at Gibraltar, and it is thought likely he will have them forwarded to Trieste. If he does, he might, it is thought, reply by cable about Monday.

There is some disappointment among the members of the committee at the delay in getting in touch with Admiral Dewey, which, however, seems to have been unavoidable. It was learned yesterday that the Washington committee, which is arranging the ceremonies for the presentation of the sword voted to the Admiral by Congress, has been more lucky, having already received an acceptance of its invitation by cable.

By an error of a subordinate, the Reception Committee's invitations to foreign nations to send warships to take part in the naval demonstration here were sent to the Ministers at Washington direct, instead of through the State Department. This mistake will be rectified at once, Gen. Butterfield said yesterday.

ADMIRAL'S CREW DEVOTED.

Denial of a Report Regarding Austria's Official Attitude.

LONDON, July 21.—The newspapers here are printing extraordinary stories regarding Admiral Dewey and his crew. One of the papers says that although the crew of the Olympia is a motley collection of English, American, Russian, Austrian, French, and even Chinese sailors, all are as fond of Admiral Dewey as though they had served a lifetime under him.

Another newspaper article declares that the report that the Austrian Government has forbidden any official greeting of Admiral Dewey, out of consideration for the feelings of Spain, is untrue.

Subscriptions to Dewey Home Fund.

The following subscriptions to the National Dewey Home Fund have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES: Miss Meinhard, 18 East Seventieth Street, $5; collected by H. Newman, 628 Broadway, from A. D. Goodhue, $1; D. E. Schwarz, $1; S. Deutsch, $1; I. Green, $1; A. L. Bookman, $1; W. J. Hecht, and L. A. Weber, Treasurer Opportunity Circle, King's Daughters, 1,382 Lexington Avenue, $5.

SWORD FOR CAPT. DYER.

The Presentation to be Made Before Admiral Dewey's Arrival.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Capt. Nehemiah Mayo Dyer is to have a sword presented to him by the citizens of Baltimore, and now that Admiral Dewey has signified to the Secretary of the Navy his intention to come to Washington in October to receive the National sword prepared for him, the Baltimoreans are pushing the arrangements for Sept. 12, so as to get them well out of the way before the interest in the Admiral quite swallows up the share to which the Captain of the Baltimore is entitled.

Washington is interested in this tribute to Capt. Dyer, and will do something to make the ceremony of presentation to him impressive. Then Baltimore will be expected to come over to Washington to swell the crowd that is to be present to see Dewey get the sword made for him, at the east front of the Capitol, right on the spot where Presidents are inaugurated. Some of the Democrats here hope that it will be a dress rehearsal for another ceremony in 1901.

MORE OFFICERS APPOINTED.

Long List of Captains and Lieutenants to Command the New Volunteer Forces Now Recruiting.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following additional appointments to the volunteer army are announced:

CAPTAINS.

James M. Burroughs, formerly First Lieutenant and Adjutant First Texas Cavalry.
Godfrey R. Fowler, Captain Company G, Third Texas.
Frank L. French, Captain Third Wisconsin.
Charles A. Green, Second Wisconsin.
John A. Hulen, Lieutenant Colonel First Texas Cavalry.
Christopher J. Rollis, Captain Fourth Wisconsin.
Frank A. Sullivan, First Lieutenant First Wisconsin.
Clark M. Carr, Major and Assistant Paymaster United States Volunteers.
—— Casteel, Colonel West Virginia.
Robert Calverty, Major Second United States Volunteer Cavalry.
Charles G. McGhee, Captain Third Mississippi.
Charles P. Newbery, Captain Fourth United States Volunteers.
F. D. Newberry, Captain Thirty-second Michigan.
Gilmore G. Scranton, Captain Thirty-fifth Michigan.
H. C. Barnes, Captain Volunteers.
Harry Chadwick, Battalion Sergeant Major First Ohio.
Leonard L. Deitrick, First Lieutenant Second United States Volunteer Cavalry.
Robert E. Grinstead, First Lieutenant Third Kentucky.
Ross P. Granger, Captain Thirty-first Michigan.
Bert McMillan, New York Volunteers.
John McBride, Jr., Lieutenant Thirty-second Michigan.
A. E. McCabe, Captain Thirty-fifth Michigan.
Daniel Wells, private First New York.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

William S. Cunningham, First Lieutenant Fourth Texas.
John V. Green, private Second Wisconsin.
Charles J. Seishbush, Captain Fourth Wisconsin.
George E. Gibson, Captain Fifteenth Minnesota.
Jesse L. Hall, Captain Company M, First United States Volunteer Infantry.
William M. Lowe, private First District of Columbia.
Alfred S. Morgan, Captain Thirteenth Minnesota.
Henry Newton, Captain Third Wisconsin.
Cushman A. Rice, First Lieutenant Fifteenth Minnesota.
Arthur B. Schaeffer, First Lieutenant Company D, Twenty-second Kansas.
Dean Tompkins, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster First United States Volunteer Infantry.
John W. Ward, First Lieutenant First Arkansas.
George Willrich, Captain Company H, First Texas.
Thaddeus Wild, Lieutenant First Wisconsin.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

George H. Armitage, Sergeant Fifth Iowa.
Robert H. Gulick, Corporal First Ohio.
Alexis Jennett, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.
Robert W. Collins, First Lieutenant in Col. Ray's regiment, now private Nineteenth Infantry.
David McM. Gregg, Jr., private Governor's Troop, Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Four hundred and twenty-three men enlisted yesterday for service in the volunteer regiments in the Philippines, making a total to date of 3,551. The Thirty-first and Twenty-seventh Infantry are making the best progress. According to instructions just issued from the War Department, an officer from each company of the ten new regiments will open a recruiting office at his home city next Monday.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Potomac and Hist have arrived at Key West.

The Adams has arrived at Victoria.
The Yankton has arrived at Fort Monroe.
The Annapolis is at New Bedford.
The Dolphin has arrived at Boston and the Newark at Mollendo.
The Marblehead has sailed from Talcahuan, Chili, for Coquimbo.
The Yantic and Michigan have sailed from Detroit for Mackinac Island.

The Saratoga at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 21.—The United States training ship Saratoga has arrived here.

For the Poor of Puerto Rico.

At the meeting which was held at the rooms of the Merchants' Association Tuesday, when Mrs. Henry made an appeal in behalf of the poor women and children of Puerto Rico, a special committee of five was appointed to take charge of collecting funds and material for clothing, and to attend to the shipping of the goods. The committee consists of Duncan D. Chaplin, Chairman; John C. Eames, S. C. Mead, H. D. Lockwood, and W. R. Corwine. Mr. Chaplin yesterday reported a subscription of $100 from E. H. Van Ingen & Co. Details concerning sailing dates, methods of packing, shipping, &c., may be obtained from Mr. Corwine at the rooms of the Merchants' Association, to which place all donations may be sent.

Fatal Explosion on a Steamship.

An explosion of turpentine in the fire room of the Clyde Line steamship George W. Clyde, lying at Pier 49, East River, so seriously injured Charles Lindquest, the second assistant engineer of the boat, yesterday afternoon, that he was taken to Gouverneur Hospital in a dying condition. Lindquest, who hails from Wilmington, N. C., went into the room with a blazing torch. It appears that one of the cans containing the turpentine leaked and the air was filled with the vapors of turpentine. When Lindquest entered with the blazing torch there was a loud explosion, which shook the ship. Lindquest was dragged out with his clothes ablaze, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

Aguilar Library's New Reading Room.

The managers of the Aguilar Free Library announce that in the new building of the library, 174 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, there is a well-equipped reading room supplied with daily and weekly newspapers and magazines. The room is open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

OTIS REPLIES TO CRITICS

Philippine Commander Denies the Charges of the Reporters.

EXPLAINS HIS CENSORSHIP

Says the Correspondents Wanted to Send Reports Which Would Imperil Military Operations.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The War Department has issued a statement quoting certain dispatches from Gen. Otis in answer to the press correspondents' "round robin." The General says, in substance, that the correspondents wish to send statements that imperil operations; that they had no specification to support their charges against him, and that these charges were untrue. He denies that he minimizes the work of the navy, and quotes from naval dispatches to justify his statement.

The text of the statement is as follows:

"Gen. Otis, in a dispatch under date of July 20, says that the press correspondents demanded permission to cable that official reports sent misrepresented conditions. This was denied. They then demanded the privilege to send without reservation facts found by them and their opinion. This was granted if public interests were not imperiled. The answer was not satisfactory, and they, therefore, sent by mail to Hongkong.

"Gen. Otis says he is not conscious of sending misrepresentations, but thinks that his dispatches at times have been too conservative. The press affair appeared to be a threat. When the correspondents were asked to stipulate wherein Gen. Otis's dispatches were misleading, they offered nothing tangible, except that his conclusions were unwarranted. When told that they were disregarding military authority, it was apparent that they courted martyrdom, which it was unwise to give them.

"In a later dispatch Gen. Otis says that the charges made by the press correspondents are untrue. He adds that the most harmonious relations exist between the army and the navy. He gives the following extract from a letter just received from a leading Filipino at Tarlac, which is the headquarters of the main insurgent army:

"'For some days have been trying to leave this band of thieves. Watched so closely, impossible to leave. A great many of the people here long for American troops to advance, for every one is desperate with so much savagery committed by Aguinaldo's army.'

"Capt. Barker of the navy, who succeeded Admiral Dewey in command of the fleet, in sending the report of the commander of the Yorktown to the Navy Department, makes this indorsement: 'I am pleased to note the cordial co-operation of army and navy.'

"As bearing upon the statement that the operations of the navy had been minimized, it may be stated that Gen. Otis has repeatedly recognized the work of the navy, as, for example, in his dispatch of June 15 last, in which he says: 'The navy aided greatly on shore of bay, landing forces occasionally'; and again, under date of July 9: 'The army and navy are in hearty accord, and the best of feeling prevails.'"

FIGHTING AT CLOSE RANGE.

One Hundred and Fifteen Babaylones Killed by Americans in a Battle at Bobong.

MANILA, July 21.—News has been received from Gen. Smith at Iloilo to the effect that severe fighting took place on Wednesday at Bobong. Capt. Byrne of the Sixth Infantry, with 70 men, surprised a force of 450 Babaylones, of whom 115, by actual count, were killed, and many more were wounded. Only one of the enemy was captured. The American loss was one man killed and one wounded. The fighting was mostly at close quarters, with bayonets and clubbed guns. A large quantity of supplies and arms was captured.

Capt. Byrne is commanding a battalion operating in the La Carlota district of the Island of Negros.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The War Department has received the following cablegram:

Manila, July 21.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Capt. B. A. Byrne, Sixth Infantry, with 70 men, surprised united robber bands in Negros, numbering 450; killed 115, wounded many; captured few rifles and revolvers, many hand weapons, large quantity stock; fighting at close distance. Byrne's loss, one killed, one wounded; names not given. This action very beneficial for quiet of Negros.

OTIS.

It was at Escalante, on the Island of Negros, that Capt. Tilley of the Signal Corps was ambushed and murdered by the natives on May 27 last. It is supposed that the band of robbers who were so severely punished by Capt. Byrne's command were a part of the same marauders. The Signal Service has just compiled a report on this occurrence made up from reports by the officers of the cable ship Recorder and Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton, who succeeded to Capt. Tilley's command in Iloilo.

MILITARY OPERATIONS CHECKED.

The Heavy Rains in the Philippines Stop the Campaign.

MANILA, July 21.—The unprecedented rains of the last week have convinced observers here that military operations on a large scale or advances covering many miles will be impossible for a long time. Many miles of the country are flooded to a depth of three or four feet. The Paranaque bridge, which was considered impregnable, has been swept away, cutting off temporarily the garrisons of Imus and Bacor from communication with Manila.

In the circumstances it would be impossible to move wagon trains, as the trails have become doubtful. Pack mules will be utilized if it should become possible for soldiers to make marches. The officials will have their hands full for some time in arranging for the departure of volunteers and in settling the regulars who are replacing them.

NO BIDS FOR SUPPLYING HATS.

Army Quartermaster at Boston Surprised at the Indifference Shown.

BOSTON, July 21.—Major J. M. Hyde, Depot Quartermaster of the United States Army in Boston, who had advertised for the last ten days and had communicated with twenty different firms concerning proposals for the delivery of 50,000 campaign hats, subject to an increase of 20 per cent., failed to receive a single proposal. The time for filing bids expired to-day. The contract involved from $70,000 to $75,000.

The officers are at a loss to account for the indifference of the Boston firms, particularly in view of the fact that a great stir, made here a while ago about the neglect shown to Boston in awarding Government contracts, led to the establishment of the Quartermaster's depot here.

Sick Report of Signal Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The chief signal officer has received the official sick report for the month of April, covering all the signal companies on duty in the Philippines. It shows a total of only 4.23 per cent. sick, a remarkably favorable state of affairs for any climate. The sick report for the first company for the month of June shows no sickness at all. This company had the same record for the previous month. So far the corps has lost only one man from sickness in the Philippines. This was from typhoid fever.

C. M. Burt Goes to the Fitchburg.

Leonard's Railway News will announce to-day the appointment of Charles M. Burt as General Passenger Agent of the Fitchburg Railroad, to succeed J. R. Watson, resigned. The appointment takes effect Aug. 1. Charles M. Burt is thirty-seven years old and a native of Dunkirk, N. Y. He has been in railroad service twenty-one years, and has had considerable experience in the passenger department of railroads. At various times he has been in the employ of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio and West Shore Roads, and recently he was Chief Rate Clerk of the Trunk Line Association and Chief Clerk of the passenger department of the late Joint Traffic Association.

THE STRIKE OF THE NEWSBOYS

Continues with Unabated Vigor and Spasmodic Attacks on So-Called "Scabs"—Women Not Molested.

"Please don't buy The Evening Journal and World, because the newsboys has striked."

"I ain't a scab."

These and similar notices were pinned on the hats and coats of newsboys all over the city yesterday, for the strike has spread from the Battery to the Bronx, and even across the Brooklyn Bridge. The Harlem newsboys have organized into a union, and a number of newsdealers there and in the Bronx have also refused to handle the barred "extries" or "uxtras."

"Dere's t'ree t'ousand of us, and we'll win sure," one of the boys declared.

Around The Journal and World offices big fellows, who perhaps inspired respect in the strikers by their stature, and who, besides, were protected by the police, offered the papers exclusively for sale. In Wall Street a crowd of boys started a parade soon after the Stock Exchange opened, but a big policeman broke it up and drove the urchins away whenever they attempted to gather. A crowd of a couple of hundred yelling youngsters paraded triumphantly along the Bowery shortly after noon and destroyed or cleared off the stock in trade on a few news stands where the boycotted papers were exposed for sale.

At Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, which is one of the distributing points for evening paper wagons, a gang of boys gathered to demonstrate, and pelted two policemen who had been stationed there to protect the delivery carts.

Spasmodic attacks on so-called "scabs" were made during the day, notably in proximity to The World and Journal offices. The few weary-looking women who sell newspapers on Park Row and at the entrance to Brooklyn Bridge apparently are not participating in the strike, for they offered all the evening papers for sale, as usual. They passed unmolested through the lines of strikers, and, indeed, mingled with the boys and offered the barred papers for sale.

This was noticed by a passerby, whose inquisitiveness gave him a wholly unexpected insight into the chivalry that evidently enters into the make-up of the newsboys. He inquired of one of them why a woman was calling extra Worlds and Journals while none of the boys was selling them.

"That's all right, boss," was the reply. "We're sorry, but we can't help it. We ain't fightin' women." The man gave him a dime.

In Harlem the boys sent a committee to see General Master Workman Parsons at his office, 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and asked him to be their leader. He said he was pretty busy, but would receive a delegation to-morrow if they would send one and advise them. The committee then went out and met a policeman, who drove them off.

MESSENGER BOYS MAY STRIKE.

The strike fever, after extending from the street car employes and freight handlers on the railroad piers to the newsboys, has now spread to the telegraph messenger boys, who threaten to turn out en masse on Monday, after which they will lay their supposed grievances before the powers that be and demand redress. This, at all events, is their present plan. The companies threatened are the Postal Telegraph, the Western Union, the American District Telegraph, and possibly, although there is some doubt about this, the Commercial Cable Company.

The boys argued that it would be useless to present (their demands first and then strike if these demands are not acceded to. By going out from all the offices simultaneously, however, they think that the whole business of the city will be brought up with a jerk and paralyzed, and the telegraph companies being completely at the mercy of the messengers, will promptly capitulate and beg of them to return at their own terms.

All of the would-be strikers are not going to agitate for the usual increase of pay. The A. D. T. boys are dissatisfied with the way their hours of work are arranged, not with their salaries, which the boys say are fixed at from $3.50 to $4 per week, less 50 cents deducted for uniform. Their hours, they say, vary from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., and 1 A. M. to 9 P. M. They do not consider these too long What they object to is that they do not know until night what shift they are to be assigned to next day. They want the schedules arranged so that they shall work on the same shift for one continuous wee. So's we can know where we're at and dispose of our time accordin'," as one of them expressed it.

The Western Union boys say they have to work fourteen hours on Sunday and ten hours on weekdays. They want a ten-hour Sunday, and object to 50 cents per week for uniforms being deducted from their pay. They also want what they describe as the "closed-pages abuse" stopped—that is, they wanted to be paid for their errand whether the telegram is delivered to the person to whom it is addressed or not. At present, they say, they are not paid for messages which they are unable to deliver, owing to the absence of the person for whom it is intended. They receive 10 cents per hour plus 2 cents per message delivered.

The Postal Telegraph boys, who are paid at the same rate, want 15 cents an hour and 2½ cents per message, and the abolition of the "closed pages" or "dead-head" system.

At the offices of the companies it was said that nothing was known there about the contemplated strike. An American District Telegraph official declared that there was not the faintest chance for the success of any such movement. "We have 1,000 boys in reserve," said he.

FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE.

The freight handlers' strike, which has seriously impeded traffic on various railroad and steamship piers on the North and East River fronts for a week past, showed little change yesterday during the earlier part of the day. During the afternoon, however, the strikers on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad piers, 45, 50, 51, and 52, East River, gained their point and returned to work with enthusiasm. The men, 250 in all, returned at the old rate of wages, but on the next weekly pay day they will be granted the increase they asked. They had been getting 17½ cents an hour for day and night work, but demanded 20 cents an hour for day work and 25 cents an hour for night work and Sunday work. All the 250 men went back to work at 4 o'clock.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company added hundreds of Italians to the forces. These Italians were substituted for the striking workmen on Piers 1, 4, 5, 27, 28, and 29, North River.

Much excitement was created yesterday morning on Pier 2, North River, where the Erie Railroad Company has Italians at work in the place of striking freight handlers, by the discovery in a freight car of what appeared to be a bomb. It developed, however, to be nothing more nor less than a piece of gas pipe filled with paper, from one end of which projected the bullet end of a 38-calibre cartridge.

Three hundred and fifty Italian freight handlers arrived at Jersey City from Trenton yesterday morning to take the places of the strikers on the Pennsylvania piers in this city. The men were met at the station by Police Inspector Archibald and a squad of twenty Jersey City policemen, who escorted them to the tug boat Fletcher, which distributed them on the various piers on this side of the river.

The freight handlers in Jersey City were working as usual yesterday, and the report that there are nine miles of unloaded freight cars standing on the tracks because the men will not handle the freight is untrue. It was said that there were not more than a dozen more cars than usual on the tracks, and this increase was due to the fact that the New York freight was being unloaded from the cars in Jersey City instead of on this side as usual. At the company's piers at the foot of Hubert Street there were fewer policemen than usual yesterday. Superintendent Townsend said that he expected no trouble, and he declared that the Italians' positions would be permanent.

About 250 of the men who had been employed on Piers 27, 28, and 29 up to a week ago, when they, with many others there, went out on strike, were paid off at the pier last night. There was no disorder.

At the Lehigh Valley piers Italians were at work along with a few of the other men who had not gone on strike.

Trouble has broken out afresh on the Clyde Steamship Company's docks, at the foot of Clinton Street. The strike there was settled last Friday, the men being granted their demand for a thirty-five-cent hourly rate, and they finished loading the steamer Oneida. Last Tuesday, however, the steamer George W. Clyde came in, and the men claimed that the company had sent for Italians to handle her freight. Policemen have been stationed at the pier, expecting serious trouble. The State Board of Arbitration visited the pier yesterday to investigate the troubles, and it is believed an adjustment will be effected to-day.

PINGREE DEFENDS ALGER

Says the President's Course Was "Little Less Than Cowardly."

SECRETARY OFFERED TO QUIT

At One Time Submitted His Resignation, but Mr. McKinley Urged Him to Stay at His Post.

DETROIT, Mich., July 21.—Gov. Pingree to-day gave out a prepared signed interview, giving what the Governor asserts to "be facts which are absolutely reliable bearing upon the relations between Gen. Alger and President McKinley with which the public are not familiar."

At the outset the Governor says: "I have no hesitation in saying that the course pursued by the President in this matter is little less than cowardly. It is, to say the least, very unmanly."

Gov. Pingree said his information did not come from Gen. Alger, but from "one whose knowledge of the facts cannot be disputed." Proceeding, he says that repeatedly since the Eastern newspapers began their attack upon Secretary Alger the Secretary informed the President that if these press comments embarrassed the Administration in the slightest degree he would resign at once, but the President as often protested emphatically that he had the utmost confidence in Secretary Alger and his conduct of the War Department and that the country could not afford to lose his services.

The Governor says that at the time this "alleged alliance" with Gen. Alger was announced, and before his disavowal of interviews criticising the President had reached Washington, Gen. Alger told the President that upon the President's slightest intimation he would resign, but the President refused to entertain the idea for a moment.

As to the alleged alliance being any reason for asking for Gen. Alger's resignation, Gov. Pingree says: "Long before my announcement that I would support Gen. Alger for the Senate, Secretary of State Hay on June 2 last requested Vice President Hobart to intimate to Gen. Alger that his resignation would be acceptable to the President and would relieve him from the embarrassing attacks of the press upon the conduct of the war. Mr. Hobart very properly declined to be a party to such an unmanly, not to say cowardly, proceeding, and expressed his opinion in terms decidedly vigorous.

"After that Gen. Alger, entirely ignorant of this miserable conspiracy, several times offered to end the attacks by submitting his resignation, but still, the President did not have the courage to express himself to his Secretary. Gen. Alger finally did hand his resignation to the President, to take effect on Jan. 2. The President dared not face the General in a manly way and ask him to retire and give his reasons for making the request. He finally accomplished by indirection what he dared not do in an open and frank manner himself."

Gov. Pingree states that Mr. Hobart was finally prevailed upon by Attorney General Griggs to convey to the Secretary that his resignation was desired, and to give my alleged alliance with the Secretary as a pretext."

Commenting upon the whole matter, the Governor says that "Gen. Alger's sacrifice" was compelled by demands of New York politicians, backed by the "unscrupulous and heartless press." He predicts that it will be learned "that the President himself has been responsible for whatever mistakes have been made in conducting the war."

He adds: "I am told on the very best authority that Gen. Alger made very few appointments of officers during the war, and that the commissions were issued almost entirely upon the orders of the President."

The Governor alleges that the more recent attacks upon Alger in the East were caused by his frank declaration of opposition to trusts, and he adds that "there is a decided odor of trusts around the present Administration, with Mark Hanna as the acknowledged 'kingmaker.'"

In conclusion, the Governor calls upon Michigan people and newspapers to protest against the injustice done the State's foremost representative in public life.

It is conjectured here that Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield gave some of the foregoing information, but the General declines to be interviewed.

Chase S. Osburn, State Railroad Commissioner, who is reputed to be Gen. Alger's representative in preparing for the Senatorial campaign, spent several hours last night at the Governor's residence, presumably assisting in the preparation of the Governor's statement.

SENATOR PROCTOR ON ALGER.

Ex-Secretary of War Predicts a Reaction Against Current Criticism.

BOSTON, July 21.—Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, ex-Secretary of War, who was in this city to-day, referring to the resignation of Secretary Alger, in an interview, said:

"I think that in due time you will see a reaction against some of the abuse which has been visited upon Secretary Alger. He has been very seriously misrepresented. He is a good business man, and he has worked hard and ably in his position, and he is not deserving of the severe criticism which has been passed upon him.

"When Gen. Alger took charge of the War Department he found himself hedged about with many difficulties over which he had no control at all, and which were an outgrowth of the American system. With European Governments it is customary to make changes in the staff, and to make such reassignments as the circumstances demand, but our system is positively inflexible; a man upon the staff is there during his military life, and the Secretary of War is not free to reorganize the business of his office to the best advantage. Gen. Alger had no responsibility at all for some of the policies or acts for which he is criticised, and I doubt if any other man in his position could have done differently."

CITY MOISTENED IN SPOTS.

A Heavy Shower in Harlem, but No Rain Down Town.

New York

DUM-DUM BULLETS IN WAR.

Ambassador White Defines America's Attitude at The Hague.

ENGLAND TO MAKE STATEMENT

Capt. Crozier's Proposal Voted Down—Arbitration Committee's Work Alone Delays the Conference.

THE HAGUE, July 21.—Baron de Staal presided at the plenary session of the International Peace Conference to-day, to place the final seal upon the labors of the First Committee. The first point of M. Van Karnebeck's report dealing with prohibition of dropping explosives from balloons was unanimously agreed to.

The second point, prohibition of the use of asphyxiating projectiles, was agreed to by all except the United States and Great Britain, whose abstention nullifies the agreement of the others.

The third point, which relates to expanding bullets, occupied the major part of the sitting, owing to the question of the dum-dum bullet used by the British Army.

Sir Julian Pauncefote expressed regret that the plenary session had been so suddenly summoned, as the British Government had intended to make a statement regarding the dum-dum bullet. The conference agreed to leave the minutes of the session open for the insertion of the British statement.

Mr. Andrew D. White, the head of the United States delegation, then made an important speech in opposition to prohibition of such bullets as the dum-dum. Mr. White's arguments made a great impression upon the delegates, especially when he explained that the adoption of the proposal as submitted would not prevent the use of another bullet, which already has been invented, and which would attain the same end as the dum-dum, but in a much more cruel manner.

The new missile, Mr. White said, was outside the specific definitions of the present proposal.

Capt. Crozier, the military member of the United States delegation, proposed as a substitute the following:

"The use of bullets should be prohibited which inflict unnecessarily cruel wounds, such as explosive bullets, and in general every kind of bullet exceeding the limits necessary to put a man immediately hors de combat."

A long discussion ensued as to whether a vote should be taken upon the original proposal or Capt. Crozier's. The latter was finally chosen to be voted upon. Sir Julian Pauncefote announced that he would accept Capt. Crozier's proposal, but it was rejected by a vote of 17 to 8. M. Van Karnebeck's version was then adopted, Great Britain and the United States alone voting against it, and the Portuguese delegates abstaining from voting.

The eight countries voting for Capt. Crozier's proposal were the United States, Great Britain, Denmark, Greece, Servia, Portugal, China, and another. All except the two first named supported the Crozier proposal only in the hope of securing unanimity in the conference. Capt. Crozier's proposal being more general in its terms, while it was known that the impossibility of obtaining the adhesion of the United States and Great Britain for M. Van Karnebeck's version would render futile any convention on the subject.

The remainder of the report was then adopted.

Before the close of the sitting the American delegates announced that they withdrew articles which they had proposed should be added to the Geneva Convention, Capt. Mahan explaining the reason for the additional articles and why they were withdrawn.

The labors of the conference are now concluded, with the exception of the work before the Arbitration Committee.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

Mr. Hay Says Treaty Will Be Ready for Senate's Approval To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Secretary Gage brought before the Cabinet to-day the final adjustments in the matter of the Franco-American reciprocity treaty.

General satisfaction was expressed over the assurances of Secretary Hay and himself that the treaty would be an accomplished fact, save for the Senate's ratification, within twenty-four hours.

WEST INDIAN COLONY TREATIES.

List of Exchange Articles Published in London Papers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Special Reciprocity Commissioner Kasson was deeply surprised to-day when his attention was called to a paragraph, published in London, about the character of the West Indian reciprocity treaties, in which it appeared that Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had furnished the information that the Barbadoes convention provides for a reduction of 12 per cent. of the United States duties on cane sugar, molasses, fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, and asphalt or marjax. In return various articles exported from the United States are to be admitted free of duty or at a specified duty.

A reduction of 12½ per cent. of the United States duties is provided for in the British Guiana convention on the following articles: The products of the soil or industry of that colony—cane sugars, fresh vegetables, and kaolin.

In both conventions it is provided that the colonies will not, during the term of the conventions, increase their present duties upon oats, coal, or shingles, being the product of the soil or industry of the United States; but upon other dutiable merchandise not imported and not especially provided for in the conventions, the colonies reserve the right to increase the duties by any amount not exceeding 50 per cent. without any discrimination against the exports of the United States.

"I am at a loss to explain how this information could be given to the press, for I do not consider myself at liberty to talk about the conventions while they remain to be ratified by the treaty nations. I will say, however, that the list of articles given in the London publication does not include all those to be affected by the treaty exchanges."

Ocean Route to Long Branch.

The purchase of the steamer Columbia from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company places another big boat on the route from Pier 10 East River to the iron pier at Long Branch. The Cape May steamer Republic, which has been making three trips every day, and has made the route popular by her good work, will have a sister ship in the Columbia, and the heavy travel can be accommodated without delay. The Columbia will begin her work to-morrow. Changes of time table, with additional trips, will be made in a few days. Meantime the present schedule of a boat from New York at 8:30 A. M. and at 1 and 5:30 P. M. will be in force, returning from Long Branch at 10:30 A. M. and 3:15 and 7:45 P. M.

Young Woman Saved from Drowning.

Mamie Meeks, twenty-two years old, of 149 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, fell from the gangplank of a steamer at the East Third Street recreation pier last night and was almost drowned. The steamer Cepheus had tied up to the pier with a church excursion aboard, when the steamer Isabel came in and was lashed alongside. A gangplank was thrown from one boat to the other, and the passengers made a scramble to get ashore. In the rush Miss Meeks went overboard. James Horton of 137 Lewis Street, the life guard on the pier, jumped into the water and rescued the young woman, who was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Corporation Taxes in South Carolina.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 21.—The Pullman Palace Car Company, the Southern Express, and the Bell Telephone Companies to-day acquiesced in the valuation for taxation fixed on their properties by the Railroad Board of Equalization, the taxes being $83,000, $94,000, and $25,000, respectively. The Western Union, which was taxed for $1,000,000, protested, and will be given a hearing next Tuesday. The properties are taxed for the first time. Western Union wires and poles and Pullman cars in transit are taxed.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF NEGROES

A Plan for the Improvement of the Condition of the Race Outlined at Hampton.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., July 21.—A paper on "The Negro in Fiction, as Portrayed and as Portrayer," by Prof. W. S. Scarborough of Wilberforce University, was read before the third and last day's session of the negro conference here this morning. It was a scholarly review of the manner in which the negro character has been represented in story and of the truth or falsity of that representation. It led to a general discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of negro minstrelsy, negro melodies, cake walks, and other exhibitions of negro character, much of which was approved and much deplored.

The conference closed by adopting the following outlines of work for the coming year in lieu of resolutions:

"We recommend,

"First—That education be adapted to the needs and condition of the people, that teachers equip themselves along the special lines where they can be of most service to their communities, and that efforts be made to lengthen the school term.

"Second—That parents take deeper interest in the moral and religious interest of their children and demand moral as well as intellectual qualifications in ministers and teachers; also that our ministers lay greater stress upon the practical every-day duties of life.

"Third—That mothers' meetings be held for instruction in neat, economic management of the home, the responsibilities of motherhood, and the care of children; that social improvement societies for girls be organized where they may be taught the dignity and purity of womanhood, and that boys' clubs to inculcate respect for womanhood and to encourage the manly sports be established.

"Fourth—That ministers and officials of secret orders take greater precaution as to the sanitary condition of their meeting places and see that they are well ventilated and free from destructive germs; also, that tracts containing simple sanitary regulations be prepared for family instructions.

"Fifth—That the members of the conference and the people at large interest themselves in the establishment of farm schools for the reformation of juvenile prisoners, and we commend the generosity of Mr. C. P. Huntington, which makes this possible in Virginia.

"Sixth—That negro skilled laborers must eventually join trades unions, either in bodies or as separate workingmen.

"Seventh—That the managers of the twelfth census should make at their earliest opportunity such special studies of the American negro as will furnish the most accurate general data as to his social condition."

The recommendations are signed by Kelly Miller, Archibald H. Grimke, W. Ashbie Hawkins, S. G. Atkins, Edwina B. Kruse, and W. E. B. Dubois.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL SOLD.

The Well-Known Jersey City Hostelry Bought by G. W. Young for the National Trust Company.

Allan L. McDermott, agent of the estate of Lyman Fisk, who died several years ago at Rye, N. Y., yesterday announced that he had on Monday sold Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, part of the estate, to George W. Young, agent for the National Trust Company. Mr. McDermott would not state the price agreed upon. Mr. Young sailed for Europe on Wednesday.

The National Trust Company is an association of corporations organized under the laws of New York. It is capitalized at $500,000. It has not yet elected officers. Mr. McDermott said the company would occupy the site for offices, but whether it would remodel the building or tear it down and rebuild would not be known until Mr. Young returns from Europe. In any event the company cannot take possession until the lease of the present proprietor, H. H. Reed, expires. That will not be until May 1, 1900.

Taylor's Hotel was established in 1860 by Noah D. Taylor, who in February, 1859, won the capital prize of $70,000 in a lottery. Up to that time he was a poor man. He made his brother, John Taylor, manager. He was a noted sporteman, and the house soon became the headquarters of sporting men and acquired a National reputation. Taylor subsequently became a politician, and was ruined in 1870 by an effort to secure his election to Congress. He spent money lavishly, but was defeated by Isaac W. Scudder, the Republican candidate, by 4,000 majority. The hotel then passed into the hands of Lyman Fisk, and at his death was leased to Mr. Reed.

The sale of the property to the National Trust Company disposes of the plans of the Taylor Building Company, which was incorporated at Trenton last March. This company had intended to raise $600,000 and erect on the hotel site a twelve-story structure, which was to be a combination hotel and office building. Negotiations with the Fisk estate were still pending when the National Trust Company made the offer for the property which was accepted.

CUTTING TEETH AT 80 YEARS.

Former Bass Drummer of Orange Has Two and Hopes for More.

ORANGE, July 21.—John Markwith, 80 years of age, is cutting a new set of teeth. For many years he has been almost toothless. Recently his gums became inflamed in the front part of his mouth, and through the swollen part two teeth have made their way, while others are thought to be coming. With the appearance of the new teeth his sight, which had been bad for years, has improved.

Mr. Markwith for many years beat the bass drum in Markwith's band. His son gave his name to the organization, and the majority of the members of it are related to him, several of them being his grandsons.

THE PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON.

Statistics Show Great Output and Sales in First Half of 1899.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association has received from the manufacturers complete statistics of the production of all kinds of pig iron in the United States in the first half of 1899. The total production of pig iron in that period was 6,289,167 gross tons, against 5,869,703 tons in the first half of 1898 and 5,904,231 tons in the second half. The production of Bessemer pig iron was 3,788,907 gross tons, against 3,703,584 tons in the first half of 1898 and 3,633,800 tons in the second half.

The production of basic pig iron, all made with coke or mixed anthracite coal and coke as fuel, was 465,957 gross tons, against 337,485 tons in the first half of 1898 and 447,959 tons in the second half.

The production of spiegeleisen and ferromanganese was 104,496 gross tons, against 109,641 tons in the first half of 1898 and 104,128 tons in the second half.

The production of charcoal pig iron was 128,485 gross tons, against 147,003 tons in the first half of 1898 and 149,747 tons in the second half.

The number of furnaces in blast on June 30, 1899, was 240, against 202 on Dec. 31, 1898. The number out of blast on June 30 was 175, of which several have since been blown in and others are preparing to blow in. The stocks of pig iron which were unsold in the hands of manufacturers or their agents on June 30, 1899, amounted to 81,220 gross tons, against 571,577 tons on June 30, 1898, and 291,233 tons on Dec. 31, 1898.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

The Imperial Leather Preserver Manufacturing Company of Wilmington and Philadelphia, with a capital of $200,000, was also chartered.

The Booker, Scott & Moore Company, a syndicate of Wilmington business men, with a capital of $30,000, was incorporated to manufacture cakes and confectioneries.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 21.—The Secretary of State to-day incorporated the Old Doctor West Medical Association of Washington, D. C., with a capital stock of $100,000, to manufacture "old-fashion remedies."

Extradition Papers for Mrs. Perot.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The State Department to-day issued to representatives of the State of Maryland extradition papers to secure the return to the United States of Mrs. Willie Perot, who is charged with kidnapping her own child from its grandparents, the legal guardians, in Baltimore. She is a fugitive on a steamer bound from Halifax for Liverpool, but will probably be arrested at Londonderry upon cabled request made through Ambassador Choate.

MANY RESCUES AT A FIRE

Mysterious Blaze in Up-Town Tenement Causes Much Excitement.

ESCAPE BY STAIRWAY CUT OFF

One Woman Descends from the Roof with Her Son by the Fire Escape—Another Taken Down on a Ladder.

During a fire in the cellar of the five-story tenement house at 341 East Ninetieth Street last evening several rescues of women and children were made. Shortly after 7:30 o'clock Mrs. Altz, who lives on the third floor, opened a door leading to the hallway and found it filled with smoke. She shouted fire as loud as she could, and then heard an explosion. Instantly the halls were filled with women and children, who tried to make their way to the street, but were unable to do so because of the thick smoke.

The explosion had also been heard by Mrs. Lizzie Bolte, who, with her husband and daughter Annie, lives on the first floor of the tenement. Bolte is janitor of the building, and Mrs. Bolte asked him to go into the cellar to ascertain what the trouble was.

Mrs. Bolte then made her way to the hallway with her daughter, but was forced back into her rooms by the smoke. She then opened a window overlooking Ninetieth Street, and, holding her daughter in her arms, crawled along a narrow ledge to the corner of Ninetieth Street and First Avenue. She entered a window over a liquor store and made her way to the street.

By this time Roundsman Jones and Patrolman Tartey of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station had heard the cries of fire and the screams of the women who were in the building and sent in an alarm. When the firemen arrived a second alarm was turned in.

Several thousand persons had gathered on the street in front of the building, and there was great excitement. Out of nearly every window could be seen the forms of women and children who were screaming at the tops of their voices for assistance.

Soon after the arrival of the firemen the flames were extinguished and the halls were cleared of the smoke. In the meantime, however, the house had been emptied of its inmates, many of whom had been rescued by the firemen and by neighbors who had climbed to the roofs of their own houses and then made their way to the roof of the building where the fire was located. The door leading to the roof of the building was forced open, and through this several of the occupants of the building were carried out into the open air. Once on top of the building it was an easy matter to take them to the street.

One of the most notable of the rescues was that of Mrs. Silverman, who lives on the top floor of the building. When she heard the cry of fire, the woman opened the door leading to the hallway, but found it full of smoke. The only other occupant of the apartment was her five-year-old son John, who for some time past has been sick with scarlet fever.

The boy is just recovering from the disease and is not able to walk. His mother, taking him under her arm, made her way with great difficulty to the roof of the building, and then easily reached the street by climbing down the fire-escape of the building at 1,743 First Avenue, which is occupied by Jacob Potter. During the climb the woman still held her son in her arms.

Another thrilling rescue was that made by Charles Peters, eighteen years old, who lives at 1,743 First Avenue, in the same house as Mr. Potter. Peters made his way down through the scuttle of the burning building to the fourth floor, where Miss Minnie Miller, a cripple, has apartments. He aroused her with difficulty, and putting his arm around her waist, carried her to the top of the building and saved her from what might have been death by suffocation.

Jacob Potter also made a rescue by entering the burning building and going to the apartments occupied by Mrs. Monahan and her two-year-old child on the top floor. He assisted both of them to the roof through the blinding smoke.

Firemen John Harvey and William O'Brien of Truck Company No. 13 saw a woman calling for help from a second story window and ran a ladder up to the window. They lifted the woman to the ladder, and in this way she reached the street. The woman proved to be Mrs. Mary Smith, seventy-eight years old, who lived on the second floor. When she reached the street she fainted, but was soon revived. When the crowd saw the firemen bringing the woman down the ladder there was much cheering.

John W. Condon, a paralytic, who lived on the third floor with his son and brother-in-law, Gus Sprung, was carried to a window and down a ladder by Sprung and a fireman. There were a large number of other rescues made by the firemen, but no names could be learned.

The fire spread from the cellar to the first floor, which is occupied as a butcher's shop by Mark Dreyfus. The butcher had left for home but five minutes before the halls were found full of smoke and the explosion occurred. Nothing is known as to the cause of the fire or the explosion. The loss is placed at $1,000.

One of the peculiarities of the fire is the fact that during the day a number of little boys who live in the neighborhood were talking of a ghost which they claimed was seen in the butcher's shop Thursday night.

THE EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

Railroad Committees Consider It and the Ocean Railway's Project.

A hearing on the plan of the Long Island Railroad Company for a tunnel under the East River was had at the City Hall yesterday before the Railroad Committees of the Council and Board of Aldermen.

William H. Baldwin, President of the Long Island Railroad Company, and E. F. Linton, Secretary of the Atlantic Avenue Commission, appeared in behalf of the application for a tunnel franchise. There was no opposition. The committees took no action.

At the same time the joint committees gave a hearing on the application of the Ocean Electric Railway Company, which is another name, it was stated, for the Long Island Railroad Company for permission to build a street surface railway through certain streets of the Village of Far Rockaway. A score of citizens of the village appeared to oppose the application, and arguments against it were made by Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., son of ex-Mayor Gilroy; Joseph Curtis, William Crowell, Archibald Mutch, and Building Commissioner John Gilfoyle of Brooklyn.

TAX DEPARTMENT'S QUANDARY.

Reinstated Deputies and Civil Service Law Cause Difficulty.

A novel complication has arisen in the Department of Taxes and Assessments, as a result of the reinstatement by the courts of nine Deputies who were dropped when the present administration came into power. The deputies are all Republicans who were appointed during Mayor Strong's term, and when they were removed by the Tammany administration they carried their case to the courts. It was recently decided in their favor, and yesterday they reported at the department and went to work again. The court's award gives them also back pay for the eighteen months they have been out of office.

Under the charter, the Commissioners are authorized to employ not exceeding forty deputies. The reinstatement of the nine discharged men runs the force in the office up to forty-nine. As the civil service law forbids the removal of deputies except on charges, President Feitner of the Tax Board said yesterday that he was at a loss how to comply with both the decision of the courts reinsating the men, the provision of the charter limiting the number of deputies, and the civil service regulation forbidding him to discharge any one of them. The Corporation Counsel will be asked to solve the problem.

Woman Killed by Cable Car.

Mrs. Bertha Obenthall, sixty years old, of 857 Second Avenue, was knocked down by a Lexingtono Avenue cable car at Sixtieth Street yesterday. Her skull was fractured, and she died later in Flower Hospital. No arrest was made. When Mrs. Obenthall started across the avenue she forgot to look to see if any car was coming. She got almost on the first rail of the south-bound track when she heard the clatter of the gong of the car coming toward her. She tried to go faster, but she could not do so, and the gripman was unable to stop his car in time.

VETERAN STAGE DRIVER DEAD.

John W. Findley, One of the Most Unique Characters of Eastern Pennsylvania, Passes Away.

John W. Findley, the veteran stage driver of Eastern Pennsylvania, one of the best-known representatives of a class that is fast becoming extinct in the eastern part of the country, died yesterday of kidney trouble at his home in Milford, Penn. Findley was known to hundreds of New York residents who have summered in that locality. He was a most picturesque character. He may be said to have spent his life on the Milford Pike, which runs from the Erie Railroad station at Port Jervis, to Milford, thence to Dingman's Ferry, and on to Bushkill, a distance of twenty-eight miles. Findley made the trip every day of his life for thirty-nine years.

He landed in Milford in 1860 from Aberdeenshire, Scotland. His principal earthly possessions then consisted of a large and growing family, a full set of tremendously fierce sandy whiskers, an overweening passion for horses, a fearful and wonderful dialect, and about $600 in money. The old stage route from Port Jervis had been in operation about twenty years at that time, but had never made any millionaires, and was, in fact, a drug on the market. Findley and "Jim" Cudaback, another picturesque character of the district, combined their capital and purchased the good will of the business. They started a little livery stable at Milford, which Cudaback took care of, and Findley drove the stage. The latter was a four-seated carryall, and Findley drove it over the Milford Pike until it finally collapsed from sheer old age, like the famous "Deacon's one-horse shay." The first passengers he ever carried were Mayor Fernando Wood of this city and Congressman A. J. Rogers of Newton, N. J., whom he conveyed from Milford to Dingman's Ferry to make political speeches. After the carryall became a victim to the ravages of time Findley had built a huge tally-ho, which was christened the Hiawatha, and in it have traveled many famous men.

Cudaback withdrew from the firm after a number of years, and Findley carried on the entire business alone, but he continued to drive the stage. His well-known figure, tall and angular, and his sandy whiskers became a moving landmark of the district. He finally sent over to Scotland for his brother Robert and his wife's two brothers, William and George Mitchell. The latter two, beginning without a cent of capital, are now the leading merchants of Milford and among the wealthiest citizens of that part of the State. Findley stuck to his stage coach, and none but his closest friends knows to this day to what extent he prospered financially. He did not care for money, and for many years he never had any fixed price for carrying a passenger. Commercial travelers and others who traveled regularly over his route used to run an account with him. They kept the account themselves, for Findley never seemed to bother his head about it, and was often surprised when a debtor called around and settled a bill which the veteran driver had forgotten all about. He often neglected altogether to collect fares. Through every kind of weather Findley sat on his box, and was delighted when a good story teller shared the seat with him. He would roar for several minutes after a fairly good joke and immediately tell one himself, but so awful was his dialect that not one man in five ever knew what he was talking about. Of late years Findley's stage service had grown to several vehicles, but Findley himself always drove one of them, and it is said he could drive over the Milford pike with his eyes shut.

Of late years, after his sandy beard had turned to gray, he kept its wild waywardness in check by trimming it now and then, and it was noticed that he dressed a little better, but his good humor and his incomprehensible Scotch dialect were never destroyed by the years of sunshine, wind, and rain.

WANTS ASSESSMENTS REVIEWED.

John Wanamaker and R. M. Gallaway Say Realty Is Overvalued.

John Wanamaker, who states that he is a resident of the City of Philadelphia, obtained a writ of certiorari from Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court yesterday, to review the assessment of $1,500,000, placed upon the building 772 to 788 Broadway, of which he is the lessee, by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the year 1899. Mr. Wanamaker claims that his fair valuation for purposes of taxation would be $1,100,000, at which sum the building was assessed last year. He says that the increase on his property is 36 4-10 per cent., which is proportionately higher than the valuation placed on other realty in the vicinity.

R. M. Gallaway, as trustee, claims that the property 41 and 43 Wall Street has been assessed this year at $600,000, as against $450,000 in 1898. The latter was, he says, a fair sum. The increase of $150,000 in his valuation is, he says, 33 1-3 per cent. He says he has been unfairly discriminated against by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. He makes a similar application for the property 45 Exchange Place, the valuation of which was increased from $70,000 in 1898 to $85,000 in 1899.

WOMAN CRUSHED IN ELEVATOR.

Fatal Accident in the Harlem Municipal Court Building.

Mrs. Annie Walsh, fifty years of age, a widow, living at 2,117 Third Avenue, was killed in an elevator accident in the Harlem Municipal Court Building yesterday morning. Shortly before 7 o'clock Dennis Harrigan of 116 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, the elevator boy, brought the car from the top floor, where it is usually placed during the night, to be first floor. He left the door of the elevator open and went to work sweeping down the stairs.

Harrigan was around the iron protection of the elevator, and did not see Mrs. Walsh, who was a scrub woman, enter the main entrance at 7 o'clock. Not seeing Harrigan, whose custom it was to take the scrub women to the top floor in the elevator, Mrs. Walsh walked into the car. Whether Mrs. Walsh pulled the rope is not known, but the elevator suddenly rose, and the woman with a scream attempted to leap out and was caught between the floor of the car and the top of the iron door.

Harrigan heard the scream. By that time he was only a few steps above the hallway. He rushed out and found the body of Mrs. Walsh half out of the elevator, wedged in between the floor of the car and the top of the iron door. He at once reversed the elevator and it descended. A hurry call was sent for an ambulance and a priest, but before they arrived the woman was dead. Mrs. Walsh left two daughters.

George Stetthelmer's Death.

George Stetthelmer, a merchant, living at the Nevada apartment house, died June 30 from a pistol shot wound in the head. An investigation was ordered, and Coroner Zucca had witnesses before him in his private room yesterday. There was no inquest and no jury was selected. Max Stetthelmer, a brother of the dead man and Julie Hubrish, housekeeper, testified that they had found the deceased in his room, and that they had noticed that he had acted strangely for several days before his death. Coroner Zucca decided the man had shot himself while temporarily insane.

Answer to a Correspondent.

CONSTANT READER.—A student of the College of the City of New York is not debarred from the State scholarship of Cornell University. Students of this college must stand the proper examination to obtain a teacher's license. The subjects of such examination, as well as other information desired, may be obtained by inquiry, by letter, of Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner, Albany.

The Will of Godfrey Mannheimer.

The will of Godfrey Mannheimer, who died at the Plaza Hotel on June 26, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate is not known. By the terms of the will Mr. Mannheimer bequeaths $2,000 to the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, $1,500 to the Mount Sinai Hospital, and $1,000 each to the Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes and the United Hebrew Charities. The residue of the estate is divided between the testator's widow and daughter.

Mrs. Fogerty Dies of Acromegalia.

Mrs. Mary Fogerty, fifty-one years of age, of 238 West Sixtieth Street, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon from the rare affliction called acromegalia. This was the first case of the kind ever recorded in Bellevue. The disease causes an enlargement and distortion of the bones and tissues so that the sufferer becomes scarcely recognizable.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Disciples of Christ to Undertake Down-Town Missionary Work.

TO ENLARGE THEIR INFLUENCE

Women to be Admitted to Membership—Growth of the Disciples in the East—A Jubilee Convention.

Disciples of Christ, a religious body very strong in the Middle West and growing in the East, will undertake a vigorous missionary campaign in this city this Fall. The Disciples' Club, organized two years ago, will enlarge its membership by admitting women, and will then undertake to form a lay helpers' association, designed to secure competent speakers and workers. At least one down-town mission will be established, similar to one already maintained in Bleecker Street, and if possible two or three new Sunday schools will be started in the Bronx. There is one Disciples congregation in Brooklyn—in the Greenpoint district. It has just installed a new pastor, the Rev. Thomas Kevil. With that as a nucleus, the Disciples' Club through its church extension efforts hopes to establish two new missions on Long Island. There is a movement looking to a Disciples' Church in Poughkeepsie, and in the near future a congregation will be organized at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and the Southern Boulevard.

At this growing section on the Boulevard, the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street Church, near Boston Road, established a Sunday school three years ago, which has grown to a large membership, and recently was able to build, with the aid of the parent church, a neat chapel at a cost of $1,500. Disciples are getting an early start in a new neighborhood ahead of other churches, and they expect to be able to organize a congregation at no distant day. At present preaching services are maintained only in connection with prayer meetings on Friday nights.

The First Disciples' Church, Fifty-sixth Street, near Eighth Avenue, which had the Rev. Dr. S. B. Teford as pastor for some years, has lost ground of late because of having no pastor. The Rev. Wallace C. Payne was pastor for less than a year, leaving last June. A new man, the Rev. B. Q. Denham of North Tonawanda, has been called, and has accepted. He will begin work in October, and is considered to be a strong accession to the aggressive force of the denomination in this city. The preachers at present are the Rev. F. H. Moore of Ohio and the Rev. C. P. Williams of Atlanta. There is but one sermon each Sunday.

One of the Eastern Disciples' leaders is the Rev. S. T. Willis, pastor of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street Church. He is to take part in the Jubilee Convention of his denomination, which meets in Cincinnati in October, and is the moving spirit in an attempt to have appointed for the Eastern States a general missionary, supported in part by the churches and in part by the Christian Missionary Society. The Disciples are very desirous of getting greater numerical strength in the East; hence the special effort to be made in this city. The Rev. Mr. Willis has been a New York pastor for ten years, and this Fall will celebrate the anniversary.

Ten thousand persons have thus far signified their intention to go to Cincinnati to take part in this denominational jubilee. About fifty will go from this city. It was in Music Hall, Cincinnati, that the Disciples' denomination, to which, by the way, President Garfield belonged, was organized in 1849. To celebrate the anniversary a great effort in behalf of missions, and also in increasing endowments for educational institutions, including Hiram College, where President Garfield attended, is making. A feature of Disciples' work is the establishment by the Woman's Board of Bible chairs in different colleges, no fewer than six being now occupied and in part endowed.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for July 30.

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SUBJECT.—Daniel in the Den of Lions. Daniel vi., 10-23.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The Lord is thy keeper. Psalms, 121, 5.

When Daniel and his companions entered Babylon as boys of fifteen or sixteen years of age, they made a covenant with each other that they would not defile themselves with anything connected with idolatry in the land of their captivity. They thus strengthened each other. But after a while—as we have already seen—Daniel's companions were tested without any reference to his presence or fellowship. He must also stand alone. So it is always with all of God's children. As a company of believers, and as individuals, they must "be strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might." (Ephesians, vi., 10.)

The tests to which these children of God were subjected were exactly the same in principle—fidelity to Him. In form, however, they were radically different. In the one case the question at issue was, Will you suffer rather than be conformed to the world and its demands? In the other it was, Will you suffer rather than neglect your religious privileges and duties? These two questions have many times confronted every child of God in every age, and probably will as long as time continues. They can be met and answered only by a living faith. So they were met by Daniel and his companions.

In the case of Daniel, the test we are now to consider came upon him when he was an old man, more than eighty years of age. It was in the reign of "Darius, the Median." (v., 31.) He is elsewhere described as "Darius, the son of Ahasuerus, of the seed of the Medes." (ix., 1.) But this is about all that we know of him with any certainty, as scholars have not as yet been able to positively identify him with any of the Kings of secular history. From all accounts, however, he seems to have had a very close relationship to Cyrus—Josephus says that he was "his kinsman"—and when Babylon fell, as we saw last week, Cyrus placed him upon the throne. His first work apparently was to organize the kingdom into provinces, over which he placed "an hundred and twenty Princes, and over these three Presidents, of whom Daniel was first." (V. 1-2.)

It was a wise arrangement. The Princes probably rendered their accounts to the Presidents, and Daniel supervised them all. There is nothing, however, to show that Darius knew anything concerning Daniel before he captured the city, but evidently he learned enough of his character from the conquered people of Babylon themselves to believe that if he was not only "one" of the Presidents, as the R. V. states it, but that if he was the "first"—then "the King should have no damage." (v. 2.) So "this Daniel" was not only "distinguished above the Presidents" (R. V.,) but he "was preferred above" them, "and the King thought to set him over the whole realm." (v. 3.) The sequel shows that the choice was well made.

ENVY AND HATRED APPEAR.

As a very natural result of this preference, the envy and hatred of all beneath Daniel soon began to manifest themselves. The Jewish tradition preserved in the Apocrypha under the title of "Bel and the Dragon," says that this "indignation," as it terms it, arose from the priests because he had exposed their trickery and deceit. At first the conspirators, whoever they were, "sought to find occasion against Daniel concerning the kingdom." (v. 4.) But all of their efforts in this direction were in vain. His accounts were all correct, and his character above reproach. Nothing remained, therefore, for them but to concoct some plan by which his very uprightness should become a fault. This they saw plainly. So they said frankly, "We shall not find any occasion against Daniel, except we find it against him concerning the law of his God." (v. 5.) It was a very high compliment. So they devised a scheme by which it should become a crime for him to pray. To do this a law must be enacted. Their plan was submitted to the King with such plausible arguments and subtile flatteries that he was thrown entirely off his guard. It appeared very reasonable and equitable. It made no distinction between his subjects, but was as binding upon the highest as upon the lowest; upon those who proposed it as upon those who knew nothing about it. Besides, it demanded and inculcated supreme reverence for himself as King over all.

A slight examination of their request, however, would have shown him that although it professed to come from "all the Presidents," yet Daniel was not connected with its presentation. And a moment's reflection would have revealed its folly, for it forbade even their own idolatrous worship, and for thirty days made it a crime for even a child to ask food of its parents, or a friend to ask a favor of a friend. None of these considerations, however, troubled the consciences of the conspirators, and their flattery drove from the King—as it generally does from every one—all semblance of sound judgment. So he signed the decree. Then it could not be "changed, according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not." (v. 8.) For the Oriental idea of a King was derived from the natural idea of God, whose laws were irresistible and unchangeable.

Although the decree, as they framed it, said, "Whosoever shall ask a petition of any god or man for thirty days, save of thee, O King, he shall be cast into the den of lions," (v. 7,) yet the eyes of those who were watching for its infraction were fixed only upon Daniel. They cared nothing as to who else broke the law, but for him it was now a high crime to kneel "before his God as he did aforetime." Many a one in our day, under such circumstances, would have contented himself with silently lifting up his heart to God or have waited until darkness should hide him and his doings from the eyes of men, or at least have closed the window of his chamber and prayed to his Father "in secret." Such expedients, however, have never proved satisfactory to the conscience of any earnest and true child of God.

A YOUNG SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE.

A Chaplain in the army says that one night a young soldier came to him with this subject of Christian duty weighing heavily upon his mind. "Last night," said the young man, "in my barrack, before going into bed, I knelt down and prayed in a low voice; when suddenly my comrades began to throw their boots at me and raised a great laugh."

"Well," replied the Chaplain, "but suppose you defer your prayer till you get into bed, and then silently lift up your heart to God?"

A week or two afterward the young soldier called again. "Well," said the Chaplain, "you took my advice, I suppose? How has it answered?"

"Sir," he said, "I did take your advice for one or two nights, but I began to think it looked rather like denying my Saviour; and I once more knelt at my bedside and prayed in a low whisper, as before."

"And what followed?"

"Not one of them laughs now, Sir; the whole fifteen kneel and pray, too."

"I felt ashamed," says the Chaplain, "of the advice I had given him. That young man was both wiser and bolder than myself."

So Daniel judged and acted. Even when he "knew that the writing was signed he went into his house, and his windows being open in his chamber toward Jerusalem he kneeled upon his knees three times a day and prayed and gave thanks before his God, as he did aforetime." (v. 10.) It was not a matter of pride or foolish bravado, but a matter of habit and duty. To have done otherwise would have been a matter of fear and not of faith. It was not a question in his mind whether or not he should perish, but whether God should be glorified. Nevertheless, before the law of the land he was guilty.

His enemies were quick to detect this, and they promptly brought him to the bar of justice. Then the King "was sore displeased with himself and set his heart on Daniel to deliver him; and he labored till the going down of the sun to deliver him." (Verse 14.) Probably they demanded the clearest proof of his guilt, or he may have sought for precedents by which the penalty could be set aside. But the guilt was beyond question, and no precedent could be found. He might perhaps have made another law, not revoking the former, but, as Ahasuerus did in the case of Mordecai and the Jews, (Esther viii., 8,) authorizing resistance to its execution. The conspirators, however, by their clamor drove all such expedients from him. The law, they claimed, must be executed. The very stability of the Government depended upon it.

So—as in the case of Pilate with Jesus—the King yielded, "and they brought Daniel and cast him into the den of lions. And a stone was brought and laid upon the mouth of the den; and the King sealed it with his own signet and with the signet of his lords." (Verses 16 and 17.) But it was a sad night for the King. He "went to his palace and passed the night fasting; neither were instruments of music brought before him; and his sleep went from him." (Verse 18.) Very early in the morning, however, he repaired to the den, and, to his great joy, Daniel was found to be unhurt. The law had been enforced, and yet he whom it condemned had been delivered.

"BEL AND THE DRAGON."

In the story of "Bel and the Dragon," this deliverance is greatly magnified by the statement that Daniel remained "six days" in the den, and during that time he was miraculously fed by Habakkuk, the prophet. It also says that the "seven lions" kept in the den had been previously deprived of their usual food "to the intent they might devour Daniel." Josephus, however, makes no mention of these traditions, but he says, "Now when his enemies saw that Daniel had suffered nothing which was terrible, they would not own that he was preserved by God and His Providence; but they said that the lions had been filled full with food, and on that account it was, as they supposed, that the lions would not touch Daniel, nor come to him; and this they alleged to the King. But the King, out of abhorrence of their wickedness, gave orders that they should throw in a great deal of flesh to the lions; and when they had filled themselves, he gave further orders that Daniel's enemies should be cast into the den, that he might learn whether the lions now that they were full, would touch them or not. And it appeared plain to Darius, after the Princes had been cast to the wild beasts, that it was God who preserved Daniel, for the lions had spared none of them, but tore them all to pieces, as if they had been very hungry and wanted food."

Thus Daniel was delivered. "No manner of hurt was found upon him, because he believed in his God." (v. 23.) "Through faith," he "stopped the mouths of lions." (Hebrew xi., 13.) Then the King issued a proclamation to his people of all nations and languages—"Peace be multiplied unto you; I make a decree that, in every dominion of my kingdom men tremble and fear before the God of Daniel." (v. v. 25-26.)

Such is the simple story. It brings before us one of the most perfect characters in history. He is a man high in station, humble

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SEPTEMBER, OR, BETTER STILL, OCTOBER.

THE TIMES hopes that in the interest of the business of the country and of its prosperity the party managers will consent next year to fix the date for the National Conventions at the latest possible day, in order that the industrious American people may be permitted to pursue their gainful vocations with an irreducible minimum of disturbance from a Presidential campaign for which the candidates are already indicated and of which the inevitable result is even now clearly foreseen.

The politicians may not sympathize with our aspiration. The candidates even may shrink from the unknown perils of so startling a departure from the usage of both parties. We know that the serious business men of the United States will applaud the suggestion and would hear with deep satisfaction the announcement that it had been adopted.

The people of this country are now as busy as bees. They are making money. Business has attained to a volume unprecedented in our history. We have recently passed through a period of great and prolonged business depression, loss, disaster, and enforced idleness, due chiefly to that fanatical devotion to the use of silver as standard money which is still the animating purpose of Mr. BRYAN and his party. It is only three years since the voters of the country were summoned to defend its honor against his assault. In 1896 they were not so busy as they are now. They had time for politics and no more urgent duty than that of beating BRYAN in a contest that men called doubtful. Absorbed as they now are and as they will be next year in profitable business activities they will be most impatient of the distractions of politics. A Presidential campaign hurts business immensely. If the people of this country could be asked to vote, say in March next, on the proposition that no Presidential election be held and that by common consent Mr. MCKINLEY be permitted to hold the office four years longer, and if the Constitution offered no obstacle to that easy settlement of the matter, we have no doubt that the majorities against an election would be prodigious. The common sense of the American people tells them that the result would be precisely the same even if we should go through the costly and harassing procedure of an election. Why take so much trouble to gain nothing at all?

September would be an excellent month for the Democratic and Republican Conventions. October would be better yet—rather late in October. There is absolutely nothing to be gained by an earlier presentation of the candidates and platforms. BRYAN'S achievement at Chicago, where he exhibited a great deal of skill as a politician and harmonizer, allaying discontents and adjusting difficulties and differences that were the only obstacles in his path to the nomination, will put an end to all talk of rival candidates. He controls the situation. He is the man that a very great majority of the Democratic Party want, and they will have him. Now that ALGER is out, President MCKINLEY is certain to be renominated. It is only in New York that speculation has ventured to suggest a possible rivalry, and that slender possibility will disappear if the President makes the use he is expected to make of the opportunity to fill the vacancy in the War Department. MCKINLEY upon one side, BRYAN on the other—these are the predestined candidates.

It would be silly to pretend that the people require a long campaign to become acquainted with these gentlemen. It would be not less silly to assert that the voters will need time to consider the policies and principles which they respectively represent. Everybody knows the candidates, anybody could write both platforms now. What an owlish and preposterous proceeding to nominate these candidates and put forth their platforms in June or early July and then turn loose the spellbinders with their long speeches, trite and terrible; the writers of campaign literature, the newspaper drudges, with their deadly stuff on trusts and the tariff; the campaign button men, the torch-bearers, the infernal brass bands, and the bawling fiends who rush yellow extras through quiet streets in the night-time, each and every one of the lot a disturber of the peaceful industries of the country and a menace to its prosperity! Is it not an awful thought that if BRYAN is nominated the first week in July he will have seventeen weeks in which to talk to a weary and burdened people about 16 to 1?

We appeal to the party managers to be merciful and considerate. Let them contemplate the spectacle of this contented and busy people giving their undivided minds to their days' work, industriously and successfully repairing the losses of the lean years and laying up the provision against future rainy days. It is a people that would dearly love to be let alone. We must have an election. It is fated that BRYAN must be beaten again, and the Democratic Party will not be regenerated and get wisdom until it has once more been soundly licked. But, oh, make it short. Let us not waste four months and untold millions in reaching a foregone conclusion.

MR. M'KINLEY'S OFFICIAL FAMILY.

President MCKINLEY has had to endure an unusual number of changes among the advisers who are familiarly known in Washington as his "family." Following is the list of the successive incumbents of the various Cabinet positions:

State—JOHN SHERMAN; WILLIAM R. DAY; JOHN HAY.
Treasury—LYMAN J. GAGE.
War—R. A. ALGER; vacancy.
Attorney General—JOSEPH MCKENNA; J. W. GRIGGS.
Post Office—J. A. GARY; C. E. SMITH.
Navy—J. D. LONG.
Interior—C. N. BLISS; E. A. HITCHCOCK.
Agriculture—JAMES WILSON.

It will be seen that only three of the original eight remain—Messrs. GAGE, LONG, and WILSON, in the Treasury, the Navy, and the Department of Agriculture. They have not only remained, but, on the whole, they have justified the President's judgment in their selection. They were decidedly the strongest men in the first list, and they owed their selection least to the ordinary influences of politics.

Of those who are gone, Mr. MCKENNA was appointed to the Supreme Court before he had impressed himself very strongly on his office or on the Cabinet. Mr. GARY slipped away from the Post Office Department quietly and naturally; he never was very well adapted to its duties, and his appointment was the result of local political combinations of no National consequence. Mr. BLISS dropped out of the Interior Department without having gained or lost much prestige or revealing any marked strength or weakness that could not have been predicted from his previous career.

The changes of the greatest importance were really invited by the utter and cynical recklessness of the President in the first instance. He put poor old JOHN SHERMAN into the State Department, for which, even in the piping time of peace, he was entirely unfit, in order to get a place in the Senate for Mr. HANNA. It was cruel to Mr. SHERMAN and a most unprincipled sacrifice of the public interests to personal interests of a very low order. Had it not been for the case of ALGER, Mr. SHERMAN'S appointment would have been the darkest stain on the record of Mr. MCKINLEY. As for ALGER, it is not now necessary to emphasize the many kinds of folly and betrayal of public trust involved in putting and keeping him in the War Department.

But, since the two appointments are associated in their wretched motives, it may at least be hoped that the error of the second will be followed by as wise correction as was that of the first. Mr. SHERMAN was replaced first by Mr. DAY, who had been severely tested in his association with the department and who proved to be a man of high capacity and rare disinterestedness, and he again, when he insisted on retiring, was followed by Mr. HAY, an accomplished and experienced diplomatist. It will be easy enough to find a man for the War Department better than ALGER, but Mr. MCKINLEY would do well, as in the State Department, to try to get the very best.

PRIZE MONEY AND THE NAVY.

It was probably a shock, more or less definite, to the minds of many readers of yesterday morning's papers to see the name of the heroic DEWEY as claimant before the courts for money payment for the destruction or capture of the Spanish vessels in the battle of Manila Bay. Not that any American would hesitate an instant as to the Admiral's deserts or those of the gallant officers and crews of his fleet, whose joint claim he has caused to be submitted for adjudication. It is precisely because their deserts are so great and the service they have rendered is of so high and noble a nature that it is distinctly disagreeable to contemplate the compensation for them in this way. The association of fidelity and courage that enable men to face danger and death "with equal mind" with the claim for prize money is not a pleasant one. The time-honored sentiment "dulce et decorum est pro patria mori" is not improved by even the suggestion that for "patria" may be substituted a share in three-quarters of a million of dollars.

Certainly no one who is conscious of this incongruity would deny that sailors are entitled to the recognition of their services, when these are exceptionally great, in money, since money may bring to them the ease and comfort and freedom from care which they have richly earned. But if the money is to come from captured spoils, if it is made a specific attraction in professional work, if it is held out as a stimulus to enterprise and daring, that fact does inevitably reflect unpleasantly on the possible motives of the men who pursue and gain the prize. The custom takes us back to the times when, after a victory, the chieftains of a conquering army met around the heaped-up spoils to claim each his share.

In warfare on land this mode of rewarding military success has been abandoned, as has been the capture of all property not immediately available to the enemy for war purposes. Even in the case of capture of this sort of property military officers no longer profit. On the sea the old usage in war prevails, and is defended with more ingenuity than force, especially by naval experts. But the representatives of the United States at The Hague Conference have, under instructions of their Government, been urging the exemption of all private property from capture on the ocean in time of war. If that policy should prevail it would be logical to proceed to abolish the payment of the navy for the capture and destruction of even public property.

This would probably involve a readjustment of the pay of the navy. It is now arranged on a different scale, in some respects, from that adopted in the army, and there is no very logical relation between the pay of one branch of the service and that of the other. Certainly neither is at present overpaid, and though there has never been any difficulty—at least not in the last half century—in securing able and devoted men for either branch, the country would gladly see a far more liberal measure of compensation in both. But the general feeling would be, we are quite sure, that the compensation should be direct and not through the division of prize money.

MISTAKEN KINDNESS.

In the correspondence which terminated the official career of Mr. ALGER, both he and the President exhibited a touching solicitude about each other's health. "I wish for you continuous health," wrote Mr. ALGER in his letter of resignation. "I desire * * * to wish you a long and happy life," wrote the President in accepting the same.

The judicious will see in these expressions not an evidence of enduring affection, but of a desire on the part of these two gentlemen to observe the forms of epistolary courtesy in a correspondence from which words of sincere and genuine endearment were excluded by the circumstances which called it forth. The President did strain a point to thank his dismissed Secretary for "the faithful service" he had rendered the country during the last two years, and, frankly, we wish he had not done it. Those words sound an unpleasant note in an otherwise conventional correspondence. They offend because they war with notorious facts.

The President moreover, does himself a grave injustice when he says that ALGER was a faithful servant. He thus gives the fullest encouragement to the apologists of ALGER who are already saying that he was dismissed not because his acts of maladministration made him a terrible blot and scandal upon the Administration, but because he had allied himself with PINGREE, an enemy of his chief. That view of ALGER'S going is not creditable to the President. It is not the true view. If ALGER had not disgraced his office during the war the Pingree alliance might easily have been overlooked. It was the scandal of the man that provoked the rolling thunders of popular denunciation, and it was to the people that the President yielded, not to a private and political resentment, when he rid himself of ALGER. It was an act of mistaken kindness to put in those words.

"BOB" INGERSOLL.

It is characteristic of the brilliant and erratic man we have just lost that it would be as strange as it would be conventional to describe him, even now that he is dead, otherwise than as "BOB" INGERSOLL. "Col." INGERSOLL or even ROBERT G. INGERSOLL we should hardly identify.

Whatever else he was or was not he was an American, a product of our soil and racy of it, particularly a product of the Middle West, which is developing its own sub-variety of American. He was that American whom KIPLING had in mind—

Uncouth, illogical, elate
He greets th' embarrassed Gods, nor fears
To shake the iron hand of Fate,
Or match with Destiny for beers.

A writer as different as possible from Mr. KIPLING, Mr. HENRY JAMES, to wit, has expressed the same thing in a novel in which he makes an admiring Frenchman say to an admired American that he went about the world as if he were traveling on a railroad in which he held a large amount of stock. Certainly no order of men is more at home in the world than the American of the Middle West. Certainly no one of these was ever more at home in it than he who has just left it.

Not that the character is wholly admirable. It has the defects of its qualities. Its qualities are energy, bravery, friendliness, and frankness, as a Bostonian returning from the West once put it, "candor till you can't rest." We cannot say honesty in a conventional or even in a real sense, because one of its chief defects is a lack of scruple, the other being a lack of respect, a lack of that "reverence" without which GOETHE, who was by no means a conventional moralist, said that "all other things are of no use." The defects as well as the qualities were illustrated in this man of the Middle West, were even exaggerated in him. Nobody could possibly ascribe scrupulousness to the man whose mining and ranching operations in the Southwest attracted so much attention a dozen years ago. And as for his want of reverence, he gloried in it, gloried in having a hollow where the bump of veneration "ought" to be. It has been justly said that he was "no respecter of parsons," but that was only part of his radiating and centrifugal disrespect. Geniality, courage, frankness, without scruple and without deference: these are the qualities which were as completely summed up in INGERSOLL as in any man we can recall.

They were conspicuous in him by reason of his gift of expression. All those who have read him know that this was extraordinary, but they do not know it as well as those who have also heard him. And there is something more in the orator's art than the power of expression. There must also be sympathy in the sense of an electrical connection which is set up between speaker and hearers. And eminently INGERSOLL had this. He never misjudged, more properly, he never misfelt his audience. That famous "plumed knight" speech in making the nomination of BLAINE in 1876—"We don't want a man who comes here with a certificate of moral character from a congress of Confederate Brigadiers"—is tawdry and almost absurd in the reading, but it was as electrifying in the delivery as the "effort" of BRYAN twenty years later about the "cross of gold." But INGERSOLL could rise to higher levels of eloquence than that. He held the keys of laughter and of tears, and there are many passages, mostly, indeed, detached sentences or even phrases, in his addresses which move even the reader and which strangely thrilled the hearers.

Of the chief use to which these remarkable gifts were put there is really nothing to be said in favor. Stupid people called him an "agnostic," but nothing could possibly be more different from the man who modestly declines either to affirm or deny than the man who spends his life in vociferous, aggressive, stentorian denial. What was the use? sober people asked themselves. And there was no good answer. It was a just and conclusive comment upon the "lifework" of BOB INGERSOLL that was made by the Southwestern woman reported by Mr. JULIAN RALPH. "Well, if I didn't believe there was any GOD I wouldn't stump the country on that platform." If we believe, what every sane adult must believe, that religion is upon the whole a help to good behavior, then it must be owned that whoever sets out to deprive the people of their religion without pretending to offer them anything in its stead is a public malefactor. Not that BOB INGERSOLL took anything like so serious a view of himself as that. He went about denying and ridiculing for the joy it gave him to agitate dignitaries and bigwigs. The effect upon the public could not be otherwise than bad. The effect upon himself, by a stroke of the irony, by a stroke of the justice, of fate, was that the lack of respect in which he exalted was his bane, that by reason of it and of his free exhibition of it he never took that place in the social, the professional, or the public life of his country to which by his talents he would otherwise have been eminently entitled.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Nobody ever doubted the physical courage of the New York police, but, despite that fact, one cannot help noting with ever new surprise the vigor and efficiency with which these men engage with antagonists vastly more numerous than themselves, and lacking neither in boldness nor strength. Time and again since the present strikes began have the policemen, sometimes singly and sometimes in small groups, attacked big crowds of angry and excited rioters, and always with the result of arresting the leaders of the mobs and putting the rest to confusion and flight. Of course these victories are in no small measure due to the advantage given by discipline and the consciousness of acting in the defense of law and order. Many of the strikers, no doubt, if clothed in the policemen's uniform and armed with a club that was a badge of recognized and legitimate authority, instead of with one symbolizing—something very different, would put dozens and scores into speedy and painful motion, just as the policemen do, and still it is marvelous that force can thus overcome greater force.

—Patriotism is a most excellent thing, but not everything is patriotism that assumes the name, and sometimes actions that are based on impulses and emotions but distantly related to love of country need even more reprehension for their misdesignation than for their intrinsic unwisdom or meanness. A particularly trying case of folly or worse disguised as virtue is presented by the situation on the yacht Columbia. Capt. BARR, though a Scotchman by birth, is and for years has been as truly an American citizen as he would be if his family had lived for generations on Deer Island or in any other part of New England. Yet his crew, either because of the very bad counsel which they have received in large quantities, or on account of their own ill judgment, are expressing the utmost dissatisfaction with their commander, and, if report is true, they are seriously meditating a strike unless the "foreigner" is removed from his position and a native American placed in it. None of Capt. BARR'S enemies attempt to question his competency, which has, indeed, been too often demonstrated to be impugned. Nationality is the only point raised against him, openly at least, for the whispers about the occasional offensiveness of his manner have not been made a factor in the present controversy. This, probably, is the real cause of the hostility to him, but it cannot be avowed because its insufficiency as an argument against his employment is inconveniently obvious. Not less insufficient, however, is the argument of nationality. Perhaps Capt. BARR could find, in a victory for the Shamrock, certain consolations beyond the reach of an American of older standing, but most surely he would not for their sake intentionally injure his own reputation as a successful skipper. The truth of the matter is that the Deer Island sailors have the defects of their good qualities. Individually intelligent and skillful to as high a degree as any men are or could be, they seem to be lacking in the qualities that make good crews on vessels where merit is to a large extent a matter of instant, constant, and unquestioning obedience to orders, whether understood or approved or not. That the Deer Islander would be an able Captain is an explanation, possibly, of the fact that crews of Scandinavians sometimes handle big sails better than he does.

—Though Commissioner DALTON is of the opinion that the city water pipes are not suffering appreciably from the effects of electrolysis, yet property owners, especially in outlying parts of the metropolis, are making rather frequent complaint of the trouble and expense to which they are subjected by wandering currents of electricity, and this source of injury to underground conduits receives constant attention from the technical journals. Of course, the trolley companies, if they chose, could reduce the danger to the pipes to almost nothing, but they do not choose, except here and there under strong compulsion, and in many instances the work of slow destruction has been complete. Engineering News suggests that a solution of the electrolysis problem may be found in a partial return to the use of wooden pipes. It has long been the custom in St. John, N. B., to lay metal water mains with each joint connected, not with lead, but with pine plugs, and though the object of this was economy, it has also acted as a protection against the action of electricity. Engineering News is of the opinion that joints of this sort might be as effectual as current breakers as occasional lengths of wood pipe at dangerous points, a device which it suggested some months ago, and it adds that even if some leaks did result from such joints, the consequences would be less serious than those often produced by electricity. But why, after all, should the burden of guarding the pipes be placed upon municipalities and individual property owners when the whole trouble could be obviated by proper care—and expenditure—on the part of the corporations employing electricity as a motive power?

—Gold coins doubtless have all the merits which were ascribed to them by Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS in an address before the Maryland Bankers' Association, but they also have the inconveniences which he admitted they possessed, and the chances are that his arguments for the more extended use in ordinary business transactions of value's best representative will be as little heeded as controverted. The citizens have had many painful and expensive proofs that paper currency is open to serious objection of more sorts than one, but then it is so handy and coins are such a nuisance! The average American is an ease-loving personage, and he is willing to pay a good deal for present ease. The people of other nations apparently like to carry their money in purses, but unassisted pockets, waistcoat or other, are more to our taste, and in a pocket any considerable amount of "hard cash" is a burdensome nuisance. Provided only the paper dollar can be exchanged for a gold one, we are more than content not to make the exchange, and to face all the risks of mice and ants that so alarmed—theoretically—the Treasurer of the United States. And any way it's no worse, or at least only 5 cents worse, to have a five-dollar bill eaten up by mice than to give a half eagle to a street car conductor under the impression that it is a nickel.

—Perhaps the latest attack of yellow fever on Santiago would have been just as effectively repulsed, even if Gen. WOOD had not hastened back to the city as soon as he heard that it was a dangerous place to be in, but, however that may be, his arrival was marked by the almost immediate routing of the enemy and a new sheaf of laurels was reaped by the great administrator who is soldier and doctor, too. He seems to be one of the valuable men who always succeed, and why he has not, before now, been intrusted with heavier and wider responsibilities than those of a province is a mystery only less dark than the mystery of his present assignment. For that, considering who the assignor was, is a mystery indeed—a piece of accidental good fortune for which neither Cuba nor the United States has yet sufficiently congratulated itself. But better times are coming, perhaps, and then Gen. WOOD—may his tribe increase!—will have a chance to work his miracles on a larger scale.

COLLUSION IN DIVORCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with delight the account given in your paper of Mr. Justice Beekman's plan to defeat collusion in uncontested divorce cases. There are a few points, however, that I would like to have cleared up.

The learned Justice proposes that there should be a Court Attorney who shall be required to cross-examine the party seeking the divorce in the uncontested suit, who shall subpoena witnesses and present other proof tending to show why a judgment of divorce should not be rendered. It seems on the face of it that the work of a Court Attorney would be futile. When there is a collusion between husband and wife that they be divorced, and an understanding to that effect exists between the attorneys of the parties, it seems that the Court Attorney will be unable to undermine the purpose of the parties. In the cases of collusion the husband or wife, as a rule, abets in the fabricating of evidence to show his or her guilt, and how the acute Court Attorney will invalidate such evidence is not readily conceivable. Where will the Court Attorney get witnesses and competent proof, when no one but the parties to the collusion, their attorneys, and their fabricated evidence is initiated into their mystery?

And, after all, why need a Court Attorney to disclose a collusion? If the Judge trying the case is not satisfied with the evidence, if he has suspicion, can he not demand more proof or question and even cross-examine witnesses?

Mr. Justice Beekman very properly states that the family is the pillar of the State, and the State by means of laws should preserve its sanctity. This is very true in the abstract, but I am rather inclined to believe that the husband and wife who cannot live happily together and therefore collude to divorce are, if constrained to live together, more mischievous to the community and exert a more immoral influence upon their home and children than they would if they were divorced.

Let us rather cling to the present law, and let matters of matrimony be permitted to adjust and elevate themselves.

S. N. TUCKMAN.

New York, July 16, 1899.

WHEN SHALL WE GREET THE NEW ERA?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The so-called century problem will not stay solved, despite the clearness of elucidation, with which it is shown that 1901 begins the new series. Why is this? It can hardly be that the 1900 men fail to grasp the argument that if the Christian age is divided into periods of 100 years each, the first period begins with the year 1, the second period with the year 101, * * * and the twentieth period with the year 1901. (1 and 100 make 101, 101 and 100 make 201, &c.) This solution is so plain that to assume that the 1900 men do not understand it and to reiterate it for their benefit is touchingly naïve, and reminds me of how another calendar problem has been discussed.

The design of the Gregorian reform in 1582 was to bring future time into agreement with the year 325. Now, if we apply the rule back we have nine years whose bissextile days are dropped, 1500, 1400, 1300, —, 1100, 1000, 900, —, 700, 600, 500, but the reformed calendar skipped ten days. Some years ago a writer pointed this out and announced as a curious fact that Pope Gregory had made a mistake in counting. It would indeed be a curious fact if it were a fact at all. The reform, however, was not chronological, but chronometrical; the old dates did not have to be disturbed, but our clock was running slow, and had to be set and regulated, and a retrenchment of ten days was the most nearly exact.

To resume, the argument for 1901 is as sound as it is plain—but it does not cover the case. The world changes from age to age; 1961, for example, will present a very different picture from that presented a century earlier. The change is one of even continuity from minute to minute. Except as to one point—the dates. Every Sylvester night a new banner is flung out, and the earth is reinscribed. And notably once, within those hundred years, there is a grand reinscription of the centurial figures; an event which people see but once in their lifetime, if they see it at all, a definite event falling with cataclysmic abruptness. This characteristic change, happening once in a century, will ever mark off the history of the world into exact century eras, and the next one of these century eras is not six months distant.

We are forbidden to call this new century era a new century. And yet, why not? Is not 1900 exactly a century later than 1800? Is not 1800 exactly a century later than 1700? Did not the earth bear the banner sixteen exactly 100 years? And so on back to the 500s, which brings us to the introduction of our chronological system by Dionysius. Our chronology as a tradition now stops short. We need not be troubled over the first century containing only ninety-nine years, because our chronology has historically no first century; this it has only reconstructed in a retrospective sense. The early centuries, as "centuries" are purely artificial and imaginary; they never existed; for instance, there was no debate 1,800 years ago as to when the second century would begin, for nobody knew that the second century was going to begin at all. Parenthetically, 1900 is in closer agreement than 1901 with the real date of Christ's birth.

The centurial figures are the symbol, and the only symbol, of the centuries. Once every hundred years there is a change in the symbol, and this great secular event is of startling prominence. What more natural than to bring the century into harmony with its only visible mark? What more consonant with order than to make each group of a hundred years correspond with a single centennial emblem? Be it noticed that, apart from the centennial emblems, there is absolutely nothing to give the centuries any form. The initial figures 18 are time's standard which the earth carries while it makes 100 trips around the sun. Then a new standard 19 is put up. Shall we wait now a whole year for 1901, at the behest of the abacists? No, we will not pass over the significant year 1900, which is stamped with the great secular change, but with cheers we will welcome it and the new century. The 1900 men, who compose the vast majority of the people, say to their opponents: "We freely admit that the century you have in your mind, the artificial century, begins in 1901, but the natural century (which we prefer) begins in 1900."

NEAL H. EWING.

New York, July 20, 1899.

SWILL MILK IN BROOKLYN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The phenomenal mortality among infants in Brooklyn justifies the promulgation of theories in regard to its cause or causes, and calls loudly for an investigation and a remedy.

A study of the subject of animal nutrition extending over a period of more than fifty years has enabled me to gather a great number of facts that furnish convincing evidence that the ultimate cause of disease and premature death is mainly faulty alimentation. The immediate or exciting cause of disease may be one or several of a great number of causes, but the ultimate, or predisposing cause, except in contagious diseases, is always want of strength in some part of the body. The food value of milk depends not so much on the amount of cream it contains as upon the quantity and quality of its curd. A young kitten, a puppy, or a child, fed only on pure cream will become weak, and will die of starvation as certainly, though not as quickly, as it would if fed nothing at all, while the vigorous health of millions of calves and other young animals fed only on skim milk proves its value as a strength producer. Milk is sold in Brooklyn at 8 cents a quart, at 6 cents a quart, at 5 cents, at 4 cents, and I have seen a sign which offers it at 3 cents or two for 5 cents. Now, in view of the fact that within 150 miles of this city the grass crop has this year been a failure, it would seem to be certain that the low-priced milk cannot come from grass-fed cows. As a matter of fact, the use of the refuse of starch factories, breweries, and distilleries has for years been common in the farming districts that supply the City of New York with milk, and this season it has, no doubt, been greater than usual. The only farmers in the region referred to who do not feed swill to their cows are those who are too far from a railroad station or steamboat landing to make its use possible, or those who supply dealers whose contracts prohibit its use. In numerous tests of samples of cheap milk I have in every case found evidence that something is wrong with the curd, and in the case of a sample of 8-cent milk bought in New York I found the same indication.

While I am positive that most of the milk sold to the people among whom there is the greatest mortality is from swill-fed cows, I do not think the trouble is entirely or mainly due to the use of such milk. I do not, however, have any hesitation in asserting that a large percentage of the suffering and mortality among infants is caused by the use of milk from badly fed cows or badly fed mothers. When the Board of Health of our greatest city will send a man to jail for selling food that is wholesome, nutritious, and cheap, and will not object to the sale of milk from swill-fed cows, it is hardly to be expected that people living in cheap tenements will know much about the selection and preparation of food with a view to health.

The case of many nursing mothers in our cities is bad, for the reason that to the use of poor food there is added the drinking of much beer, which, while increasing the flow of milk as does swill with cows, has the same effect in making it unwholesome and less nutritious. The more beer the nursing mother drinks, the less food she will eat and the less perfectly it will be assimilated.

We are told by commanders of armies and of ships that the ability of soldiers and sailors in the tropics to perform and endure, depends largely upon the use of proper food and abstention from alcoholic stimulation. The heat in a city tenement during July and August is much of the time as tropical as that of a camp or ship in India or the Philippines, but there are no regulations to guide the nursing mother in the matter of diet and drink, and no one having authority to make such regulations. I would suggest that a statement containing suitable advice to mothers and signed by well-known physicians be printed in newspapers generally. The love of the mother for her child might in many cases lead to action that would result in the saving of life.

WILLIAM PORTER PECK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 17, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Troublesome.

Perhaps the worst thing about the voluble talker is that he not only wants to do all the talking, but wants to think for you as well as for himself.—Boston Transcript.

Not a Question of Conscience.

Bing—Can a Christian go to a variety show?

Ting—Not unless he can raise 50 cents or stand in with the agnostic at the door.—Atlanta Journal.

An Incident in Hub Life.

Western Relative—Do zey make 'ittle tootsey-wootsy eat with an ugly old spooney?

Boston Infant—They compel me to receive my ailment from an objectionable implement of silver.—The Jewelers' Weekly.

How to Draw Them.

"Did you hear about that New York woman who gave $100,000 to a man who rescued her from drowning?"

"Yes. If there were more women like that at the seashore they would never have to deplore a lack of men at the resorts."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Why They Didn't Suit.

"I'll have to have these collars exchanged," she said. "They'll never do at all."

"The one you have on looks all right," he asserted.

"Preposterous!" she replied. "It isn't high enough to feel uncomfortable under the chin."—Chicago Post.

OVERPRODUCTION.

From The Baltimore American.

There is an overproduction of cotton,
An overproduction of corn,
Too much of everything is grown,
Too many people born;
A surplus yield of wheat and bread,
Of potatoes, oats, and rye,
Hog and hominy, ham and eggs,
And homemade pumpkin pie.

Too much to eat, too much to wear,
And cattle on too many hills,
Too many agricultural tools,
Too many plows and drills;
There's a surplus now of clothing,
Of every grade and kind,
Too many books and papers,
Too much of thought and mind.

Too many men to do the work,
Too many women to weep,
More daylight than the people need,
Too much night for sleep.
Of Benedicts a surplus,
An oversupply of wives,
Too many buds and blossoms,
More bees than there are hives.

More sunshine and more shadow
Than is needed for the dell;
An overproduction of gravestones,
More coffins than will sell;
An overproduction of ignorance,
A sight too many schools,
Too many poor, too many rich,
And lots too many fools.

NEW BRIDGE OVER NIAGARA.

Structure Between Lewiston and Queenston Opened Yesterday.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 21.—The formal opening of the new suspension bridge across Niagara River, connecting Lewiston, on the American side, with Queenston, on the Canadian side, took place at noon today. The ceremonies were in charge of the Hon. W. Caryl Ely, President of the International Traction Company, and General Manager Burt Van Horn. Many prominent citizens from Buffalo, Toronto, and the frontier towns and cities were present. A luncheon was served on Queenston Heights at the base of the monument erected to the memory of Gen. Brock.

American and British flags were draped about the arches at either end and the centre of the bridge. The American contingent, headed by Major Auman of the Thirteenth Regiment, W Caryl Ely, and George Raines of Rochester, advanced to the centre arch and were met by the Canadians, headed by the Hon. George W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario; the Hon. John W. Langmuir, and the Hon. J. S. Currie of St. Catharines.

As the parties, numbering several hundred, approached each other, the Seventh Regiment Band played the air to which the National hymns of England and America are written, while the crowd stood in silence with uncovered heads.

The new bridge, one of the most complete of modern suspension bridges, is designed to form a connecting link in a belt line trolley system to completely encompass the Niagara Gorge from immediately below the falls of the Niagara to the end of the gorge, at Queenston and Lewiston. Work on the new bridge was commenced last Fall. It is owned by the Lewiston Connecting Bridge Company of New York State and the Queenston Heights Bridge Company of Canada, both embraced in the International Traction Company. The chief engineer was L. L. Buck of New York, and the constructing engineer, R. S. Buck.

The cable span from tower to tower is 1,040 feet, the same as the old bridge, and the stiffening truss is 800 feet long. The width of roadway is twenty-five feet. The towers are of stone, those on the American side are twenty-eight feet back from the edge of the bluff. Their bases are 28 feet square, with a height of 26 feet. The towers on the Canadian side are 15 feet from the edge of the bluff, with a 12-foot square base and a height of 18 feet. There are four cables of support, each composed of fourteen 2¼-inch galvanized cast steel wire. The anchorages are drilled into the solid rock and heavily cemented. The total weight of the bridge is about 1,000 tons.

The structure embraces three distinct types of bridges—the steel arch, the cantilever, and the suspension. The first suspension bridge to span the gorge at Niagara Falls, which the present structure has replaced, was erected in 1850. That bridge was the largest and longest in the world at that time. The total length of cable was 1,245 feet; span between towers, 1,040 feet. The old bridge stood fifteen years. In the Winter of 1863-4 a big ice jam occurred at Lewiston, and the guys attached to the shore line, which kept the bridge from swinging, were all loosened by knocking out the wedges. By some carelessness on the part of the employes of the bridge company they were not replaced, and in a big windstorm on Feb. 1, 1864, after the ice jam, the bridge was blown down.

KLONDIKE A DISAPPOINTMENT.

A Port Jefferson Man Writes of His Own and Others' Misfortunes.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., July 21.—Henry W. Smith, who went to the Klondike from here a year ago, has written a letter to a Port Jefferson friend from Atlin City, B. C., dated June 20, in which he says that the prospect there is not a bright one. He writes:

"I am afraid my trip is not going to be a very profitable one, because matters are pretty well mixed up here. Nearly all the claims have been jumped two or three times, and the Government Commissioner does not apparently wish to settle things. A Judge has recently arrived here to settle matters, and it costs every man $25 who comes before him, whether he wins or loses his suit. The miners are very much dissatisfied, and have held several meetings and have now forwarded a protest to the Government of Victoria. No benefit has resulted so far, and last week word come that the close season had been postponed until Aug. 1, the third time this sort of thing has been done. To-day we sent a committee of two to Victoria to try to get some explanation of this action.

"There are some parts of the district that are very good, but take it as a whole it is a farce, and a great number of people have been fooled. I have seen a nugget that came out of a claim near where I am camped that is worth $193, and several worth $50 and over, so you see there is gold here all right, but I don't think the best claim will turn out $10,000. Stories have been in circulation here to the effect that 10,000 miners are wanted at Vancouver at $10 a day, but this is without foundation. Men out of provisions who have been forced to work get but $1.50 a day to cut ice. The best wages that are paid are $5 a day and board, and from that down to $3 a day without board, so you can imagine what the country is like.

"There are fully 2,000 men here looking for work, but no work is to be had. If it continues this way much longer the Government will have to help some of them out of the country, as they have no money. Old miners say that this is the poorest mining camp that they have yet been in."

Smith closed his letter by saying that he had drafted a set of grievances which was sent to Washington.

THE INFLUX OF FOREIGNERS.

Immigration Bureau (1899) Figures Show Increase Over 1898.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The official figures of the number of immigrants who arrived in this country during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, by races and sex, were to-day made public by the Immigration Bureau as follows:

Race.	Male.	Female.
African, (black)	220	192
Armenian	471	203
Austrian	87	33
South American	42	10
Central American	38	20
Bulgarian	19	1
Bohemian and Moravian	1,262	1,264
Chinese	1,027	41
Croatian and Slavonian	7,398	1,360
Cuban	1,074	300
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	297	70
Dutch and Flemish	1,228	634
East Indian	12	3
English	6,707	4,005
Finnish	3,942	2,155
French	1,428	850
German	14,741	11,880
Greek	2,203	132
Hawaiian	78	80
Hebrew	21,153	16,262
Hungarian	567	235
Irish	13,720	18,625
Italian, (Northern)	9,748	3,345
Italian, (Southern)	45,587	20,052
Japanese	3,171	224
Lithuanian	5,291	1,567
Magyar	3,060	1,840
Mexican	80	83
Montenegrin	4	1
Pacific Islander	10	4
Polish	18,191	10,275
Portuguese	1,101	995
Roumanian	90	6
Russian	1,261	513
Ruthenian, (Rusceniak)	872	520
Scandinavian, (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	12,747	10,502
Scotch	1,057	895
Servian	62	7
Slovak	10,324	5,514
Spanish	899	97
Syrian	2,446	1,262
Transylvanian, (Siebenburger)	4	..
Turkish	28	2
Welsh	853	506
West Indian	90	54
Australians	39	27
Koreans	22	..
Swiss	1	1
Not specified	3	..
Total	195,277	118,430
Total for 1898	135,775	98,524

Perry Belmont's Country Home.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 21.—Perry Belmont, who is now in Europe, has taken a lease of the mansion formerly occupied by the poet, William Cullen Bryant, and it is said that he will occupy it immediately upon his return to this country. Mr. Belmont has

NINE KILLED ON BOARD

Explosion on the British Torpedo-Boat Destroyer Bullfinch.

SPEEDING 30 KNOTS AN HOUR

Connecting Rod of the Starboard Engine Broke, Knocking Off the Cylinder's End—Terrible Scenes.

LONDON, July 21.—An explosion on board the torpedo-boat destroyer Bullfinch, on the Solent, during her trial to-day, killed nine and injured four of those on board.

While the Bullfinch was running at her full speed of thirty knots the connecting rod of the starboard engine broke, and, striking the cylinder, knocked off its end.

The engine room presented a terrible sight, filled as it was with steam and boiling water. The injured were groaning in agony. One man, who had apparently been struck by some flying metal, had his head nearly torn off.

It was the worst naval accident of this nature that has occurred in the British Navy in twenty years.

The Bullfinch is one of the fifty torpedo-boat destroyers of thirty-knots speed which are now a part of the British Navy. She is of the latest and most perfect pattern, and contains every improvement which has been introduced for these vessels. She was to have an indicated horse power of over 6,000.

The armament of the destroyers of the Bullfinch type consists of one 12-pounder quick-firing gun and five 6-pounders. There are also two 18-inch torpedo tubes on deck.

At the time of the appearance of Lord Brassey's Naval Annual for this year there were 108 torpedo-boat destroyers completed, building, or projected for the navy of Great Britin. Forty-two of these are of 26 to 27 knots speed, fifty of 30 knots speed, three experimental vessels, the Aral, Albatross, and Express, of 32 to 33 knots' speed; one, the Viper, fitted with turbine engines, and twelve forming part of the naval programme adopted in July, 1898.

AMERICAN FIRM'S PLANS.

J. S. Morgan & Co.'s Selection of a New Member Greatly Interests London.

LONDON, July 21.—The announcement that Mr. Clinton Dawkins, financial member of the Indian Council, is to join the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co. is causing much interest in this city.

The Exchange Telegraph Company this afternoon has a telegram from Allahabad, saying that the Bank of England India Office and the Ministers are being consulted to decide whether an Englishman should control the great American banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co., of which, the dispatch adds, Mr. Dawkins will become the senior partner next March.

The foregoing dispatch was shown to the head of the house of J. S. Morgan to-day, and he was asked as to the authenticity of the statements contained in it. In reply it was said that the only grain of truth in the matter is that Mr. Dawkins is to join the firm as a junior partner in April of next year.

ALLAHABAD, July 21.—The Pioneer (newspaper) says that Mr. Dawkins was a total stranger to Mr. Morgan when the latter invited him to become a partner.

Owing to the existing financial and currency problems in India, it would be difficult to replace Mr. Dawkins as financial member of the India Council at this critical period, and the Morgans have agreed to wait one year for Mr. Dawkins.

JOCKEY MARTIN'S MISHAP.

Loses His Reins, Wins the Race, and Then Faints.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 21.—Martin, the American jockey, who finished third on St. Ia for the Liverpool Cup to-day, made a curious début yesterday. He lost his reins, recovered them, came in first, and then fainted.

An old racing man said that the horse was evidently determined to win.

VENEZUELA'S CASE OPENED.

Spain, Maitre Prevost Declared, Settled Her Rights by Discovery.

PARIS, July 21.—Maitre Prevost opened the case for Venezuela at to-day's sitting of the British-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission.

Maitre Prevost cited authorities on international law to show that the right of discovery gives prior rights under conditions which, he claimed, Spain fulfilled. Spain had occupied and settled points on all the important rivers between the Orinoco and the Amazon in 1630.

The Bonaventure Floated.

LONDON, July 21.—At the office of the British Admiralty to-day it was stated that the British cruiser Bonaventure, reported yesterday ashore in a bad position at Cornilov, has been floated and is now en route to Nagasaki. From that place the Bonaventure will proceed to Hongkong for repairs. It is assumed that the cruiser suffered no serious damage from the grounding.

German Empress Much Improved.

BERLIN, July 21.—Empress Augusta Victoria, who met with an accident on Tuesday last, while on an excursion to St. Bartholoma, on the Konigs-See, is progressing favorably toward recovery.

American Electric Plant Burned.

LONDON, July 21.—The Western Electric Cable Company's establishment at Woolwich was burned this morning. The loss is £250,000. An American plant recently fitted up at the works was totally destroyed.

Small Price for Wrecked Ship.

LONDON, July 21.—The wrecked ship John R. Kelley of Bath, Me., which went ashore at Stanley, Falkland Islands on May 24, bound from New York for San Francisco, was sold on June 17 for £200.

ADVERTISING MAN ARRESTED.

Clark Bell Accuses Wakefield of Taking $25 and a Steel Plate.

Nelson S. Wakefield, fifty-five years old, living at the Broadway Central Hotel, was arrested last evening on a warrant issued by Magistrate Mott, in the Centre Street Police Court. Wakefield was locked up in the Mercer Street Station. The complainant is Clark Bell, a lawyer at 39 Broadway, who is President of the Medico-Legal Society. Mr. Bell lives at 206 West Seventy-eighth Street. He alleges that on Nov. 15, 1898, Wakefield took from him $25 in money and a steel engraving plate valued at $125. It is said that other complainants will be Henry Clews, Gen. Viele, Woodbury Langdon, and William H. Webb.

At the hotel it was said that Wakefield had lived there about one year. He had come from Boston, where he has a wife and son living, who frequently visit him in this city. It was supposed that Wakefield was engaged in the advertising business, and was writing biographies of prominent men. It was also said that Wakefield claimed to be employed by the Tremont Publishing Company, but it is alleged that there is no such concern. Wakefield was considered to be prosperous.

Suicide from Brooklyn Ferryboat.

A well-dressed man, about thirty-five years old, who had a black mustache and hair and wore dark clothes and a dark derby hat, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from the Houston Street Ferry boat Newtown while she was in midstream, on her way to Brooklyn. He was the last passenger to board the boat when she left her slip in Manhattan, at noon, and remained for a time in the stern looking at some papers, which he later replaced in his pocket. Then he passed through the men's cabin to the bow of the boat, where he stood beside the guard rail. When nobody was looking he climbed upon the rail and leaped into the water. His body was not recovered.

LONDON THEATRICAL TALK.

Violet Vanbrugh to Take Ada Rehan's Place in the New Drury Lane Drama—Lydia Thompson Ill.

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Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—Even the theatres cannot compete with the weather. The latter has been so intolerably hot that even "The Belle of New York" suffers from the general collapse of poor humanity.

The reception of "El Capitan" has not been equal to De Wolf Hopper's expectations, and he talks of producing "Wang."

"The Rape of the Lock," written by Clo Graves and founded on Pope's poem, is to be produced in the Autumn at the Haymarket Theatre, with Winifred Emory as Belinda.

The new drama by Seymour Hicks and Fred Latham will be produced at the Adelphi next month.

"Florandora," a new musical piece by Owen Hall, will be given at the Lyric Theatre in October.

Violet Vanbrugh will play the part originally intended for Ada Rehan in the new Drury Lane drama by Cecil Raleigh, which may be expected the middle of September.

The last of this month will see the end of "Robespierre" at the Lyceum Theatre. Wilson Barrett will begin his term there with a revival of "The Silver King" in September and follow it with a new play on which Louis Parker is now at work.

Charles Wyndham gave his farewell performance at the Criterion Theatre. The house was crowded. Wyndham's new theatre will be a large and handsome structure.

The season at the Haymarket Theatre closed to-night.

Lydia Thompson is very ill with a cough and cold following an attack of influenza.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Joseph F. Sheenan, one of the tenors of the Castle Square Opera Company, has gone to Paris to study.

Weber & Fields announced last night that Lillian Russell had signed a contract with them for the coming season. Mr. Weber would give no particulars as to the conditions of the engagement.

Richard Dorney said yesterday that no arrangements for disposing of Daly's theatres had been made. He said that, whatever deal was finally made, Mr. Daly's policy in regard to holding the musical and the dramatic company would be fully carried out.

Henry W. Savage, proprietor of the Castle Square Opera Company, has gone to Chicago to see the production of "The Tarantella," a new opera by Jakobowski, the composer of "Erminie." It is being presented at the Studebaker Theatre by one of his companies, and will run through the season in Chicago.

GOVERNMENT TO AID MRS. RICH.

Minister Clayton Instructed as to Her Coming Trial in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—To quiet the apprehension that has been aroused as to the treatment of Mrs. Rich by the Mexican provincial authorities, the State Department has taken steps to insure an absolutely impartial trial for her. She is now at El Paso awaiting surrender to the Mexican authorities under extradition proceedings on a charge of murdering her husband, John B. Rich, in Mexico.

Minister Clayton has been instructed to see that the woman has every facility in the way of counsel, that all necessary witnesses appear, and that she is properly accommodated while under arrest. In addition, if it should appear beyond doubt that she is guilty, an effort will be made to induce the Mexican Government to show clemency in her case.

A TALK WITH J. W. BOOKWALTER

Says Russia Holds Key to the East—Politics in This Country.

"No matter what may be said to the contrary, Russia holds the key to the East," said John W. Bookwalter of Ohio, author, traveler, and statesman, at the Holland House yesterday. "The Eastern question is a hard one to solve. The Asiatics are a patient and persistent people. Many railroads are being built in Asia, and from what I have seen I believe that Russia holds the key, not only to China, but to India also.

"I am glad that Gen. Alger has practically retired from the Cabinet. He ought to have got out long ago.

"There is a good deal of bitterness among the Republicans of Ohio. John R. McLean will probably be nominated for Governor by the Democrats. He is powerful and aggressive, and will make an active campaign.

"In my opinion the next Presidential campaign will find the Democracy fighting for more silver and tariff reform, and against the trusts. Silver is not dead in the public mind. There is a scramble for gold, because there is not enough of it. You can't eat your cake and still have it.

"I am a bimetallist. If you take silver or gold out of circulation there is not enough of the other. The public is discovering there is not gold enough to maintain the business layout. We must increase the output of gold, add silver to it, or decrease the volume of business. Gold is short in European centres, the shortage last year reaching $60,000,000, but there has been an increase of the metal in India, China, and Japan.

"I believe that our protective tariff policy is the mother of trusts and responsible for all our difficulties."

MR. CROKER'S RETURN.

It Is Now Said the Tammany Leader Will Come Home Early in August.

The statement was made yesterday on the authority of a prominent Tammany office holder that Richard Croker will return to this country the first week in August, instead of the last, as was his intention.

The Mazet committee will resume its sittings on Aug. 1, but Mr. Croker's subpoena does not call for his return before the 29th of that month. It has been understood by those closest to him that he would get back on or about the 24th. No reason is given for the apparent hastening of the Tammany leader's homecoming.

Mr. Croker's return is expected to be the signal for a gathering of Tammany men at Saratoga. Mr. Croker will, it is understood, go directly there after he lands, and the Mayor, John F. Carroll, and all the other Tammany leaders of rank will go with him.

Scully May Replace Redington.

Reports in Tammany circles credit David H. Scully, a real estate dealer of 149 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, with having been selected by the organization managers to succeed Lyman W. Redington as Assemblyman from the Thirty-fourth District, of which Percival E. Nagle is leader. Mr. Redington has served two terms at Albany, during which he made what was generally regarded as an excellent record, but he incurred Mr. Croker's displeasure by voting for the Astoria Gas bill last Winter, and his retirement as the Tammany nominee was decreed.

Anti-Sheehan Men Meet.

A meeting of the election district Captains of the anti-Sheehan Democrats in the Ninth District was held last night at the Goodwin headquarters. Workers from each of the twenty-five election districts were present, and it was announced after the meeting that their reports confirmed the claim that out of the 1,654 new voters enrolled in the district 914 are for Councilman Goodwin for leader.

GEORGE J. GOULD'S HOME.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine of to-morrow will contain, among other attractive features, a series of views of Georgian Court, the half-million dollar Lakewood home of George J. Gould. These pictures have been especially prepared for The New York Times and are accompanied by an interesting description of the beauties of this famous Summer home. Order in advance to be sure of getting a copy of to-morrow's issue. —Adv.

FIVE ITALIANS LYNCHED

Shooting of a Louisiana Doctor Avenged by Many Citizens.

HE WAS SHOT IN THE STREET

Trouble Caused by the Physician Killing a Goat Belonging to One of the Italians.

TALLULAH, La., July 21.—Five Italians were lynched here last night for the fatal wounding of Dr. J. Ford Hodge. The dead men are of a class which has been troublesome for some time. Some, it is said, had families in Europe, but had no relatives here.

The dead men are Frank Defatta, Charles Defatta, Joe Defatta, Sy Deferroch, and John Cereno.

For several weeks a lot of goats belonging to Frank Defatta have been sleeping and running on the gallery of Dr. Hodge's office and residence. The doctor on numerous occasions requested the owner to keep his goats penned up, but he would not do it, and on the night of July 19 Dr. Hodge shot one of them. Early next morning Frank Defatta came to the doctor's office and said:

"You shoot my goat, now you better shoot me."

The doctor ordered him to leave, and Defatta left grumbling. Dr. Hodge took his meals at the residence of a Mr. Kauffmann, and had to pass "Joe" Defatta's shop in going to them. About sundown last evening the doctor and Mr. Kauffmann started to supper. Mr. Kauffmann, who was in the lead, says that as they got to Joe's store Charles Defatta was sitting on the steps and Joe standing at the door. Kauffmann spoke to them, but neither returned the greeting. As Dr. Hodge passed Charles jumped up and said:

"You shoot my goat," and struck the doctor. Dr. Hodge attempted to repel the attack, but, finding his assailant too much for him, started to draw his pistol. Joe Defatta, at the door, fired both loads of a double-barreled shotgun at the doctor, striking him in the hands and abdomen. At the crack of the gun Frank Defatta, Sy Deferroch, and John Cereno, who were in the neighborhood, started on a run to Joe's store with shotguns and long knives in their hands.

Court was in session, and a large crowd of country people were in town. They joined the Sheriff and his deputies in the chase, and succeeded in arresting and disarming Frank Defatta, Sy Deferroch, and John Cereno after a hard struggle.

The Sheriff with his posse went to the Defatta home and captured Charles Defatta. Joe was found hidden under a chimney in an adjoining house. He was taken out, and the Sheriff started toward the jail with his two prisoners. When the Court House Square was reached a crowd of 250 citizens overpowered the Sheriff, and after a severe struggle took Joe and Charles to the slaughter pen and hung them to the gallows.

Joe denied the shooting, and said Charles did it. Charles said Joe fired the shots, which half a dozen people saw. Charles said Frank Defatta and Sy Deferroch were the cause of the trouble.

The crowd then adjourned to the jail and overpowered the jailor and his deputies. The keys were secured, and Sy Deferroch, Frank Defatta, and John Cereno were brought out and hanged to an oak tree in the jail yard. Not a shot was fired by the crowd, which was orderly and quiet.

A good many citizens pleaded for the lives of the Italians, but as this was the third outrage of the kind committed by this class of people, the appeals were unavailing. About two years ago Frank Defatta shot and killed a negro for picking up a watermelon which Frank had for sale.

One year ago Joe Defatta shot and instantly killed Pat Matthews, landing keeper at Millen's Bend, La., over a trivial controversy. He was cleared on a technicality of the law. These two had frequently made boasts that they would do as they pleased and that their money would clear them.

The people here believe the five men had planned to kill Dr. Hodge as he was going to his supper. Dr. Hodge is fatally shot, and the doctors say he cannot recover.

The five Italians were buried to-day in the Potter's Field near here. The Grand Jury is in session, and will investigate the matter.

MAY LYNCH TWO NEGROES.

Georgia Posse Certain to Kill the Criminals If Captured—Four Counties Are Excited.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., July 21.—A sensation is stirring Decatur County, and a double lynching may follow as the result of crimes heaped upon J. E. Ogletree and his wife last night, at their home at the little station of Saffold, on the Plant System, a few miles from here, by two negroes.

About 8 o'clock the two negroes entered the store of Mr. Ogletree, which adjoins the station, and made a few trivial purchases. When the sales were completed Mr. Ogletree asked for his money. One of the negroes thereupon presented a pistol at the agent's head and said:

"I owe you nothing. We are robbers, and want your money."

Ogletree emptied his pockets, the other negroes standing guard at the front door. Then the two negroes ordered Ogletree to march up stairs, where Mrs. Ogletree was, and then ordered her to give up what money she had. She gave them $4. The negroes then killed Mrs. Ogletree.

About this time a train was heard coming to the station, and the negroes fled in the direction of the Chattahoochee River. When Ogletree managed to bring himself to a realization of what had happened, he took his wife and boarded a train for this city. Sheriff Patterson was informed of the crime at once, and took action at daylight. Several posses were immediately sworn in, and with dogs in the lead, started in various directions to find some trace of the negroes. Everybody in the vicinity quit work and is assisting the posses in their search. If the blacks are caught their quick death is a certainty.

Mrs. Ogletree is a sister of William Buchanan, County Treasurer, and comes of a well-known family.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—A special from Bainbridge says neither of the negroes wanted for the Ogletree outrage had been apprehended up to 9 o'clock to-night. Decatur County adjoins Thomas County, Ga.; Gadsen County, Fla., and Jackson County, Ala. Every available man in the four counties has joined in the search, and if the negroes are captured the death awarded them will be out of the ordinary. There is a sentiment here which has crystallized into an understanding that the blacks will be put to death in the same manner in which Sam Hose met his end at Newnan, Ga., in April last.

CAPT. PRICE AT HOME AGAIN.

He Returns from His Trip to Europe and Jumps Right Into Harness.

As brown as a berry, and looking the picture of health, Police Capt. James K. Price of the Tenderloin precinct was the first passenger to walk down the gangplank when the Cunarder Lucania docked at her pier last night. There he was gretted by his son and a crowd of police officials, who grabbed his hands.

"Had a bully time," said the Captain. "I went for a rest, and I got it. I left New York just twenty-eight days ago, and I am going right into harness to-night. I landed at Queenstown and went right to Port Rush, which is a sort of Coney Island in the north of Ireland.

"But say, Ireland is a slow place in some things. Why in some places they are still using candles to read by. I visited Belfast and also went to London. I did not see Mr. Croker, and the only New Yorker I knew that I met in London was ex-Police Magistrate Kudlich.

"But you can all talk, boys. There is only one city in the world, and that's right here. Why, if New York tolerated the vice which is so manifest in London streets all the police would be sent to State prison."

The station hause in West Thirtieth Street was handsomely decorated in honor of the Captain's return.

Funeral of Capt. Joseph Mocs.

Funeral services for Capt. Joseph Mocs, who died on Wednesday, were held last evening at his late residence, 23 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Capt. Mocs was seventy-three years old, and was a native of Austria-Hungary. He won his title of Captain in the Hungarian revolution of 1848, and came to this country with Gen. Kossuth and other revolutionists. Capt. Mocs had been connected with the Bradbury Piano Company for the past twenty-five years.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

From all the Summer resorts, near and far, come letters and advices which indicate that the season of outing is nearing its height with the advent of August, the great vacation month of the year. There will be more stir to-day and to-morrow along the beaches and at the inland, mountain, lake, and valley resorts than since the holidays of the Fourth, and numbers of the men and women who went from the suburbs to the further resorts yesterday will not return now for three or four weeks. It has become the fashion for people owning or leasing country houses in the nearer suburbs to remain in them through July and to take their Newport, Narragansett, Bar Harbor, Southampton, Saratoga, and Berkshire, or Adirondack outings during August. The week which begins to-morrow, therefore, will be the second transition one of the Summer season, the first having been in late May and early June, when the city was finally deserted for the country.

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The steamers sailing to-day again go out with well-filled cabins, and it is difficult to see how the majority of those now sailing can return during the Autumn months. There is not room enough, in the first and second cabins at least, of the entire fleet of Atlantic passenger steamers to bring back those Americans who sailed between April 15 and July 1, and who wish to return between Sept. 1 and Nov. 1. How, then, will the hundreds now sailing find places to return? In about two weeks stories will begin to come of the Atlantic steamship offices in London and Paris being besieged by Americans anxious to return home, but who cannot find places, and then of extra chartered steamers and people of wealth coming home in the steerage, &c. It is astonishing that with this annual experience so many Americans will rush abroad each year and take their chances of getting home in the Autumn, surely to undergo an amount of worry and annoyance when the time comes for their return that must seriously modify the pleasure of their trips.

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On La Bretagne, which sails for Havre to-day, there are booked, among others, S. H. Agnew, Mrs. M. Andrews and son, Hillary Brunot, United States Consul at Etienne; Paul Durand, Mrs. C. H. Harlow and son, and Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Reynolds. The Umbria, which sails with an unusually long list of passengers for this time of the year, has booked, among others, Lieut. H. J. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Chadwick, George W. Alexander, William Bell and Miss Bell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Dana Greene, Thomas E. Maitland, Judge T. A. Moran, Mrs. Moran, and Miss Josephine Moran, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Prince of Boston, Col. Henry W. Sackett and Mrs. Sackett, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thompson, Ross M. Turner, Francisco and Emilio Terry, Mr. and Mrs. F. Churchill Williams, and Sir James Westlard. On the Pennsylvania there are booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Adams, Mrs. Albert P. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Hearne, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. George Pemberton, and Miss Helen R. Rathbun. The Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived yesterday, brought among other passengers Mrs. Cadwalader, Mrs. Julian Davies, Miss Davies, Mrs. Mary J. Laurence. The Lucania, due this morning, will bring among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman and Miss Ranger, who have been abroad since early in May. The Barbarossa, from Bremen, yesterday brought among other passengers Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Draper and Miss Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Sprague, and Mr. G. F. Victor.

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The abduction in Baltimore of little Gladys Perot by her mother, Mrs. Lettie S. Perot, has now developed, as was indicated in this column some days ago, into a cause célèbre, which before it is concluded may involve a number of well-known people in London and Paris. The Baltimore Grand Jury, as was told in THE TIMES yesterday, indicted Mrs. Perot on nine counts, the first four of which charge abduction, the punishment for which is in the discretion of the court imprisonment not exceeding twenty years, the fifth and sixth kidnapping, and the seventh child stealing. The State Department will probably cable to Ambassador Choate to secure from the English authorities provisional warrants for the arrest of Mrs. Perot as soon as she lands from the Cambroman in Liverpool, which will presumably be on July 24. Detective Gault will hurry across the Atlantic, especially commissioned as a United States agent, with the powers of a United States Marshal, and will endeavor to secure possession of the fair prisoner.

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Mrs. Perot will probably fight extradition and resist to the last the effort to have her return to Baltimore for trial. In the battle which will probably ensue in the English courts the American Ambassador will doubtless see that Detective Gault has proper legal support. Abduction, kidnapping, and child stealing are among the offenses made extraditable by the treaty between England and the United States. Letters from Baltimore state that it was Mrs. Perot who got the divorce from her husband on the ground of desertion. She did not express a wish for the children at the time, and by agreement the decree of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County gave the custody of the children to the father.

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Some lawyers argue that no decree of any court has any validity beyond the State where it is issued, except under the full faith credit clause of the United States Constitution, which provides that a State shall give the same effect to decrees that is given in the State where they are issued. They further urge that such a decree cannot have any effect whatever in England; that Mrs. Perot would have a natural right which a mother has to the custody of her child, and that in order to get the child from her it will have to be proved that she is not a fit person to care for her.

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It is difficult to see how a mother can kidnap her own child. The grandfather from whom Mrs. Perot abducted the child is naturally greatly angered over the occurrence, as he has been most generous to Mrs. Perot, and has been giving her an allowance for some years, although not sufficient to allow her to live in the luxurious way in which she has been living. She came to Baltimore after crossing the ocean on the Campania with Mrs. Astor, Senator Depew, and a number of well-known people, during which trip she attracted attention by her beauty and gowns and her ladylike and discreet behavior, and after arriving at the Stafford Hotel wrote to the grandfather of the child asking in the most humble manner if she could see her daughter, and that the daughter might bring a friend with her. Mr. Perot then sent little Gladys with a child of about her own age to the hotel, but when he went after them he found that Mrs. Perot and Gladys had left. Little Gladys wore the same dress and hat when she went to see her mother which she had worn as a flower girl at the recent wedding of her aunt, Miss Agnes Perot, to Mr. James W. Hayward of New York, and Mrs. Perot took her out and purchased for her a more suitable hat for traveling.

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The fair abductress, it is now learned, had quite a career in Baltimore before she left, and also in Chicago, while she is not unknown in New York and has been much admired in London and Paris, and before her divorce her name was coupled with that of a certain Baltimore society man, who afterward died in the Shepherd Asylum. At that time she kept her handsome gowns down town in Baltimore at a dressmaker's, would go there in the more modest clothes she wore at her father-in-law's house, change them for the handsomer gowns, in which she would promenade, and afterward doff them for her home costume. Those who knew Mrs. Perot in Baltimore and have met her since in other cities express astonishment that so dainty, refined, and seemingly simple-minded a woman should have been able to devise and carry out so clever and bold an abduction, and incline to the theory that the Englishman who gives his name as Blood, who met her in New York on her arrival from London, and who accompanied her and the child in her flight from Montreal, was probably the master mind in the entire affair. Mrs. Perot's arrival in England will cause a stir in certain circles in London and Paris, and if her husband is now in England, unknown to her, as is now stated, there will doubtless be other chapters to add to the story.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 21.—The British Legation will be located here for the rest of the Summer, having to-day rented from the Misses Newman their cottage on Catherine Street, known as The Nutshell, for the season. W. G. Max-Muller, the Secretary of the legation, has been here for a week arranging for the transfer of the legation from Washington. Three Summers ago the British Legation was here for the season.

The King cottage, on Dresser Street, has been rented to Mrs. John Hayes of Allegheny.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Col. and Mrs. William Goddard are registered at the Cliffs Hotel.

James Brown Potter has as his guest the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet N. Potter.

The Earl of Yarmouth is paying a visit here.

Warren Leland, Jr., of New York arrived to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce have arrived at their cottage for the season.

Registered at Hill Top Cottage are Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mrs. Walker of New York, Prince Cassimir Lubirsky of Vienna, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Sherman of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. John Walters, who returned from Europe this week, have arrived at Newport.

Mrs. George L. Rives entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. L. L. Lorillard entertained this evening at dinner at Arleigh.

The farewell dinner to the young gentlemen who are to accompany Alfred G. Vanderbilt on his tour around the world was given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt this evening at The Breakers.

To-morrow Messrs. Douglas Cochran, Williams P. Burden, and Ernest N. Iselin will return to their homes. On July 26 they will meet in New York and go to Montreal, and thence across the continent to Vancouver, and thence to Japan.

Registers at the Golf Club include Messrs. C. Oliver Iselin, James Anderson, T. G. Haughton, Jr., the Earl of Yarmouth, Miss J. W. Johnson, and Miss S. L. Johnson.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew has returned from New York.

The Rev. and Mrs. George William Douglass of Tuxedo Park are the guests of Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey, at Riviera.

Miss Duer of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

Charles Astor Bristed has returned from New York.

John Frelinghuysen is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ballantine.

Miss Sigsbee, daughter of Capt. Sigsbee of the Texas, is visiting here.

The villa of Mrs. Ogden Goelet on the Cliffs is being renovated, and apparently is being prepared for occupancy.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater is having the Cliff terrace in front of her new villa on the Cliffs raised to a height that pedestrians passing along the cliff walk cannot see the terrace above, and serves as well to keep strangers from trespassing on her property, which excursionists are wont to do.

To-morrow afternoon Mrs. R. I. Gannell will give a reception in honor of her daughter, Miss Virginia, who will be formally introduced. The event will be by far the most notable thus far this season.

Col. Dyer, son of Gov. Dyer, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gannell at South Side.

The Rev. Robert J. Nevin, D. D., of St. Paul's Church, Rome, will conduct the services at Emmanuel Church, Sunday.

Commodore Gerry entertained on the Electra this evening.

Registers at the Casino include John B. Brenadou, Count Giuseppe Della Gherardesca, W. G. Max-Muller, Stanley Mortimer, R. W. Vincent, Raymond Spear, J. E. Bailey, W. H. Parker, and W. H. Hunt.

George Pollock of Pittsfield, Mass., is at Berger's Bellevue Lodge.

A large yachting party came over from the pier to-day and had luncheon at Berger's. Later, with a string quartet, they went to Lawton's Valley for a picnic and dance.

THE SUGAR AND COFFEE WAR.

Arbuckle Brothers Issue a Circular Aimed at the Sugar Trust.

Lower Wall Street finds evidence of the continuance of the sugar and coffee war in the following circular issued from the office of Arbuckle Brothers to wholesale grocers:

A desperate situation probably gave birth to the thought of procuring a proxy when the furtherance of a project involved offense against law. When a proxy is employed to perform a shady act the principal exhibits his discretion and hides his honor. A great many jobbers have received cunningly worded proxy communications threatening the adoption of methods inimical to their interests should they fail to obey the command of him who says, "Buy 100 per cent. of your sugar of the American Sugar Refining Company," &c., &c.

This would-be monopolist has an article, other than sugar, which requires the "open door" of every jobbing house for its distribution. The self-interest found in conferring the good-will of jobbers (thus avoiding the necessity of selling roasted coffee direct to retailers) would stay the hand of a rasher man and pounder merchant than he who directs the destinies of the American Sugar Refining Company. Of threats there have been legion, of execution none. The homely adage finds application here—"Barking dogs seldom bite."

No comment on this was obtained at the offices of the Sugar Trust. At Arbuckle Brothers' the note was classed as a "Don't be scared" circular and as speaking for itself. In sugar and coffee circles the Arbuckle circular was understood as meeting a threat of the American Sugar Refinery Company to sell "Lion" coffee to retailers, and pointing out that such a course would incur the ill-will of sugar jobbers. The circular is issued at a time when the Arbuckles and other independent refiners have made heavy sales of refined sugar under a ninety days' guarantee.

SUGAR DEALERS DISCONTENTED.

The "Factor" Plan May Be Abolished in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The "factor" plan in the distribution of refined sugar—that is, on terms dictated by the Sugar Trust—is in jeopardy, and may be abolished at any time. A meeting of wholesale grocers and jobbers heretofore interested in furthering the plans of the American Sugar Refinery Company was held at the Commercial Exchange to-day, and the trade situation, as affecting sugar, was discussed.

Among the more prominent houses represented at this meeting were Reid, Murdoch & Co., Chicago; Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago; Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago; Steele, Wedeles & Co., Chicago; William Kothe, Indianapolis; Ira Smith, Milwaukee; James H. Edgar, Detroit; Charles J. Ofte, Peoria; F. C. Jones, Peoria.

The thing sought to be accomplished was either ways and means of putting a stop to the complete demoralization in the trade, or the abandonment of the "factor" and the substitution of what is known as the "equality plan," under the operations of which a jobber regulates his own prices. This latter plan has been adopted by many wholesale dealers who handle sugar coming from the refineries outside the trust. The present trouble began several months ago, when jobbers showed a disposition to break away from the thralldom of the trust.

C. B. Haight Held for Perjury.

Charles B. Haight, who was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on June 30 last for perjury in connection with the trial of Frank W. Anthony for fraudulent use of the mails, was held in $2,500 bail for examination by United States Commissioner Morle, in Brooklyn, yesterday. Haight claims to be the United States agent of a London fire insurance company, with offices at 35 Broadway, Manhattan. He was a witness at both the trials which resulted in Anthony's conviction, and is accused of giving conflicting testimony.

An Old Man Missing.

Ludwig Jollenboger, eighty-three years old, is missing from his home at 20 South Washington Place, Astoria, and the police of Long Island City have been asked by his family to assist in the search for him. He left his home Friday to go to the Bowery Savings Bank, Manhattan, to draw $300. His family fear that he has met with foul play.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Anna Stockton Pettit.

The death of Anna Stockton Pettit, at Potsdam, N. Y., July 14, has caused deep grief not only to those of her immediate circle, but also to those interested in scientific work, particularly in botanical research.

She was born in 1863. Her childhood and girlhood was spent at Canton, N. Y., where she early began to devote her life to study. In 1882 she received the degree of A. B. from the St. Lawrence University, N. Y. Later she went to New York City and studied painting and drawing, and worked for eight years with the microscope. She became a student at Barnard College, receiving there a scholarship which she generously relinquished to another. In 1894 she received the degree of Ph. D., being the first woman upon whom Columbia University had conferred that degree.

In 1888 she married Herbert D. Pettit, A. M., Columbia University, Master and Principal of the Lawrence School, Lawrence, L. I. Entering earnestly into her husband's school work, it now became possible for her to carry out her desire of devoting her life to the work of training the minds of the young to a fuller understanding of the higher and broader view of science, using it to look through nature up to God.

In the Winter of 1895 she delivered at Lawrence to her friends and neighbors a course of lectures on biology, which clearly indicated the rich resources of her mind, and gave promise of great future usefulness and high moral inspiration. The following Spring she was attacked by what proved to be an incurable malady; gradually her eyes and ears were closed to the outside world, and she retired to the fortress of her beautiful mind, which remained clear and serene to the end.

The strength of her moral nature still enabled her, with heroic fortitude, to maintain and impart to others her natural cheerfulness of disposition. In spite of her great and constant suffering, she bravely continued to study, learning the point type for the blind, and the Morse alphabet, becoming skillful in their use. Through the former she read history, biology, poetry, and fiction, and kept herself conversant with the current events of the times.

Her scientific work was highly appreciated here and abroad, and some of her original researches were published in pamphlet form by Columbia University.

Her loss is irreparable to those who had hoped that they might for many years enjoy her friendship and have the benefit of her inspiration and example.

The following quotation, with which she prefaced one of her lectures on biology, is a keynote to the character and belief of this rare and gifted woman:

"I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air.
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."

Elizabeth Thompson.

News was received here yesterday of the death last night at Littleton, N. H., of Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, who some years ago acquired a National prominence as a philanthropist.

Mrs. Thompson was born at Lyndon, Vt., Feb. 21, 1821. She was the daughter of a farmer named Samuel Rowell. When she was nine years old she became a maid of all work in the house of a neighbor, receiving 25 cents a week as wages. Even under these circumstances she managed to educate herself, almost entirely unaided. She was a very beautiful woman when, in 1843, she made a visit to Boston, and was there seen by Thomas Thompson, a wealthy man of that city. He was so impressed by her appearance and bearing that he sought her acquaintance, and early in 1844 married her.

Mr. Thompson was a well-known philanthropist, and much of his income was spent for benevolent purposes. He died in 1869, and the income of the whole of his immense estate was left to his wife. She followed her husband's example, contributing liberally to all kinds of charities and donating large sums for purposes of National interest. Mrs. Thompson spent more than $100,000 in providing openings in business for men with families, hundreds of business men now in comfortable circumstances owing their start in life to her. She gave $10,000 to pay the expenses of a commission authorized by Congress to investigate the yellow fever. She founded the town of Long Mont, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and gave 640 acres of land and $300 to each colonist. F. B. Carpenter's well-known painting "Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln in the Presence of His Cabinet" was bought by her and presented to Congress. In consequence of this the freedom of the floor of the House was granted to Mrs. Thompson.

In 1885 Mrs. Thompson gave $25,000 for the advancement of scientific research. She was a strong advocate of an international republic, and a journal advocating her views was started in England. She was also an earnest upholder of temperance, and gave large sums to that cause. She wrote a number of tracts and pamphlets on total abstinence, one of which, entitled "Pictures of Hell," and containing various statistics, was circulated over the entire world. Mrs. Thompson suffered a stroke of paralysis about five years ago, and had been in poor health since that time.

Horace K. Thurber.

Horace K. Thurber, for many years prominent in this city as a business man and a public-spirited citizen, died Thursday at Hailey, Idaho. Mr. Thurber was born in Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., seventy-one years ago. He began his business career as a clerk in the Delaware Bank, and afterward embarked in the grocery business at Addison, Steuben County, N. Y. In the early fifties he came to New York and entered the wholesale grocery business as a bookkeeper for Henry Harms, at 286 Washington Street. In 1858 he entered into partnership with John F. Pupke, under the firm name of Pupke & Thurber, doing business at 173 and 175 Chambers Street, and the firm soon became one of the most important in the trade. In 1886 this firm was dissolved, and Mr. Thurber continued the business under the name of H. K. Thurber & Co., with him as junior partners being associated his brother, F. B. Thurber, and

LARCHMONT CLUB'S RACES

A Stiff Southwester Sends the Yachts Bowling Along.

COLONIA AGAIN TO THE FRONT

Amorita and Quisetta Come Together, Without Much Damage—Syce Once More Wins in Her Class.

Something of an old-fashioned southwester, following a dense fog, and a lumpy sea made it a rattling race for the yachts which sailed in yesterday's regatta of the Larchmonth Yacht Club. While none of the boats in the race got down to a reefing basis, all other sailing craft on the Sound were plugging along under reduced canvas, and the racing yachts lay over with lee rails under and every man jack aboard wet with the flying spray. The Colonia, Amorita, and Quisetta sailed in one class, while the Clorita and Uncas in small schooners, Syce and Kestrel in the sloop class, and the Albicore, Possum, and Sultan in the yawl class made up the list of boats that sailed. The Hussar started, but, finding that the Meemer, which was to have been her competitor, was not starting, she refused a sailover and withdrew. Meemer reported that she was short in her crew.

There were two triangular courses, the smaller one laid within the other. The longer one, for the big schooners, lay to a buoy in the middle of the Sound, to Prospect Point Buoy, and home. In the smaller triangle the first mark was two miles nearer home, and the second mark was the same as that of the other course. This made of it a reach, a beat, and a broad reach.

The preparatory signal was at 11:30 A. M., and the start at 11:35 for the big schooners, the others following in three series at five-minute intervals. Colonia led across the line, with booms to port and carrying main clubtopsail, main topmast staysail, balloon forestaysail, and medium jib and jibtopsail. The other schooners carried about the same canvas, Quisetta leading the Amorita, but to leeward.

In the next class Uncas was first over, but to leeward of Clorita, which crossed two seconds later. The little schooners had balloon jibtopsails set.

Kestrel led Syce over by 2 seconds. They carried balloon forestaysails, big jibs, and jib topsails. The Kiaora led Liris and the yawls crossed with Sultan leading, then Possum and Albicore in that order. It was a close race throughout between the Clorita and Uncas. Clorita gained the lead near the first mark and held it. The Syce overhauled the Kestrel on the first leg and continually increased it, excepting on the second leg of the second round, when the yachts caught the blow where it draws strongest off the land at Hempstead Harbor, when Kestrel pointed higher and stood up better. Syce lost a few seconds of her lead, but regained all and more in the broad reach to the finish. The Liris left the Kiaora so far astern that she was hardly in the race. The times taken at the various marks were as follows:

FIRST ROUND.

Yachts.	First Mark.	Second Mark.	Home Mark.
Colonia	12:45:06	12:55:25	1:12:04
Amorita	12:08:16	1:02:52	1:19:45
Quisetta	12:08:38	1:03:24	1:20:27
Clorita	12:07:06	12:55:02	1:15:36
Uncas	12:06:44	12:56:28	1:16:31
Syce	12:12:12	12:48:12	1:08:17
Kestrel	12:11:56	12:49:19	1:10:14
Liris	12:13:59	12:57:43	1:20:06
Kiaora	12:14:29	1:02:33	1:25:34
Albicore	12:19:27	....	1:38:29
Sultan	12:21:11	....	1:43:15
Possum	12:21:08	....	1:48:43

SECOND ROUND.

Colonia	1:41:08	.....	2:46:08
Amorita	1:51:36	2:42:45	2:59:41
Quisetta	1:51:56	2:44:42	3:02:01
Clorita	1:39:25	....	2:50:26
Uncas	1:40:02	....	2:51:47
Syce	....	2:13:19	2:33:00
Kestrel	....	2:15:07	2:36:12
Liris	1:46:57	....	2:51:42
Kiaora	....	....	3:05:34
Albicore	....	....	3:21:03
Sultan	....	....	3:20:50
Possum	....	....	3:38:24

Off Redspring Buoy on the second round the Quisetta's bowsprit fouled the Amorita's preventer topmast backstay. The Amorita on the port tack had tacked under the Quisetta's bow. The Quisetta luffed, then bore away across the Amorita's stern. A protest flag was displayed on the Amorita, but it was believed that the protest would not be pressed.

The yachts made pretty working of it round the home mark on the first round; save that the Colonia let go her lee jib sheet too soon and it got caught in a hank. The wind, by that time, had become much stronger, and in the windward work of the second round the Colonia and the Quisetta got in their foretopsails and their jibtopsails. In the broad reach home none of the larger boats used balloon jibtopsails. The yachts finished just as a squall came lowering in under the land to the westward. It gave the boats a wide berth, however, and it was only an edge of it that brushed whitecaps as the boats, under headsails or otherwise reduced canvas, made for the harbor. The summary follows:

SCHOONERS IN ONE CLASS.

Start, 11:35. Course, thirty miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.13	3:11:08	3:11:08
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	74.86	3:24:41	3:11:46
Quisetta, H. F. and R. L. Lippitt	71.10	3:27:01	3:10:48

SCHOONERS—65-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 11:40. Course, twenty-two miles.

Clorita, Philip T. Dodge	51.46	3:10:26	3:10:26
Uncas, Charles Buchanan	51.46	3:11:47	3:11:47

SLOOPS—51-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 11:45. Course, twenty-two miles.

Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	2:48:00	2:48:00
Kestrel, J. B. Mills	48.37	2:51:12	2:51:12

SLOOPS, (CRUISING TRIM)—51 FEET.

Start, 11:45. Course, twenty-two miles.

Liris, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	48.00	3:16:42	3:16:42
Kiaora, M. C. Parsons	46.50	3:20:34	3:18:45

YAWLS—CLASSES L AND M.

Start, 11:50. Course, twenty-two miles.

Albicore, S. J. Hyde	41.00	3:31:03	3:31:03
Possum, R. N. Bovier	33.11	3:48:24	3:34:04
Sultan, C. S. Sumnerville	37.93	3:39:50	3:34:53

The winners were: Schooners—Quisetta won from Colonia by 0:20, having 16:13 time allowance, and from Amorita, 0:38. Colonia won from Uncas by 1:21. Syce won from Kestrel by 3:12. Liris won from Kiaora by 2:03. Albicore won from Possum by 3:01, and from Sultan by 3:50. Possum got second prize on time allowance.

THE ASAHI WINS AT NEWPORT.

Vaquero III. Disabled and Withdraws —Yachts in the Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 21.—In a strong breeze from the southwest the fleet of thirty-footers raced over the Dyer's Island course this afternoon, and the first mishap of the season among the fleet occurred when Vaquero III. broke her jib and withdrew from the race, which was watched with interest. The start was made at 3:34 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Asahi, Lloyd Warner	5:52:05	2:18:05
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:52:48	2:18:48
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:53:18	2:19:18
Esperanza, H. A. Havemeyer	5:54:39	2:20:39
Hera, R. N. Ellis	6:00:01	2:26:01
Vaquero III., H. B Duryea	Did not finish.	

The fleet will go to Potter's Grove to-morrow to compete for the prizes offered by the Rhode Island Yacht Club.

These yachts were in the harbor this evening: Steamers—Electra, Corsair, Osprey, cluded: Steamers—Electra, Corsair, Osprey, Indolent, Jessie, Valiant, Ibis, Sultana, Narada, Intrepid, Enterprise, Elreba, Ballymena; schooners—Woodmansie, Elsiemarie; sloops—Columbia, Navahoe, Defender, Esperanza, Nymph, Gypsy, Titania, Sharon, and Awa; the yawl Rosalind.

NEWS OF THE YACHTSMEN.

The steam yacht Llewellyn has been sold by Alfred Carr to William B. Banigan, Commodore of the Rhode Island Yacht Club, through the F. B. Jones Agency. The Llewellyn is a steel yacht 143 feet over all, was built by the Pusey & Jones Company in 1895, and was designed by H. J. Gielow.

The steam yacht Anita has been sold by B. M. Provost of Philadelphia to Alfred Carr of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The Anita is 117 feet over all, and was built in 1888.

The sloop yacht Adele has been sold by James B. Smith to W. D. Baldwin of New York. The Adele is 45 feet over all, 30 feet water line, and was built for the 34-foot rating class.

An unnamed twenty-five-foot Lawley knockabout has been sold by Francis P. Magoun to Edgar Scott of Philadelphia.

The Atlantic Yacht Club will hold a vaudeville entertainment and a dance at the club house on Saturday.

The Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. have chartered to a Philadelphia man Howard C. Smith's steam yacht Halcyon.

TENNIS ON ORANGE COURTS.

Edward P. Larned Wins Junior Championship Victory in Doubles.

Edward P. Larned, the brother of the famous tennis expert, W. A. Larned, won the junior championship of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club in the tournament that closed yesterday. In all his play young Larned gave evidence of his brother's training. He favors the net, and although lacking the speed of a veteran, is fast for a youngster. This season marks his début in tournament play, and he bids fair to win new fame for the Larned name on the courts.

Paired with Jay Bramhall, young Larned made a splendid showing in the doubles, and the team won the event without difficulty. Summary of scores:.

Junior Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—H. Brigham beat H. Griffin, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4; W. Watson beat A. Coggeshall, 6—3, 6—8, 7—5. First Round—W. Gill beat M. Boggs, 6—2, 6—1; E. P. Larned beat S. McNulty, 6—0, 6—1; C. F. Watson, Jr., beat W. G. Barr, 6—3, 6—4; Roy Miles beat W. Brigham, 6—1, 6—1; H. Freeman beat R. Baldwin by default; C. O. Wheeler beat H. D. Brickley by default; Jay Bramhall beat T. Souther by default.

Semi-Final Round—E. P. Larned beat C. F. Watson, Jr., 6—2, 4—6, 7—5; H. Brigham beat W. Watson, 6—3, 6—2; Jay Bramhall beat H. Freeman, 6—0, 6—4.

Final Round—Jay Bramhall beat H. Brigham, 6—4, 6—2.

Championship Round—E. P. Larned beat Jay Bramhall, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Junior Championship Doubles.—First Round—C. O. Wheeler and partner beat H. D. Brigham and partner, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4; E. P. Larned and Jay Bramhall beat N. Boggs and N. Brigham, 6—0, 6—0; C. F. Watson, Jr., and Roy Miles beat W. Watson and H. Buckley, 6—4, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round—E. P. Larned and Jay Bramhall beat C. O. Wheeler and H. Brigham, 6—4, 12—14, 6—0; C. F. Watson, Jr., and Roy Miles beat A. Coggeshall and H. Freeman by default.

Championship Round—E. P. Larned and Jay Bramhall beat C. F. Watson, Jr., and Roy Miles, 6—1, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

TENNIS PLAY AT SYRACUSE.

Paret Loses to Fischer—Finals Will Be Played Off To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 21.—A threatening thunder shower with a gusty wind made good tennis difficult here this afternoon in the final match of the State Championship tournament between Fischer and Paret, but the crowd showed considerable enthusiasm over the play. Fischer won the first two sets easily, lost the third, and then took the fourth. The wind died down after the second set and favorable conditions prevailed in the latter part of the match. Champion Whitman will meet Fischer here to-morrow, and a fine match is expected. The final match in doubles between Fischer and Grant and Paret and Little will also be played to-morrow, as well as the final match in the handicap singles between Jenney (owe 15) and Wagner (scratch.) The day's scores were:

Championship Singles.—Final Round—E. P. Fischer beat J. P. Paret, 6—2, 6—0, 4—6, 6—2.

Championship Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—E. P. Fischer and W. C. Grant beat A. C. McMaster and Parke Wright, 6—1, 6—2.

Handicap Singles.—Second Round—George Wagner, (scratch,) beat L. J. Grant, (half 30,) 6—4, 8—6.

Semi-Final Round—A. D. Jenney (owe 15) beat Huntington Lewis, (half 15,) 7—5, 5—7, 6—4; George Wagner, (scratch,) beat R. D. Little, (owe 15,) 9—7, 6—4.

ARMSTRONG DEFEATS CONROY.

Lively Bout of Twenty Rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club.

"Bob" Armstrong of Chicago and "Stockings" Conroy of Troy put up a twenty-round bout at the Broadway Athletic Club last night, which, for heavyweights, was a surprising one. They went to the full limit of twenty rounds, and gave and took punishment which, though clumsily delivered, was hard and vicious enough to satisfy the most bloodthirsty spectator. They met at catch weights, and when they entered the ring it looked as if the bout would be a burlesque, and Armstrong an easy winner in a couple of rounds.

Conroy showed up almost as fat as a beer barrel, and it seemed as if one good blow in the stomach would put an end to his chances. He was eventually defeated, for the referee, Johnny White, gave his decision to Armstrong at the end of the battle, but Conroy was punched in the weak point from start to finish, and apparently the blows in that region did not bother him much. He was big and clumsy, but could deliver a straight, stiff punch, and occasionally landed one on his opponent. At one stage of the fight—especially in the eleventh round—it looked as if he would knock the colored boxer out, for he had him groggy and cut all about the face.

Both men were so badly tired in the twelfth round that they could scarcely hold up their hands, and they struck blindly and aimlessly at each other. They rallied in the next round, and from then on to the finish Armstrong did the better work.

The Standing of the L. A. W.

A cable from Paris was received yesterday at the Board of Control of the National Cycle Association in this city stating that the Union Velocipedique de France had made a motion to the International Cyclists' Association to the effect that the International organization cease to recognize the League of American Wheelmen as the controlling cycle-racing organization in the United States. The motion may receive a majority vote, which would mean the presence of the National Cycling Association riders in the world's championships to be held next month at Montreal.

Quinsigamond Regatta Dates.

In order to accommodate several oarsmen who found the original dates (Aug. 2 and 3) fixed for the Quinsigamond International Regatta, at Worcester, Mass., inconvenient, the Committee on Management has voted to change the dates to Monday and Tuesday, July 31 and Aug. 1. Entries will close at midnight of July 22. In this regatta two boats will row in each heat, the winners to continue to row, Henley fashion, until but two are left, and these two will compete in the finals.

Prize Shooting at Bisley.

BISLEY, July 21.—The Daily Graphic Cup prize of £52 10s. was competed for at the meeting of the National Rifle Association to-day. The winner was Private Norrie. The highest scores made by Canadian marksmen were as follows: Ross, Bertram, and Sharpe, 34; Fleming, Crowe, Simpson, Ogg, Weatherbie, 32.

The National Challenge Trophy, for teams of twenty volunteers of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, was won by the Scottish team, with a score of 1,886. The other scores were as follows: England, 1,875; Wales, 1,862; Ireland, 1,847.

DYING BY HIS SON'S HAND.

Ten-Year-Old George Suzie Shoots His Convict Father.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 21.—Frank Suzie, a Portuguese, was shot and mortally wounded at Carbon Hill to-day by his ten-year-old son George.

The father had just returned from serving a sentence in the penitentiary for assault, and was on a drinking bout. His seven-year-old step-daughter offended him and he threatened to kill and wipe out the whole family. The son interposed objection and the father rushed at him angrily with a carving knife.

The boy picked up a pistol and shot his father as he approached. He then surrendered. The father will die.

Catholic Women Elect Officers.

ASBURY PARK, July 21.—The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association to-day elected officers as follows: President—Mrs. E. B. McGowan, Buffalo; First Vice President—Mrs. M. A. Flannigan, Syracuse; Second Vice President—Mrs. Maria Quinn, Newark; Recorder—Mrs. J. A. Reyer, Erie, Penn.; Treasurer—Mrs. M. E. Costellee, Brooklyn; Guard—Mrs. E. C. Gardiner, Pittsburg; Marshal—Mrs. T. Lutz, Chicago.

Capt. Satterlee Dead in Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Capt. Charles Satterlee, whose death at Honolul July 12 is just announced, was a West Point graduate and the son of an ex-Union soldier. He married the daughter of Bishop Capers of South Carolina, who was a distinguished Confederate Army officer.

YALE-HARVARD MEN READY

Hopeful on the Eve of the University Contest.

MAKE FRIENDS AT BRIGHTON

Demand for Seats at the Queen's Club Exhausts the Supply—The Official Programme.

LONDON, July 21.—The calm preceding a battle marked the eve of the international 'Varsity struggle, both the London and Brighton teams resting to-day and harvesting their strength for to-morrow's contests.

No competitors appeared at the Queen's Club, where a score of workmen were engaged in fitting up the track boxes for to-morrow. The demand for seats has long since exhausted the supply, and the exorbitant prices asked by speculators caused the management to refuse all applications, so that to-night £5 and £10 are vainly offered by late comers.

The value of a victory on English soil is fully appreciated by the American contestants and visitors.

The hotels have been invaded by American arrivals from the Continent to witness the sports, and by a large contingent of Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia University students, who are swarming the American theatres and other meeting places to-night, and college yells and colors are everywhere prevalent.

Following is the official programme of events:

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—J. D. Greenshields, Oxford; L. O. Baines, Cambridge, and W. A. Boal and H. J. Brown, Harvard.

Long Jump.—G. C. Vassall, Oxford; L. R. O. Bevan, Cambridge, and C. D. Daly, and J. T. Roche, Harvard.

100-Yard Dash.—C. R. Thomas and A. L. Hind or A. M. Hollins, Oxford, and F. J. Quinlan, Harvard, and F. A. Blount, Yale.

Mile Run.—A. Hunter, Cambridge; A. L. Dawson, and Fremantle, Oxford, and C. B. Spitzer and H. B. Smith, Yale.

Hurdle Race.—W. Paget-Tomlinson, Cambridge; H. R. Parkes, Oxford; F. Z. Fox and J. W. Holloweli, Harvard.

Half-Mile Run.—H. E. Graham, Cambridge; C. F. W. Struben, Oxford; T. E. Burke, Harvard, and J. F. Adams, Yale.

High Jump.—H. S. Adair, Oxford; W. Paget-Tomlinson, Cambridge, and A. N. Rice and C. N. Roteh, Harvard.

Quarter-Mile Run.—A. M. Hollins, Oxford; C. D. Davison, Cambridge, and D. Boardman and T. R. Fisher, Jr., Yale.

Three-Mile Run.—H. W. Workman, Cambridge; A. R. G. Wilberforce, Oxford; Smith, Oxford; C. K. Farmer, Yale, and H. W. Foote and H. B. Clarke, Harvard.

Unless something untoward occurs between to-night and to-morrow afternoon, the Yale and Harvard athletes will appear upon the track to-morrow in the very pink of condition. Every man is in the best possible form, and the team is in even better condition than when its members sailed from New York. Not an accident of any kind has occurred, and the change of climate, if it has had any effect at all, has only put the young athletes in better spirits. Not a man missed a meal aboard ship or since they have been in England. Their training has been very light during the week, Mr. Wendell's idea being merely to keep the men in form after they had arrived at their best.

No work was done at Brighton to-day, and after a bath in the sea this morning the men boarded a train for London. They will not don their athletic garb until the eventful hour when the sports begin.

The athletes have made the best impression at Brighton among the few Englishmen with whom they have come in contact. They scarcely left their hotel except for a swim in the morning and for their training at Preston Park in the afternoon, spending the rest of the day lounging about the broad corridors of the Metropole or the portico facing the sea, taking snapshots of typical scenes and incidents of England's famous watering place. Every member has at least one kodak, which has served to perpetuate every interesting incident of the voyage over and of their stay here. Their gentlemanly demeanor, good looks, and high spirits have been the subject of admiring comment. They have never been noisy, nor have they indulged in horse play.

Mr. Wendell preserves admirable discipline without making it irksome, and he is as popular among his young charges as is any one of them. The men have scarcely been out of the sight of their trainers since their arrival, but the best of feeling exists. There has been only one exception to this rule, and that was made in the case of a member who was allowed to make a trip to London in order to try on some clothing.

The prospect is that to-morrow's contest will be close, and won or lost probably by one event. The Americans are confident of winning three events, three are considered doubtful, and three are virtually conceded to the Englishmen.

Adams or Burke is pretty sure of winning the half-mile race, while Roteh and Rice outclass Adair and Paget-Tomlinson in the high jump, and Boal and Brown will find little difficulty in beating Greenshields and Bains in throwing the sixteen-pound hammer.

On the other hand, Vassall and Bevan are almost certain to secure the long jump from Roche and Daly, while Hunter and Fremantle have proved themselves better men at a mile than are Spitzer and Smith, and Wilberforce and Smith hold a slightly better record for three miles than do their American competitors.

The Englishmen and Americans are fairly evenly matched in the 100-yard and hurdle races, and also in the 440-yard dash, though Boardman and Fisher are confident of winning this event.

Mr. Wendell said this evening:

"The men will go to the Queen's Club to-morrow with very good prospects of winning on their merits, although we realize that our adversaries are thoroughly worthy of our steel. If we do not win we shall have been beaten by better men, and shall accept defeat as gracefully as we expect to claim victory."

RECENT ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Work of the Men Who Will Contest To-day.

At the Oxford-Cambridge games in March last and the Yale-Harvard games in May, the following records were made by some of the men who will take part in to-day's events:

100-Yard Dash.—Won in Yale-Harvard games by F. A. Blount of Yale in 10 1-5 seconds, with F. J. Quinlan of Harvard a close second; in Oxford-Cambridge games, by C. R. Thomas of Oxford in 10 2-5 seconds.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won in Yale-Harvard games by T. E. Burke of Harvard in 49 2-5 seconds; in Oxford-Cambridge games, by A. M. Hollins of Oxford in 51 2-5 seconds.

Half-Mile Run.—Won in Yale-Harvard games by Adams of Yale in 1:58 2-5; in Oxford-Cambridge games, by H. E. Graham of Cambridge in 1:59 3-5.

Mile Run.—Won in Yale-Harvard games by C. B. Spitzer of Yale in 4:33 1-5; in Oxford-Cambridge games, by A. H. Hunter of Cambridge in 4:35.

Three-Mile Run.—Won in Oxford-Cambridge games by H. W. Workman of Cambridge in 15:32 3-5. There was no race of this distance in the Yale-Harvard games.

High Jump.—Won in Yale-Harvard games by C. M. Roteh of Harvard, whose jump was 5 feet 11 inches; in Oxford-Cambridge games, by H. S. Adair of Oxford, whose jump was 5 feet 8¼ inches.

Long Jump.—Won in Yale-Harvard games by C. D. Daly of Harvard, whose jump was 22 feet 3 inches; in Oxford-Cambridge games, by G. C. Vassall of Oxford, whose jump was 23 feet 3 inches.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won in Yale-Harvard games by F. B. Fox of Harvard in 16 seconds; in Oxford-Cambridge games, by W. G. Paget-Tomlinson of Cambridge, also in 16 seconds.

Throwing the 16-Pound Hammer.—Won in Yale-Harvard games by W. A. Boal of Harvard, distance, 130 feet 7 inches; in Oxford-Cambridge games by J. D. Greenshields of Oxford, distance, 110 feet.

Lockjaw Victim at Passaic.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 21.—Walter Demarest died in the General Hospital at 3 o'clock this afternoon from lockjaw, the result of a Fourth of July toy pistol accident. He was shot in the left hand. Antitoxine serum was injected a week ago, and the physicians of the institution then had hopes of saving his life, but the lad continued to get worse until he died.

Newark Boy a Victim of Lockjaw.

NEWARK, July 21.—Elmer Weston, ten years old, died of lockjaw in the City Hospital early this morning. By the explosion of a cap on a toy pistol, July 4, a piece of flesh was torn from his left hand near the thumb. He was taken to the hospital July 12. Antitoxine injections failed to save his life.

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Jockey Odom Gets a Bad Fall and Dislocates His Hip.

JOCKEY MASON ALSO INJURED

Both Were Thrown in the First Race—Odom May Not Be Able to Ride for Weeks—Four Favorites Win.

There were more sensational features at the Brighton Beach track yesterday. George Odom, the light-weight jockey, took a bad fall from John Fritz in the first race, and was carried from the track in a badly battered condition. Dr. Purdy, who examined the lad, found that his left hip was dislocated, and that the attention of a specialist would be necessary at once in order to obtain the best results. His accident will probably keep Odom out of the saddle for a long time, and it may be weeks before he is able to stir from the cottage at Sheepshead Bay where he was taken yesterday. Mason, another lightweight, was injured in the first race, but he was thrown from the filly Timely before he got to the post. His ankle was wrenched, and the boy's name was added to the many others who have been injured since the meeting at Brighton Beach opened. McCue, another crack lightweight, who was injured a few days ago, is getting along well, but he will be unable to ride until the Saratoga meeting opens.

The latest turn that the Maher case has taken is that the boy probably will be retained by the Fleischmanns to-day if his present employer, William H. Clark, releases him from his two years' contract.

As to the racing of the day, there was practically little in it to make any of the spectators, except those who had winning bets down, enthusiastic. Four favorites won, and the public at the end of the day had the best of the battle with the bookmakers, but the racing was not exciting at the finishes.

Odom's accident in the first race came about curiously, and it should call for some action which would make some of the younger riders less reckless in big fields than they have shown themselves lately. Odom had John Fritz in the midst of a bunch at the head of the stretch, when the horse crossed his legs and fell. There had been considerable crowding on the turn, but it could not be ascertained who was responsible for the accident. Sakharat, who at the end of the betting ruled an even favorite with Dunblane, the leader for the early part of the race, came fast in the stretch and won easily enough by three lengths.

The second race, at a mile and a quarter, was won by the favorite, Wolhurst, who seemed to have regained the speed that made him a dangerous horse two years ago. The "real good thing" in this race was Marlti, who was backed from 5 to 1 down to 2 to 1, but who ran from the start as if she was carrying an extra hundred pounds of lead in her saddle. She went back from the others until the back stretch was reached, and Wolhurst and Bishop Reed had the race between them, and then began to make up ground. Wolhurst won as he pleased from Bishop Reed, and Maurice was third. A two-year-old selling affair, for which Belle of Orleans was made favorite, was won by Perry Belmont's Oread, and gave Dangman a chance to have his first winning mount. Moody, who rode Belle of Orleans, was called up by the Stewards to explain the filly's sluggish race, and explained that she had not run better than fifth because he had lost his whip.

Winepress, an outsider at 20 to 1 in the betting, ran a good race in the welterweight race at three-quarters of a mile, and beat Florence Clarke home a neck for the money.

Dan Rice was unable to run as well in the mile-and-a-sixteenth race as he did in one at the same distance on Thursday, and, after leading for seven furlongs, was beaten out by Tyrshena, and then nipped out for second money by a nose by Leando.

The hurdle race was a nice soft spot for Howard Mann, and he romped home in it, a winner by several lengths from Premier.

THE SUMMARIES.

The summaries are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, at 10 pounds below the scale. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5.

1—Sakharat, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. c., by Star Ruby-Falsalara, 112 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(N. Turner)
2—Dunblane, W. B. Jennings's ch. c., 112, 5 to 2 and 9 to 10.....(O'Leary)
3—Knightbanneret, H. T. Griffin's ch. c., 112, 12 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Lady Uncas, 109, 3 to 1, (Doggett;) First Whip, 112, 25 to 1, (Scherrer;) Elfin Conig, 112, 10 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Ah Gold, 112, 25 to 1, (Fletcher;) Decimal, 109, 15 to 1, (Bullman;) Lindemere, 109, 50 to 1, (O'Connor;) Reeve, 112, 40 to 1, (Spencer;) Ilollo, 109, 40 to 1, (J. Gardner;) Lady Ruth, 109, 300 to 1, (Kane,) and Timely, 109, 60 to 1, (Colins,) also ran and finished as named. John Fritz, 112, 6 to 1, (Odom,) fell at the head of the stretch.

Won ridden out by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1899; selling; weights 15 pounds below the scale. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second, and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time, 2:05 3-5.

1—Woolhurst, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. g., 5 years, by Ventilator-Nutbrown, $500, 108 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Bishop Reed, P. Frisble & Co.'s b. h., 5, 111, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Mitchell)
3—Maurice, W. M. Barrick's b. h., aged, 111, 3 to 1.....(Sims)

Maritl, 4, 106, 2 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Dutch Skater, aged, 106, 12 to 1, (Michaels;) Trianon, 108, 30 to 1, (N. Turner;) Hanwell, aged, 111, 100 to 1, (Forbes;) Snowdown, 6, 108, 50 to 1, (Bullman,) and Marshall, aged, 111, 20 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a gallop by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09 2-5.

1—Oread, Perry Belmont's br. f., by Over-Ruby Royal, $750, 94 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Dangman)
2—Shrove Tuesday, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, br. f., 101, 3 to 1 and even.....(O'Connor)
3—Eileen Daly, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 94, 60 to 1.....(Gisbourne)

Belle of Orleans, 105, 7 to 5, (Moody;) Barney F., 107, 15 to 1, (N. Turner;) Pompadoura, 95, 12 to 1, (J. Slack,) and Descuteridora, 95, 60 to 1, (Mitchell,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a length and a half; eight lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Welterweight, for al ages; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16.

1—Winepress, J. S. Wadsworth's b. f., 3 years, by Strathmore-Pomona, $500, 109 pounds, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Turner)
2—Florence Clark, J. Daly's b. f., 3, 104, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Wilson)
3—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood & Co.'s br. c., 3, 114, 4 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Imperator, 5, 125, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) St. Lorenzo, 3, 114, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Decide, 6, 117, 12 to 1, (Clark;) Dolly Weithoff, 3, 104, 4 to 1, (Wederstrandt;) Buffoon, 6, 122, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Tabouret, 4, 120, 5 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Bona Dea, 4, 115, 300 to 1, (Gisbourne,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; weights, 7 pounds above the scale. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 3-5.

1—Tyrshena, Plate & Co.'s ch. c., 3 years, by Tyrant-Shena Van, 96 pounds, even and 2 to 5.....(Phelan)
2—Leando, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 3, 104, 6 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Mitchell)
3—Dan Rice, Hayman & Frank's ch. h., 4, 118, 7 to 5.....(N. Turner)
4—Donation, J. T. Stewart & Co.'s ch. g., 6, 110, 30 to 1.....(Peterman)

Won in a gallop by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and three-quarters over seven hurdles. Time—3:17.

1—Howard Mann, E. P. McDonald's b. h., 6 years, by Duke of Montrose-Sea Mew, 155, even and 2 to 5.....(Chandler)
2—Premier, J. McLoughlin's ch. h., 6, 157, 5 to 2 and 1 to 2.....(Slack)
3—Article, F. D. Beard's ch. g., 6, 139, 25 to 1.....(McInerney)
4—Sister Stella, F. Rand T. Hitchcock's br. m., 5, 139, 14 to 5.....(Cochrane)

Won easily by five lengths; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Premature	108	Frelinghuysen	96
Handicapper	96	Ceylon	93
Reynolds	98	Monometallist	91
Midwood	96	Summer Girl	89
Prestige	96		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Merry Prince	126	Laverock	107
Decanter	122	Lackland	106
George Boyd	108	Fast Black	98

THIRD RACE.—The Cholee Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling. Six furlongs.

Kitchener	101	Mardelmo	104
Shoreham	101	Knightbannerat	104
Trumpet	104	Nansen	104
Dieudonne	104	Beautiful	101
Finch	104		

FOURTH RACE.—The Sea Cliff Stakes, for all ages; penalties and allowances. Six furlongs.

Isidor	153	Hellabas	110
Firearm	123	Sky Scraper	110

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Fly By Night	111	Jefferson	95
Kirkwood	104	Hard Knot	96
Chicapee	101	Andronicus	92
Zanone	134	Beang	84
Maximo Gomez	100		

SIXTH RACE.—The Seaside Stakes, welterweight handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

Tabouret	135	Larva	129
Sir Hubert	134	Royalterer	123
King Barleycorn	132	Pacemaker	122
Donald Bain	120		

Rain Breaks Up Detroit Races.

DETROIT, Mich., July 21.—After three heats had been paced at Grosse Point this afternoon rain came down in torrents, and in fifteen minutes the track was so wet that racing was entirely out of the question. One heat of the Chamber of Commerce Consolation Stake and two in yesterday's unfinished 2:15 pace constituted the day's sport. Two days' races will be crowded into one to-morrow, and the first field will be called at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Horse Notes from Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 21.—F. F. V., owned by Ed Simms, and Ways and Means, belonging to Byron McClelland, arrived here to-day to be turned out. Ways and Means has been fired, and F. F. V. will stand the same operation, both having gone wrong. August Belmont has shipped to the Nursery Stud the stallion St. Bartholomey, and J. B. Haggin has brought to Elmendorf the sister to Sir Walter to be bred to Salvator.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

The Washingtons and Clevelands Play a Double Header and Break Even —Philadelphia Beaten.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	55	25	.688
Boston	49	30	.620
Philadelphia	48	30	.615
St. Louis	46	33	.582
Chicago	44	32	.579
Baltimore	43	34	.558
Cincinnati	39	38	.506
Pittsburg	37	42	.468
New York	35	43	.449
Louisville	32	45	.416
Washington	30	53	.361
Cleveland	15	68	.181

Results of League Games Yesterday

Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 3.
Cleveland, 5

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 21	311,782
To date this year	106,500,688
Corresponding date last year	55,773,352

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 21	$1,632,500
To date this year	$580,170,920
Corresponding date last year	$449,087,280

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	½	Iowa Central pf	2
Am. Linseed pf	5¼	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Malting pf	⅞	Lake Erie & W. pf	⅞
Am. Smelt. & Ref	2	Louis. & Nash	⅝
Am. Smelt. & R. pf	1¼	Manhattan Con	½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Met. Street Ry	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	¼	Mo. K. & T. pf	1⅜
Am. Steel Hoop pf	2⅝	National Biscuit	½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	National Lead	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf	¼	National Steel	½
Brook. Rap. Tr	1⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
Canada Southern	¼	Northern Pacific	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy	⅝	Northern Pacific pf	¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P	¼	People's Gas, Chi	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac	⅞	P. C. C. & St. L	¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Reading	1½
Col. So. 1st pf	1	St. L. So. West. pf	⅞
Col. & H. C. & I	¼	St. Paul & Duluth	1
Cont. Tobacco pf	½	St. Paul & Omaha	¼
Denver & Rio Gr	⅝	Southern Ry. pf	½
Des M. & Ft. D	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
Erie 1st pf	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Federal Steel	1½	U. S. Rubber	½
General Electric	⅞	U. S. Rubber pf	⅝
Hocking Valley pf	1	Wheeling & L. Erie	¼
Illinois Central	1½	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	¼	Int. Paper pf	½
Chi., Ind. & Louis	¼	N. Y. Air Brake	5
Federal Steel pf	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Nash., Chat. & St. L. con.	1⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1¾
		Wabash Deb., B	1

Bonds Declined.

Buff., R. & P. gen	1	Stand. R. & T. inc	2
Stand. R. & T. 6s	1		

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

In yesterday's market strength was manifested throughout almost the entire list. Only in exceptional cases was there any lagging. Nowhere was any showing of weakness. Commission house transactions were relatively large and evidences were many that public interest in the security market has not abated—that it stands ready to respond with prominence and vigor to anything like resolute leadership.

The Granger stocks especially were strong, Rock Island, Burlington, and St. Paul scoring substantial gains. Reasons for confidence were not, however, confined merely to the fact that advances took place; what was most was the fact that appreciation of improved business conditions were in many ways disclosed.

A substantial short interest extends throughout the whole market, for nine out of ten of the professional traders of the Stock Exchange continue on the bear side; but the fact most effective of all current facts is that in the face of extraordinary manipulative effort, and despite fabricated scares innumerable, the actual owners of stocks do not sell out. The scarecrow policy has lost its forcefulness. Upon the contrary, the disposition of holders of securities is to meet raids with new buying orders; and it is probable that the average ownership of stocks now is materially larger than at any time recently it has been. With the general public in a confident mood like this, professional Wall Street performances count but little.

Advices from Europe are very generally to the effect that it will require comparatively small encouragement to induce foreign purchase of American securities. The gold export scare subsides entirely. Some further gold may go abroad; such shipments can, however, only be insignificant.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Reviewing the sterling exchange market, Mr. C. Schumacher of C. Schumacher & Co. says:

"An advance of ½c in short sterling and cables between Saturday and Monday last, with a subsequent decline of ¼c between Wednesday and to-day, was the salient feature of the week in our exchange market. These fluctuations are solely due to a corresponding advance and subsequent decline in the London discount market, where the rate rose to above 4 per cent. last Tuesday, falling to 3⅝ per cent. to-day. The flurry in the London market therefore seems to have been merely temporary. While discount in London was advancing sterling on the Continent rose in proportion, causing a decline in Continental bills of ⅛ per cent. in our market, followed by a recovery of 1-16 per cent. when discount in London declined.

"Since gold shipments ceased, about a fortnight ago, the business in exchange has of course gained in volume. The offerings of grain bills for immediate as well as future delivery have been quite liberal this week. A few sales of cotton bills for September, October, and November delivery have also been reported. Of cotton bills, however, the amount so far sold for Autumn delivery is probably the smallest on record, although, in our opinion, a sale for October and November, even at the comparatively low figure of $4.81½ for sixty-day bills, will show a profit when the contracts mature.

"The week's supply of exchange was increased by several sterling loans against stocks and bonds and by moderate amounts of banks and bankers' sixty and ninety day bills drawn against their European credits. With money still at 3½@4 per cent. our banks still have every inducement to use their credits, the proximity of the export season promising abundant cover at good margins at maturity of their drafts.

"There has been no evidence this week of any further return of our stocks from abroad. Our European friends, on the contrary, are holding our stocks even above our quotations. They probably realize better than we do ourselves the strength of our financial and industrial situation and are waiting for better profits on their accumulations."

FEDERAL STEEL DIVIDENDS.

Directors of the Federal Steel Company will meet next Tuesday to consider the condition of the company as it is affected by the court's decision in the dividend injunction cases. President E. H. Gary, who has just returned from the West, said yesterday in discussing the matter:

"The court having decided that no dividend on the common stock can be declared or paid until the end of the year, the Directors can take no action with reference to the common stock prior to Jan. 1, 1900. I understand the court has decided that the action of the Directors in declaring a dividend on the preferred stock, payable July 20, is absolutely void, for the reason that, under the New Jersey law, the exact date for the declaration of dividends must be fixed in the charter or by-laws. At a meeting of the Directors, to be held next Tuesday, the question of adding a by-law which shall fix dates for the declaration of dividends will be considered. It is possible, if such a by-law shall be adopted, the court will modify the injunction so as to permit the declaration of dividends on the preferred stock before the expiration of the year. It is to be regretted that the court felt compelled to construe the law as stated in the opinion filed, because the stockholders generally will be disappointed."

"There is still a belief in some quarters that arrangements will be made with some financial institution to give stockholders their dividends by purchasing the rights which can be redeemed by the company after the fiscal year has ended. President Alvah Trowbridge of the North American Trust Company threw some light on this matter yesterday, when he said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Now that the Federal Steel dividend is in the courts, it may be paid by the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey. This company is a client of ours, and if it orders us to pay the dividend to stockholders of record we will do so."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of July to-day will cover sixty roads, and will show 16.67 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

2d Week of July.		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South	$36,658	$6,195	
Ann Arbor	20,188	9,213	
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	123,883	4,025	
*B., Roch. & Pitts	38,317		$37,609
B., C. R. & North	92,051	29,199	
Canadian Pacific	567,000	81,000	
Central of Georgia	90,107	4,314	
Chesapeake & Ohio	240,630	18,089	
Chicago & East. Ill.	93,654	17,803	
Chi. Great Western	112,919	26,509	
C., Ind. & Louis	72,988	8,196	
Chicago, M. & St. P.	782,210	231,523	
Chi. Term. Trans.	24,764	984	
Chi. & W. Michigan	35,942	6,092	
C., Lor. & Wheeling	32,480	5,878	
Denver & Rio G	153,400	5,000	
D., G. Rap. & West	29,715	3,994	
Evans. & Indiana's	6,376	152	
Evans. & Terre H	25,851	4,375	
Flint & P. Marquette	59,104	7,038	
Georgia	25,595		883
Grand Trunk			
Chi. & G. Trunk	460,718	25,634	
D. Gd. H. & M.			
Gulf, B. & Kan. C	6,062	2,614	
Hocking Valley	76,720	24,494	
In. & Great North	58,217	10,580	
Iowa Central	48,817	18,636	
Kanawha & Mich	9,293		1,808
Kansas City & O	4,129	812	
K. City Sub. Belt	8,859		143
Lake Erie & West	71,158	16,159	
Louis. Ev. & St. L	31,508	3,751	
Louis. & Nash	496,725	86,680	
Mexican Central	285,089	74,208	
Mexican National	119,511	6,136	
Minn. & St. Louis	51,864	13,320	
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	94,001	29,977	
M., Kansas & Texas	188,468	25,952	
M. Pacific, Iron Mt.	451,000	38,000	
Central Branch	17,000	1,000	
N. Y., O. & West	85,563	11,710	
Norfolk & Western	233,206		3,054
Ohio River	20,153	1,631	
Oregon R. R. & N.	133,321	5,456	
P., D. & Evans	16,053	2,418	
P., B. & Lake Erie	42,107	11,111	
Rio Grande Southern	7,468		956
Rio Grande Western	77,000	16,900	
St. J. & Grand I	26,050	8,063	
St. Louis & San F	125,121	16,819	
St. Louis S. W.	95,400	20,600	
Southern Railway	490,858	36,904	
Texas & Pacific	119,115	21,756	
Toledo & Ohio Cen	34,707		6,039
T., St. L. & Kan. C	39,935	623	
Wabash	273,173	39,315	
West. N. Y. & Penn.	68,700	14,300	
Wheeling & Lake E	33,219	9,673	
Wisconsin Central	106,953	11,517	
Total, (60 roads)	$7,187,060	$1,077,387	$50,492
Net increase, (16.67%)		1,026,895	

*Decrease due to strike at company's mines.

TO-DAY'S BANK STATEMENT.

Relief over the easier money market conditions and anticipation of a favorable bank statement to-day exerted considerable influence upon the stock market yesterday. Among bankers there was, as usual, reluctance to forecast to-day's Clearing House figures, but current calculations predicted a decrease in loans and a resultant increase in reserves. The known movements of money for the week ended Thursday night indicate a loss by the banks to the Sub-Treasury of $728,000, but a gain from the Interior movement large enough to bring the net loss down to about $425,000. From this it is estimated that the cash item will show but little change. Loans, according to the general expectation, will show a reduction, and consequently surplus reserves are counted upon for a gain. Calculations of this sort are, however, unreliable at their best, for the system of averages employed in computing the Clearing House figures are likely to upset them. The loan item is the uncertain factor in this week's statement.

GRANGERS ARE BUOYANT.

The Granger stocks were again leaders of the market yesterday, and Rock Island once more led the group. The latter showed noteworthy strength all day, advancing to 119¼ on aggressive buying by strong houses, among whom Flower & Co. were most conspicuous. St. Paul sold at 132⅜, Burlington at 137½, Northwest at 160½, Omaha at 107½, and Atchison preferred at 62½.

Further reports of improved corn and Spring wheat crop conditions were the important influences in the Granger advance. Chicago and the West bought heavily, the prospect of a big corn crop being evidently well appreciated there. Local commission houses followed Flower & Co.'s lead and bought Rock Island and the other shares in a confident way. The favorable talk of President Ripley of Atchison regarding his company's traffic prospects was also a contributing influence. Rumors of big statements for June to be shown by all the Western lines and intimations of increased dividends on Rock Island and St. Paul were in circulation and received much attention.

STANDARD SHARES STRONG.

New York Central was one of the notably strong stocks yesterday. It advanced to 139½ on relatively light transactions, and in the advance showed itself to be somewhat scarce. The buying came partly from shorts and partly from Vanderbilt brokers. There were rumors of impending announcements of importance. Pennsylvania moved up to 136 on buying much of the same character as that in New York Central. Pan Handle common was also conspicuously strong on Philadelphia buying.

CONSOLIDATED GAS SELLING.

Consolidated Gas was one of the few stocks to show a decline yesterday. It failed to share in the general market's improvement, and held barely steady between 178 and 177. About 3,000 shares were sold, and, like the transactions of the past few days, the selling looked like liquidation. Consolidated Gas insiders refuse to say anything about dividend prospects, and are not willing to go on record as saying that there is even a likelihood of a settlement of the gas war.

THE TRACTION SHARES.

All of the traction stocks showed strength yesterday in response to the improvement in the strike situation. Short covering was effective in the shares, but more important than this was the continued buying by inside and other strong interests. Brooklyn Rapid Transit got up to 115⅝, Metropolitan to 213, Metropolitan rights to 14¼, and Manhattan to 118⅞. Flower & Co. were credited with the largest purchases of Brooklyn, and in Metropolitan and Manhattan the buying was attributed to insiders.

Wall Street gave but little attention to the strikes, seeming to consider them as practically over. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was helped somewhat by an unconfirmed report that the company had acquired the De Kalb Avenue line by paying 248 for the stock.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

Heavier trading for London account in this market yesterday reflected a revival of interest in American shares abroad. London traded to the extent of about 20,000 shares, of which 16,000 were purchases, chiefly of Louisville, the Northern and Union Pacific, St. Paul, and the Southern railways. Some little Denver preferred and Anaconda were sold for foreign account. It was evident that the improvement in the crop outlook has had good effect upon European sentiment on Americans.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange, acting under authority from the Governing Committee, has added to the list for dealings the following securities:

Erie Railroad—$1,027,000 additional general lien 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1996, making the total amount listed $31,954,000. These bonds have been issued for the following purposes: $105,000 for the purchase of 700 shares of the capital stock of the Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad; $248,833 for retiring equipment trust obligations of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company; $18,400 for the purchase and acquisition by the company and simultaneous pledge to the Trustee of 8 shares of the Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction Railroad Company; 150 shares of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company; 790 shares of the Middletown and Crawford Railroad Company, and 82 shares of the Elmira, State Line Company; $655,000 for the purchase and acquisition of $390,000 bonds of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company; $125,000 bonds of the Tioga Railroad Company, and $140,000 bonds of the Lockport and Buffalo Railroad Company. The purchase of the securities of the Buffalo, New York and Lake Erie Railroad Company, Tioga Railroad Company, Lockport and Buffalo Railroad Company, and Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction Railroad Company, completes the ownership of the Erie Railroad Company of the entire issues of said companies. The purchase of the $390,000 of bonds of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company covers the entire issue of bonds under that mortgage, as referred to, excepting five bonds to $1,000 each. The purchase of the other stocks and equipment trust obligations does not complete the ownership of the Erie Railroad Company, but in each case the Erie Railroad Company now owns largely over a majority of the stock of each corporation.

Erie Railroad—$1,452,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. gold prior lien bonds of 1996, issued for betterments, improvements, and additional equipment.

Southern Pacific Railroad of California—$1,370,000 additional first consolidated mortgage guaranteed 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1937, issued for rolling stock, terminal facilities, and new construction.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

Optimism is always popular, but more than half the time dangerous. Seven years of halting and reaction historically follow three of rapid progress. But the three of progress have yet passed, and the most cautious search discloses no sign of halting. Foreign anxieties have been real, but seem to be passing, and Europe has begun paying liberally for more food without expectation that securities can be sent in settlement. The extensive labor strikes have vanished, and the local do not affect National business. Fears of new and powerful corporations lessen as it is found that they are controlled by the same laws which govern the small companies. A rise in prices which seemed ominous proves less than the rise in British prices during the first half of the year. Apprehensions of short crops fade away when farmers surpass all records in magnitude of shipments. Above all, the general evidences of prosperity continue convincing, failures are the smallest ever known for the season, railroad earnings the largest, and solvent payments through Clearing Houses in July have been 48.6 per cent. larger than last year, and 62.3 per cent. larger than in 1892, the best of previous years.

Official returns of the most wonderful year in the Nation's commerce show a decrease of $85,900,000 in value of the great staples exported, largely owing to prices, and an increase of about $80,000,000 in other exports, mostly manufactures. Imports greatly increased in raw materials for manufacture, but materially decreased in most other products. In July exports of staples have begun to increase, with much less increase in imports than has appeared for months in the exports of manufactured products. A continued and heavy excess of merchandise exports is foreshadowed, and the ablest foreign journals admit, as the course of security markets during recent troubles abroad clearly shows, that Europe can no longer expect to pay in American stocks.

Pig iron has not exported this week, but mainly finished products—steel rails to $30 at Pittsburg, billets to $34, sheet bars to $35.50, sheets to 3 cents at Pittsburg, and cut and wire nails both $3 per ton. The American Tin Plate Company settled with its hands by granting 15 per cent. more wages, and raised the price of plates 50 cents per box. Still, demands do not abate, though works have to refuse many orders. In plates, one large order for shipment to the Clyde was received; in bars, less urgency of demand appears at the East, but in sheets works are about filled for the year, and in structural shapes, besides 3,500 tons for bridges and 1,200 tons for buildings at Chicago, a proposal is reported for 3,000 tons to build a palace for the Mikado of Japan. More furnaces are added to the producing list each week, and thirty-two iron mines have been added this year, though the supply of ore is still short. Coke is unchanged in price and likely to break the record for production this month. Tin is lifted to 28.3 cents by wild speculation at London; copper is firm at 18½ cents, and lead is said to be sold by the smelting company below 4.60 certs, the quoted price.

Wool is still advancing. Coates Brothers' circular of the 15th showing a rise of 2.19 cents since May 15, speculation being particularly active in fine wool, because it is rising abroad, though in less demand for manufacture here than combing and medium grades. At the three markets 35,956,100 pounds have been sold in three weeks, against 34,124,700 pounds in the same weeks of 1897, before the present tariff was enacted. Enormous supplies of imported wool then rendered the speculation disastrous, but traders suppose that old supplies are now about exhausted. Manufacturers do not appear to be buying largely, though the demand for goods is better, and has caused an advance in clays and some other kinds. Cotton goods are unchanged, but fairly strong. Shipments of boots and shoes—103,057 cases for the week, against 84,421 last year, and 296,137 in three weeks, against 259,154 in the largest previous year—show the pressure for early delivery, and works are receiving rather more orders, many needing none for months yet. Leather is in good demand and slightly higher, and hides at Chicago rise slightly with limited receipts.

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Bradstreet's review of the state of trade will say to-day:

The general trade situation has apparently lost nothing in strength. The aggregate of midsummer business is of an unprecedented volume, and signs of expansion in the demand for Fall and Winter goods increase. Prices, except for the cereals, coffee, raw sugar, and some dairy products are either firmly held or tend upward. Notable among those advancing are pork products, petroleum, copper, tin, tin plates, and raw wool, while the list of products unchanged includes refined sugar, hides, leather, lead, and cotton. Industrial activity continues at the maximum, skilled labor being busily employed, but some troubles are noted among unskilled workers, notably street car employes and longshoremen, partly owing to mischievous agitation and mid-summer influences, but also, no doubt, to restiveness at failure of prosperous conditions to materialize in their cases. Crop prospects are encouraging; the movement of grain to market is of immense volume, and railroad earnings consequently continue to show large increases over preceding years. The weakness of cereals, while partly due to a cessation in the foreign demand, developed by stories of crop damage, is quite as much owing to unprecedentedly heavy receipts of old crop grain at leading primary markets and the belief that present good crop conditions point to liberal supplies later in the season. Possibilities that the present corn crop will equal, if not exceed, the largest on record have depressed prices of this cereal to an extent equal to the decline in wheat. The corn yield in Kansas particularly promises to be enormous, always providing that hot winds do not affect the crop.

Bank clearings are smaller this week, aggregating $1,681,620,431, a decrease of 13 per cent. from last week, but an increase of 46 per cent. over the same week in 1898, of 53 per cent. over 1897, of 70 per cent. over 1896, of 118 per cent. over 1894, and of 60 per cent. over 1892. Business failures for the week number 174, as compared with 174 last week, 188 in the corresponding week of last year, 220 in 1897, 280 in 1896, and 239 in 1895.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,408,073 bushels, against 3,263,815 bushels last week, 2,303,469 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 1,978,828 bushels in 1897, 3,073,780 bushels in 1896, and 1,265,096 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 10,430,800 bushels, against 7,942,038 bushels last year and 6,003,526 bushels in 1897-8. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,666,294 bushels, against 4,553,789 bushels last week, 2,822,128 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,208,379 bushels in 1897, 1,288,438 bushels in 1896, and 770,004 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 12,251,177 bushels, against 8,035,048 bushels during the same period a year ago and 7,754,606 bushels in 1897-8.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Confirmation by the courts of the sale of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad.

Increase of $287,745 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week and $290,382 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Meeting of the stockholders of the New York Air Brake Company, to be held on Aug. 16, to vote upon a proposition to increase the capital stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Surplus of $132,320 shown by Chicago Great Western for the year ended June 30.

Increase in the capital stock of the Homestake Mining Company from $12,500,000 to $21,000,000.

Official statement that the Atchison has made an agreement by which it permits the Colorado and Southern Railway Company to run what trains, both freight and passenger, as it may elect to do, over the tracks of the Atchison between Denver and Pueblo, Col.

Shipment of 335,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the Pacific Bank and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, details of which will be found in another column.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 21, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112½	115	160	Adams Express	113	113	113	113	.....
60¼	60⅝	30	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	.....
41¼	41⅝	340	Am. Cotton Oil	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41¼	— ½
92½	93	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93	93	93	93	.....
11⅜	12½	200	American Linseed Co.	11	11	11	11	+½
51½	53	400	Am. Linseed Co. pf	48	52½	48	52½	+5½
69¾	70⅛	350	Am. Malting Co. pf	70	70	69¾	69¾	— ¼
39	39¼	2,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37⅝	39½	37⅝	39¼	+2
86	86½	990	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	84½	86	84⅞	86	+1¼
56	56¾	7,800	Am. Steel & Wire	53⅞	56½	55⅝	56	+ ⅝
95⅜	96	400	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95⅞	96	95⅞	96	.....
157⅜	157⅝	13,170	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	157½	158⅝	157⅜	157⅝	.....
38	38⅛	400	American Tin Plate	38¼	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	+ ¼
84½	84⅞	108	Am. Tin Plate pf	85	85	85	85	.....
97⅜	98¼	6,000	American Tobacco	98	98½	98	98¼	+1½
29½	30	300	American Steel Hoop	29½	30	29½	30	+1½
76	77½	233	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	77½	77½	77⅝	77⅝	+2⅝
56	56¼	4,110	Anaconda Copper	56⅜	57	56	56	— ⅛
19⅞	20	1,700	At., T. & S. F.	20	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅛
61½	61⅞	23,473	At., T. & S. F. pf.	61⅞	62¼	61⅜	61⅜	+ ⅛
47⅛	48⅜	523	Baltimore & Ohio	47⅜	48¼	47⅜	48¼	+1¼
72½	72⅝	1,968	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	72	72⅝	72	72½	+ ½
115¼	115½	29,840	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	114¼	115⅝	114¼	115¼	+ ½
15½	16	895	Brunswick City	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
53½	54	100	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
51⅜	52	635	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	51⅜	52	51⅜	51⅞	+ ⅜
28¼	28⅝	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅜	28¼	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
	58	300	Chicago Con Traction	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜	.....
136½	136⅞	15,310	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136⅜	137¼	136½	136⅞	+ ⅜
14½	14⅝	2,020	Chicago Great West	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
69½	70	340	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	69¼	69¾	69¼	69¾	+ ¾
31	33½	250	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	32	32⅜	32	32⅜	.....
9⅜	10½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	10	10	10	10	— ½
132	132½	11,910	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	132	132⅜	131⅞	132	+ ⅛
159	160	900	Chicago & Northw	159⅜	160½	159⅜	160¼	+ ⅛
118⅞	119	25,260	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	118½	119¼	118⅜	119	+ ⅛
58	58⅜	110	C., C., C. & St. L.	58½	58½	58	58	.....
98	90¼	20	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	98	98	98	.....
45⅝	45⅞	625	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45⅝	46	45½	45½	— ½
44	44½	900	Col. Southern 1st pf	44	44½	44	44½	+1
14¼	14⅞	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+ ½
177¼	177½	2,885	Consolidated Gas	177½	178¼	177	177½	— ¼
42	43½	15	Consolidated Ice	43½	43½	43¼	43½	.....
41	41¾	4,160	Continental Tobacco	41½	41⅝	40⅞	41	— ¼
81½	82	790	Continental Tobac. pf.	81	82	81	81½	+ ½
122	123	38	Delaware & Hudson	122½	123	122½	123	.....
166	169	30	Del., Lack. & West	169¼	169¼	169¼	169¼	.....
21⅝	22	500	Denver & R. G.	21⅝	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
75¼	76⅜	600	Denver & R. G. pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ⅛
1,050	20¾	1,050	Det. M. & Ft. Dodge	20¾	21⅜	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
13¼	14	25	Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
38½	37½	382	Erie 1st pf	37¾	37¾	37	37	+ ½
39	40	20	Evans. & T. H.	39	39	39	39	.....
2,375	58⅝		Federal Steel	58⅛	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ⅛
1,160	79¾	80¼	Federal Steel pf	80⅝	80⅝	79¾	79¾	— ⅜
200	120½	120	General Electric	120	120⅝	120	120⅝	+ ⅝
110	69¼	69¼	Glucose Sugar Ref	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
10	114	116½	H. B. Claflin Co	114	114	114	114	.....
72	77	26	Homestake	74½	74½	74½	74½	.....
400	57½	58	Hocking Valley pf	57	58	57	58	+1
5,005	116⅞	117	Illinois Central	116	117⅜	116	117	+1⅜
310	41	42	International Paper	41½	41½	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅛
900	78½	79	Internat. Paper pf	78½	79	78½	78⅝	— ⅛
10	13¾	14	International Silver	15	15	15	15	.....
800	12⅜	12½	Iowa Central	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
1,350	51	52	Iowa Central pf	49¼	51	49¼	51	+2
200	7¼	7½	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
1,475	54	54½	Laclede Gas	54	54⅝	54	54½	+ ⅛
270	75	76½	Lake Erie & West. pf.	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
4,765	73¼	73⅝	Louisville & Nashville	73	73⅜	72⅞	73¼	+ ⅛
8,470	118½	118⅝	Manhattan Con	118¼	118⅞	118¼	118⅝	+ ⅛
4,011	212½	212⅝	Met. St. Railway	212½	213	211¼	212½	+ ⅛
5,450			Met. St. Ry., rts	14	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	.....
1,650	15¼	15¼	Mexican Central	15	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ¼
300	1⅝	12	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
1,100	34⅜	35½	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	34⅜	35¼	34⅜	35¼	+1⅝
8,446	48⅛	48½	Missouri Pacific	48	48⅝	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
3,000	45	45½	Mobile & Ohio	44⅞	46	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
1,235	47⅞	48	Nat. Biscuit Co	47¼	48⅜	47¼	48	+ ⅛
100	100¼	80	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	.....
300	31	31½	National Lead Co	30½	31½	30½	31	+ ⅛
400	49½	49¾	National Steel	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½	+ ⅛
1,100	91	91½	National Steel pf	91¼	91½	91	91	.....
325	116¼	117	New Jersey Central	116	116⅜	116	116⅜	+ ⅛
685	203	205	New York Air Brake	212	212	205	205	—5
4,770	139⅜	139⅝	New York Central	139	139½	138⅞	139¼	+ ⅛
1,300	26⅛	26¼	N. Y. Ont. & West	26⅝	26¾	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
4,080	70½	70⅝	Norfolk & West. pf	70½	70⅝	70½	70⅝	+ ⅛
250	11	11¼	North American	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
3,705	50⅜	50¾	Northern Pacific	50⅜	50¾	50⅜	50½	+ ⅛
2,550	77¼	77⅜	Northern Pacific pf	77¼	77⅜	77¼	77½	+ ⅛
10	39½	40	Oregon R. & Nav.	39½	39½	39¼	39¼	.....
213	74½	75¼	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	74½	75½	74½	75½	— ⅛
5,340	47¾	48¾	Pacific Mail	47¾	48¾	47¾	48⅜	+ ⅝
3,250	135⅝	135¾	Pennsylvania R. R.	136	136½	135¾	136¼	+ ⅛
2,380	117½	118¼	People's Gas, Chicago	117½	118¼	117¼	118¼	+1
100	2	2¼	Pec., Dec. & Evans	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	.....
4,190	58⅝	58⅞	P., C., C. & St. L.	57¼	59⅜	57¼	58¾	+1⅝
250	51	51¼	Pressed Steel Car	51	51⅜	51	51⅜	+ ⅜
250	83½	84	Pressed Steel Car pf	83½	83¾	83¼	83¼	+ ½
300	20¾	21	Reading	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ½
7,600	60⅝	60

60.35. Kafirs were maintained, the declaration in regard to the Transvaal made in the House of Commons yesterday by the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, being well received. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 85c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23c for checks.

BERLIN, July 21.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were quiet, but generally firm. Mine shares were strong, owing to speculative demand. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, July 21.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm, especially for iron shares. American securities were harder, in sympathy with the New York market.

VIENNA, July 21.—Prices were firmer on the Boerse to-day.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 21.—American securities opened firm and moved steadily upward to the close, with St. Paul and Louisville the notable features. The final tone was steady and the demand moderate.

Consols for money, 106 15-16; for the account, 107 1-16; Atchison, 20; Canadian Pacific 100; St. Paul, 135¼; Illinois Central, 119¼; Louisville, 75; Union Pacific preferred, 79; New York Central, 142¼; Erie, 13¾; Pennsylvania, 69¼; Reading, 10⅝; Erie first preferred, 37⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 70¼.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅜@3½ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £161,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 112.60; Madrid, 22.75; Lisbon, 35; Rome, 4.35.

Bar silver steady at 27 11-16d per ounce. Spanish fours closed at 59⅝.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1899. 1,524	1898. 1,524	1897. 1,524
2d week July	$96,167	$91,853	$80,297
From July 1	185,314	176,598	155,873
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	614	614	581
2d week July	$35,043	$29,851	$26,676
From July 1	73,268	63,642	....
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week July	$23,715	$22,721	$19,811
From Jan. 1	729,324	696,304	629,793
ROCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
2d week July	$76,720	$52,225	....
From July 1	145,382	96,989	....
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,561	1,570	1,570
2d week July	$233,206	$236,260	$223,270
From July 1	481,440	434,917	407,885
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
24 week July	$45,649	$41,713	....
From Jan. 1	1,231,818	1,092,922	....
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for June—			
Gross earnings	1,250,656	1,054,067	1,026,082
Op. ex. and taxes	709,629	613,194	651,792
Net earnings	541,026	440,872	374,290
Pro. ex. to gross	56¾	58%	63½
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	6,771,457	5,747,814	5,526,598
Net earnings	2,555,208	2,043,546	1,809,355
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, preliminary statement for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Mileage	929.51	929.51	.....
Gross rec'pts from all sources	$5,867,739	$5,386,043	$481,696
Op. expenses	3,945,516	3,777,372	166,143
Balance	1,924,223	1,608,671	315,552
Taxes	204,000	173,000	31,000
Net earnings	1,720,223	1,435,671	284,552
Pro. ex. to gross	67.21	70.13	*2.92
*Decrease.			
COLUMBUS STREET RAILWAY for June—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	$68,635	$56,501	$51,218
Op. expenses	28,381	27,563	23,820
Net earnings	40,254	28,938	27,398
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	115,175	111,419	111,483
Op. expenses	72,568	76,642	78,538
Net earnings	42,607	34,777	32,945
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	356,508	328,041	282,900
Net earnings	195,839	171,089	147,405
NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD for June—			
Gross earnings	683,339	670,162	654,569
Net earnings	283,603	272,591	224,119

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.10	.08
Alpha Con	.03	.04
Andes	.16	.16
Belcher	.24	.25
Best & Belcher	.50	.53
Bullion	.09	.09
Caledonia	.59	.63
Challenge Con	.25	.25
Chollar	.26	.30
Confidence	.85	.80
Con. Cal. & Va	2.00	2.00
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.24	.24
Gould & Curry	.38	.38
Hale & Norcross	.34	.35
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.52	.53
Occidental Con	.25	.25
Ophir	1.05	1.05
Overman	.11	.11
Potosi	.54	.57
Savage	.22	.25
Sag Belcher	.07	.07
Sierra Nevada	.59	.61
Standard	2.35	2.35
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.13	.12
Union Con	.35	.36
Utah Con	.11	.12
Yellow Jacket	.34	.34
Silver Bars	60⅝	60¼
Mexican dollars	49@50	49⅛@50¼
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	9½	9¾	9⅛	9⅝
Anaconda	48	48½	48	49
Anchoria	50	75	50	75
Argentum	20½	28	26	27
Battle	31¼	33½	30¾	31
Columbine	17⅞	17⅝	17	17⅜
Consolidated	9⅞	10	9⅝	10
Damon	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	17⅜
Elkton	92	93	91	95
El Paso	35¼	35½	33	35
Findlay	19	19½	19⅜	20
Garfield	13½	14½	13⅜	15
Gibson	25	26	25	26
Golden Fleece	24	30	25	25⅜
Golden King	85	90	82¼	90
Gold Coin	205	210	205	210
Gould	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23¼
Isabella	88	89½	85½	87
Independence	62⅜	64	61¼	61½
Jackpot	39¼	39⅝	39	39¼
Moon Anchor	110	111½	110¼	112½
Matoa	32	33	31½	32⅜
Pinnacle	20½	20⅝	20	20½
Pharmacist	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4¾
Portland	190	192	192	193⅜
Rawlings	42	44	42	43½
Rosa	25	27½	25	27⅜
Union	28	28¼	27⅞	28
Vindicator	90	99	95	97½
Work	24½	24¼	24	24¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Biscuit common went to 48⅝ to-day, after opening at 47¾, but closed at 47⅜; the preferred sold at 100⅛. Linseed was very active; the preferred advanced from 47¼ to 53½, closing at 52; the common closed at 11¼, after opening at 10½. South Side Elevated ranged from 99 to 100¼; it opened at 99½ and closed at par. Metropolitan preferred brought 56½@57; the trust certificates brought 16.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	29½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	75
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	146¼
National Biscuit Co. com	47¾
National Biscuit Co. pf	100
Nat. Brewing & Malting Co.	2
Chic. Brewing & Malting Co. pf	12
Mil. & Chic. Brewing Co.	3
Mil. & Chic. Brewing Co. pf	19
Chic. Pkg. & P. Co.	12
Chic. Pkg. & P. Co. pf	30
N. Chic. St. R. R.	23½
W. Chic. St. R. R.	120
South Side Elevated R. R.	100
Lake St. Elevated	17¾
Lake St. Elevated 1. ctfs.	15⅞
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 21.—At the Clearing House to-day the rate between banks was still 3 per cent. New York funds showed unusual strength by pushing up to 5c premium. They sold at 5c discount, par, and 5c premium. The big buyer at par said the strength was owing to the impossibility of loaning money here. Some of the larger local banks are loaning call money in New York. Call money was still quoted at from 3 to 4 per cent. Time money was offered as low as 3½ per cent. from 90 days up to nine months, and savings banks were willing lenders at 3½@3¾ per cent. for a year. National banks, however, were loaning very little money if any under 4 per cent., and some prime collateral loans were being made at this rate. Commercial paper commanded higher rates. The best names sold at 4 per cent., and some banks would not do anything under 4½ per cent.

The stock market, though comparatively quiet, had, however, shown some improvement at points. The copper shares were in slightly better demand, and several of them moved up considerably. The feeling on all the coppers appears to be as confident as ever. A good buying of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Atchison preferred was the feature of the general list. Dominion Coal held its own against the false reports regarding the fire at the Caledonia Mine and its reduced production of coal. The list as a whole, while almost lifeless, showed a good undertone all day and closed firm.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9	9½	Old Colony	10	10½
Allouez	....	7½	Old Domin	37½	38
Arcadian	....	64½	Osceola	87	88
Arnold	14	14½	Parrot	53	53½
Ash Bed	1¾	2	Pioneer	2	2¼
Atlantic	30	31	Quincy	165	168
Baltic	33	34	Rhode Isl'd	7¾	8
Bos. & C. C.	....	25	Santa Fe	13½	14
Bos. & Mon.	365	368	Santa Ysabel	12	13
Butte & Bos.	76	80	Shoe	36½	37
Cal. & Hec.	810	820	Tamarack	221	225
Centennial	34	34½	Utah Con	48¾	49⅜
Franklin	19	19½	Washington	2	2¼
Humboldt	2	3	White Knob	8	10
Isle Royale	44½	45	Winona	13	13½
Mohawk	26¼	26¾	Wolverine	46½	47

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bost. & Alb.	265	..	Fitchburg pf.	117	118
Bost. & Low.	240	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	....	113
Bost. & Me.	198	200	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	....	119
Bos. & Prov.	298	300	West End	94½	95½
Bost. Elev.	..	109			
Bost. Gas 5s.	86	87			
C. Mass. pf.	65	70			

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. Bell T.	346	347	Mex. Tel	97¾	100
Chi. Sk. Yds.	146	147	N. Eng. Tel.	139	140
Dom. Coal	51¼	52	U. S. Oil	47¼	47⅞
D. Coal pf.	116	118	West. Elec.	49½	..
Lams. Store	36	37			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The market to-day broke recent records for dullness. It was only occasionally that sales were made. This afternoon the room traders improved themselves by playing ball on the floor of the Exchange. Prices were again almost immovable. There was a good demand for Union Traction, but not a sale was made in Welsbach Light, although the company has just won two more important cases against its rivals. Closing prices were in most cases about on a level with the finals of Thursday.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	22¾	22⅞	Penn. Mfg.	22¾	23
Choctaw	40¼	40½	Phil. Trac	99½	99¾
Con. Tr. P'g.	32¾	33⅛	Union Trac.	42⅜	42⅝
El. S. Bat.	150	154	U. Gas. Imp.	167	168
El. S. B. pf.	150	155	Wels. com.	42	43
E. Co. of Am.	17½	18	W. N. Y. & P.	7⅛	7¼
Lehigh Val.	26½	26⅞			

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BERNARD KAUFMAN.—Judgment for $2,162 was entered yesterday against Bernard Kaufman, liquor dealer, of 63 Ridge Street, in favor of George Ehret, for beer, tax certificate, and balance due on a chattel mortgage.

BEECHING & Co.—Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order dissolving Beeching & Co., a corporation, manufacturers of vault and area lights, of 209 East Nineteenth Street, and appointed A. A. Forman, Jr., permanent receiver. Mr. Forman was appointed temporary receiver on April 25, 1898, and two days later the premises in which the corporation's property was stored were burned. The receiver has received $974 and expended $476. The liabilities were $3,687.

Out of Town.

THE MODEL FLOUR MILLS.—The Model Flour Mills, at Nashville, Tenn., yesterday filed a deed of assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are about $130,000. The mills had a capacity of 2,000 barrels per day.

WILSON & HORTON.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $19,408 against James Wilson and Arthur Horton, composing the firm of Wilson & Horton of Pittsfield, Mass., in favor of Edward H. Wilson, which was obtained by Arnold & Greene, in Brooklyn. The attachment was served on two woolen commission merchants here. Two attachments obtained against the same parties in May, 1898, aggregating $12,879, were subsequently discontinued. They were manufacturers of woolens.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Henry Dinkelspiel, salesman, residing at 223 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,375 to eighty-five creditors, and assets $10 in cash. All the debts were contracted in New Brunswick, N. J., two years ago.

Max Bockman, an embroiderer, residing at 9 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,272 and no assets.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 174 failures in the United States during the week, against 174 for the previous week, and 188, 220, 280, and 239 in the corresponding weeks of 1898 to 1895. The Middle States had 60, New England 35, Southern 14, Western 39, Northwestern 11, Pacific 10, and Territories 5. Canada had 19, against 27 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

A Big Attachment.

Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an attachment for $500,000 against Charles A. Moreing of London in favor of Stanley H. G. Stewart, trading as Stewart & Co., on a claim for damages by reason of representations made by Mr. Moreing upon which Mr. Stewart was induced to part with $750,000 stock of the St. Lawrence Power Company of Messina, N. Y. The attachment was served on the Treasurer of the company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BURNS, Walter F.—Cross & Beguelin	$430
BOEHM, Herman—J. J. O'Donoghue, Jr., and another	95
BURGESS, Alexander—W. H. Johnson	52
CHASSEAUD, Alfred—W. Bock	42
DAVIS, Lewis K.—A. R. Whitney	225
DUFFIELD, U. Grant—W. Bock	42
ERNST, Louis F., Jr.—F. F. Lowenfels	227
FINGER, James G.—P. Long	124
GEISS, Frederick—S. Hartlieb	427
GARDINER, Charles—H. R. Jackson and others, executors	89
GILBERT, William E.—H. Henschen	108
HERR, Franklin H.—Louis V. Webber	111
KAUFMAN, Bernard—George Ehret	2,162
LINK, Gottlieb H.—T. Jacobson	45
MURRAY, James—E. J. Shalvey	105
MURPHY, Charles F.—George Ehret	401
MUNCH, Adam and Margaretha—George Ehret	1,246
McENROE, Teresa J.—Wilson & Adams Company	1,406
McGUIRK, Peter—W. Cutting	82
PARKER, Helen—E. Solomon	31
PONYERT, Amy K.—Ida Sass	278
RADEBOLD, William and Albertina—George Ehret	1,246
SHRADY, George—John W. Keller, as Commissioner, &c.	71
SKIDMORE, Marsden B.—S. Otis Livingston	179
SCHULHOF, Sigmund and Max—George Ehret	1,965
SCHWARTZBURG, or Schwartz, Samuel N.—The William Peter Brewing Company	1,103
TULLY, Michael—Peter Begley	82
THOMPSON, Philip B.—A. J. Woodruff	2,309
UHLIG, Caroline—A. Schelling, executor, &c.	259
VAYDA, Anton—George Ehret	1,996
VENABLE, Susan—Louis Von Schwanenflugel, costs	23
WECHSLER, Harry—A. Arronanto	30
WIGHTMAN, Andrew J. — Sammis & Bierck	106
YOUNG, James—M. A. Aaronson and another	140
UNION STERILIZING COMPANY—Frederick W. Kristeller	710
KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—M. B. Stanley and another	71
KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—John Wanamaker	477
KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—John Wanamaker	412
THE MAYOR, &c.—Albert Tilt	1,654

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Cody vs. Wilson—Melvin H. Dalberg.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Matter of Beeching & Co.—Alexander A. Forman.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street Lots Sold—Important Transfers —Other Dealings.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the Blodgett estate a plot of five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 175 feet west of Park Avenue.

Myer Hellman has bought from M. Solomon the five-story brownstone-front dwelling 254 West One Hundred and Second Street, 28 by 75 and irregular.

Kahn & Bauman have sold for Robert Ferguson the five-story flat 1,391 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

William H. Bell has sold the plot southeast corner of Crotona Place and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 31 by 101.

Martin E. Dotson, the colored broker, has sold for B. J Worteling to William Good the five-story tenement 324 West Sixteenth Street, 25 by 41.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has in connection with C. L. Haskell, closed a transaction by which F. Burt gives 40 West Ninety-sixth Street, a five-story American basement house, in exchange for 205 West Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story double flat, 27 by 88 by 100.

Stephens's Real Estate Company and Francis B. Robert have resold, at an advance, the property purchased from H. Malbrun, I. Steigerwal, and Robert Thompson, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street, on private terms to an operator. Size, 100 on Broadway by 150 on the street.

Deeds were recorded yesterday by which John D. Hawley becomes the owner of 557 and 559 Broadway, extending through to 128 and 130 Mercer Street. Countess Gaston d'Arschot exchanges a half-interest in the property for $163,750, and the Union Trust Company, as trustee, the other half for the same amount. Mr. Hawley gives back to the Union Trust Company a three-year mortgage for $200,000.

By another deed recorded yesterday, David and Anthony Banks convey to Isaac S. Jennings for $170,000 25 Park Place extending through to 20 Murray Street, 28.8 by 150.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

62 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 25 by 99.11, three-story brick building with one-story frame building at the rear; foreclosure sale, to P. J. Kane. $7,200

By Herbert A. Sherman.

116 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith and others, trustees. 23,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eleventh Avenue, southeast corner of Thirtieth Street, for a two and three story brick and stone stable, 49.4 by 175; estate of Richard Roy, owner; C. F. Rose of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of Mansion Street; for a one-story frame workshop, 25 by 20; Delha Smith of 697 Morris Avenue, owner; George Hof, Jr., architect; cost, $300.

Poplar Street, north side, 352.8 feet east of Forest Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 41.4; Charles Money of 1 Forest Street, owner and architect; cost, $3,000.

Lenox Avenue, west side, 27.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for three six-story brick flats, with stores, 23.8 and 24.8 by 84.10; Elias Kempner of 55 East Sixty-first Street, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 84.9; John E. Doyle of 837 Southern Boulevard, owner; C. A. Millner, architect; cost, $22,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Park Avenue, for four five-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 86; Samuel Ginsberg of 171 West One Hundred and Second Street, owner; F. J. Miller & Co., architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 3 Park Row and 5 Ann Street, for an eight-story brick and stone office building, 25 by 62.9; Park Row Construction Company of 23 Nassau Street, owner; R. H. Robertson, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

No. 109 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; N. F. Hoggson of 7 East Forty-fourth Street, owner; Brite & Bacon, architects; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 116 and 118 East Fourteenth Street, to a five-story brick loft building; William C. Schermerhorn, owner; William Steiner, Son & Co., lessees; cost, $500.

Sixty-first Street, north side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, to a two-story brick and stone church; John G. Kissner, pastor; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 954 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 1,177 Broadway, to a five-story brick front and store; Thomas Allen of 140 West Seventieth Street, lessee; William H. Rahman, architect; cost, $1,000.

Pelham Avenue, south side, 25 feet West of Cambreling Avenue, to a one-story frame dwelling; John W. Croghan, owner; F. J. Miller & Co., architects; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Morris Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; Matthew Cullen of 508 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; Arthur Arctander, architect; cost, $1,500.

Westchester Avenue, near Classon Point Road, to a two-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Wales Avenue, to a frame dwelling; Catherine McManus of 993 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $3,000.

Plans for New Park Row Building.

The Park Row Construction Company filed plans yesterday for the new eight-story building to be erected at 3 Park Row, running through to 5 Ann Stret. The work of removing the old building on the site has been nearly completed. This property was recently purchased by August Belmont and his associates, who are the principal owners in the Park Row Building, and it was supposed that the purchase was made with an idea to protecting the light and air of the latter structure. The erection of an eight-story building at No. 3, however, will not to any extent screen its thirty-story neighbor, especially as there is a small building in between the two. This small building and the building on the triangle at the junction of Park Row and Ann Street are both owned by Joseph Pulitzer. The new structure, according to the estimate of the architect, R. H. Robertson, will cost $60,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 21.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 78.1 ft n of Washington Bridge Park, 72x —x73x100; Robert B. Snowden to John M. Stanaland 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, nearly opposite 182d St, at n s of land of Charles A. Chesebrough, 0.5x150x1x150; Maud O. Snowden and others by guardian, to Daniel Nason, 7-12 part 250

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, opposite 182d St, at n s of land of Charles A. Chesebrough, runs e —xn 0.9xw 100x s 0.5; Joel S. Ives, executor, &c., to John M. Stanaland 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, opposite 182d St, at n s of land of Charles A. Chesebrough, runs e —x n 0.9x w 100x s 0.5; Daniel Nason to John M. Stanaland, 7-12 part 250

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, opposite 182d St, at n s of land of Charles A. Chesebrough, runs e —x n 0.9x w 100x s 0.5; Robert B. Snowden to John M. Stanaland, 5-12 part. 150

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of Washington Bridge Park, runs e —x n 5.9x w —to avenue x s 5.8; Robert Bogardus to John M. Stanaland 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 78.1 ft n of Washington Bridge Park, runs s e 100x s 73x w —to avenue x n 72; Joel S. Ives, executor, &c., to John M. Stanaland 26,600

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 75x95; Nene Guidera to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 100

AVENUE C, 107 and 109, n w corner of 7th St, 39.4x63; Bessie Ruth to William Cohen 1

AVENUE C, s w corner of 16th St, 22.9x 88; Augustus Van Wyck, referee, to Patrick Skelly 15,000

BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 76 ft s of 50th St, 18.10x90; George C. Austin, referee, to Susan Daab 8,000

BROADWAY, 557 and 559, and 128 and 130 Mercer St, 50x200; the Union Trust Company, as trustee, to John D. Hawley, one-half part 163,750

BROADWAY, 557 and 559, and 128 and 130 Mercer St, 50x200; the Union Trust Company, as trustee, to John D. Hawley, one-half part 163,750

DECATUR ARV, w s, 75.1 ft s of 197th St, 25x61.1x25x60.2; James W. Hawes to Leopold Hutter 475

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 66 ft s of 140th St, 33.11x80x irregular; Meyer Grayhead to Rosa Janpole 100

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 66 ft s of 140th St, 33.11x80x irregular; Benno Lewinson, referee, to Meyer Grayhead 2,400

FORDHAM ROAD, widened, s s, 81.5 ft e of Grand Av, new line 50x59.1x30.2x26.1; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c., to Mary J. Nevills 1,600

INTERIOR LOT, begins at n s of land of Charles A. Chesebrough and 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 0.9x50x1x50; Daniel Nason to Robert Bogardus, 7-12 part 1

INTERIOR LOT, begins at n s of land of Charles A. Chesebrough and 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 0.9x50x1x50; Robert B. Snowden to Robert Bogardus, 5-12 part. 1

INTERIOR LOT, begins at n s of land of Charles A. Chesebrough and 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av and 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 0.9x50x1x50; Joel S. Ives, executor, &c., to Robert Bogardus 1

INTERIOR LOT, begins 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av and 79.6 ft n of Washington Bridge Park, runs s e 50x s 74x w 50x n 73; Joel S. Ives, executor, &c., to Robert Bogardus 2,200

INTERIOR LOT, begins 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av and 79.6 ft n of Washington Bridge Park, runs s e 50x s 74x w 50x n 73; Robert B. Snowden to Robert Bogardus 1

LE ROY ST, 20, 20x80; also, 56 Dey St, 25.2x78x25x78.1; Frances E. and William M. Lent to Fannie Lent 1

LEWIS ST, 109, 20x100; Nathan Weissberger to Frederick Schlesinger 16,500

LOT 148, second map of Neill estate; Charles Knauf to Frederick E. and Mary H. Buser 4,500

LOT 158, second map of Neill estate; Charles Knauf to Susie D. Luf 4,500

LOTS 24 to 29, Block 2,929, map of Bathgate estate; Henry Weiss to George Bonavia 1

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, 35, 25x100; Benjamin A. Jackson to Stella A. Jackson 1

MONROE ST, 30, 21.9x35.7x22.10x34.2; Louis Manheim to Jacob Manheim 1

MONROE ST, 28 to 32, 62.6x97.10x64.2x 80.2; Jacob Manheim to Abraham Voletsky and Harris Hellman 1

PARK PLACE, 23, and 20 Murray St, 28.8x150; David and Anthony B. Banks to Isaac S. Jennings 170,000

PROSPECT AV, s e s, Lot 97, map of the village of East Tremont, 33x150; Mary A. Casey to Hugo B. Schultz 1

RIVER AV, n e corner of 167th St, 89.7x 105; Elizabeth Irving and others to George W. McAdam, ¾ part 5,250

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 60 ft n of 167th St, 30x75; Walter W. Tinsley to Catharine Blaesser 2,250

TRINITY AV, e s, 177.5 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x90; Theodor A. J. Zeeck to Therese P. M. Zeeck 1

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, s s, 234.9 ft w of Wicker Place, 29.5x108.11x25x94.2; also, Van Corlear Place, s s, 264.2 ft w of Wicker Place, 25.1x95.8x25x94; George S. Walworth to Maria L. McShane

WASHINGTON AV, e s, Lot 32, map of Lexington Place, at Williams's Bridge Station, 50x100; Annie C. Stapleton and Mary F. Gregson to Montruvia L. Gregson 1

2D AV, 2,392 and 2,394, 40x80; Rebecca Cohn to Celia Kraus 23,750

3D AV, e s, 75 ft s of 171st St, 25x100; Samuel Green to Joseph and Katie Lauber 100

2D ST, n s, Lot 512, map in partition, estate of Petrus Stuyvesant, 24.9x105.10; Maria A. Froehlich to Samuel Goodman. 19,000

8TH ST, (St. Mark's Place,) n e s, 20 ft s e of 1st Av, 20x73.8; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Adam Lieb 1

10TH ST, 215 East, 25x94; John C. Umberfield to Laura Harsgen 250

157TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 103.3; 60th St, s s, 160 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.5; Albert S. Adler to Flora S. Adler 1,000

18TH ST, n s, 125.4 ft e of 2d Av, 24.8x 92x24.9x92; also strip 0.3¾x50x0.2¾x50, adjoining; Julius Langenbahn to Catharine Malenschein and Bertha Piepenbring. 7,300

26TH ST, n s, 455 ft w of 10th Av, 24x 98.9; Eustach Sieber to Jane C. Oveira 1

57TH ST, 102 West, 15x100; also strip 15x 0.05 adjoining on rear; Libbie M. R. Scott to Edwin Palmer 1

57TH ST, 102 West, 15x100, and strip in rear, 15x0.05; Minnie R. Martin to Edwin Palmer 1

60TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; Elizabeth M. Roe to Sarah M. Cory, ½ part 1

71ST ST, 351 West, 18.9x102.2; John H. Betts to Benjamin B. Ogden 1

73D ST, s s, 79.1 ft w of Madison Av, 20.4x79.7; Wilhelmina Kennard to Nina H. Stein 1,000

85TH ST, s s, 239 ft e of 8th Av, 20x 102.2; Edward Browne, referee, to Meredith Dryden 27,900

92D ST, 65 West, 20x100.8; Henry Arens to James and Mary Horler 1

98TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 75x 100.11; Jacob Bossert to Louis Bossert 15,267

100TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 295 ft to Madison Av x100.9; James B. Ford and others, executors, &c., to William R. Travers 143,000

115TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 110x36.7x136.8; Jerry Altieri to Antonio Petrone 36,100

117TH ST, 340 East, 25x100; Carl Hulster to Anuello Papa 14,900

122D ST, n s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; 122d St, n s, 105 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; Emma Kaufmann to Jennie Lyman 100

122D ST, s s, 116 ft w of 7th Av, 18x 100.11; James C. Crawford to Florence Beller 1

124TH ST, 258 West, 18.9x100.11; William A. Kenney to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York 12,500

132D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Emma Roessert, widow and devisee, to James W. Kurtz 1

135TH ST, new line, n s, 50 ft e of Rider Av, 50x70; Katharine E. Hurlbut and another, executors, &c., to Leopold Hutter. 8,200

181ST ST, 625 West, 19.11x100; Charles G. Harcourt to Harry W. Brodie, quit claim 1

181ST ST, 623 West, 20x100; Charles G. Harcourt to Harry W. Brodie 1

Alterations.

No. 109 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; N. F. Hoggson of 7 East Forty-fourth Street, owner; Brite & Bacon, architects; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 116 and 118 East Fourteenth Street, to a five-story brick loft building; William C. Schermerhorn, owner; William Steiner, Son & Co., lessees; cost, $500.

Sixty-first Street, north side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, to a two-story brick and stone church; John G. Kissner, pastor; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 954 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 1,177 Broadway, to a five-story brick front and store; Thomas Allen of 140 West Seventieth Street, lessee; William H. Rahman, architect; cost, $1,000.

Pelham Avenue, south side, 25 feet West of Cambreling Avenue, to a one-story frame dwelling; John W. Croghan, owner; F. J. Miller & Co., architects; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Morris Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; Matthew Cullen of 508 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; Arthur Arctander, architect; cost, $1,500.

Westchester Avenue, near Classon Point Road, to a two-story brick public school;

EXCURSIONS.

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THE FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER
REPUBLIC
Leaves Pier 10 E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M. daily (including Sunday,)
For LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Long Branch 10:30 A. M., 3:15 P. M. 7:45 P. M.
Trolley connection with Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points.
Theatricals, Restaurant, Lunch, Oyster Bar, &c.
ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.
The REPUBLIC offers the finest trip for amusement and health-giving recreation, with all the beauties of the Bay and Harbor, the Forts, the ever-changing scene upon the ocean, and a grand view of the Navesink Highlands, and 93,000,000 candle power lights, Sandy Hook, and the cottage cities on the Jersey coast.
The 5:30 A. M. trip gives nine hours at Long Branch.
The 1:00 P. M. trip gives four hours and a half.
The 5:30 trip gives ease and comfort after a day's work, showing the panorama of sea and shore in the early evening; and the return, with the immense Highland Lights, the illumination of the Staten Island and Long Island shores, and the Great City, with its millions of lights, its bracelet of lights across the Brooklyn Bridge, and a scene not to be forgotten.
The REPUBLIC has every comfort for those who travel on her. Excellent restaurant at popular prices. Splendid saloon and saloon deck, and the hurricane deck entirely roofed over, giving protection to all without forcing her passengers to lose the view either by day or night.
A miniature theatre on the main deck has a refined vaudeville performance, without extra charge on each return trip. Concerts on down trip.
The REPUBLIC was the favorite boat at Philadelphia, and she is already the favorite in New York waters.
W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone, 211 Mad. Sq.

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A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.
TIME TABLE—Steamers leave Pier foot of Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.15 P.M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A.M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.50, 5.30 P.M. East 34th St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A.M., 12.45, 2.15, 4.15, 5.45 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A.M. for East 5th St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P.M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3.5, 5.30, 6, 7, 9 P.M. for all landings. EXTRA SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.
Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.
Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn and Ferry, daily, *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.
Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.
FARE 15 CENTS.

EXCURSION TO NEWPORT, R. I.
SUNDAY, JULY 23d.
Via LONG ISLAND R. R. ROUND TRIP, $1.50.
Express train with parlor car leaves Flatbush Av., 8:25; Franklin Av., 8:30, and East New York, Bklyn, at 8:37 A. M. Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., 8:20. Leave L. I. City, 8:30 A. M., connecting at Greenport with
STEAMER "MASSACHUSETTS."
Due at Newport, 3:15 P. M. Leave Newport, 5:15 P. M. Two full hours at Newport.
Tickets on sale Friday at L. I. R. R. ticket offices and stations in Brooklyn and N. Y.
Table d'Hote Dinner and Music on Boat.
If stormy excursion will be postponed and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)..8 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND,
Leave 22d St., N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, every 45 minutes, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

50c. POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c.
UP THE HUDSON
by the Long Island Sound Steamer
"CITY OF LOWELL,"
SUNDAY, JULY 23, FROM PIER 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M. Music. Refreshments. No liquors. Table d'Hote Dinner until 3 P. M. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets and staterooms in advance at Pier 36.

GRAND DAYLIGHT EXCURSION TO GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
Mondays during July and August by elegant steamer SHINNECOCK through Long Island Sound, Plum Gut, Gardiner's Bay to Greenport and Sag Harbor. Leave New York, Pier 15, foot of Wall St. E. R., at 8 A. M., touching at Greenport about 3 P. M., (giving passengers about 3½ hours to visit Shelter Island and adjoining places,) arrive Sag Harbor about 4 P. M. Returning leave Sag Harbor at 5 P. M., Greenport 6:30 P. M., arriving in New York early Tuesday morning. Excursion tickets $2.00.

ROCKAWAY BOATS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M. Week days, M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Round Trip. 40c. Sun. & Holidays, 50c.
Music.

CONEY ISLAND
VIA
CULVER ROUTE.
FROM FOOT OF WHITEHALL STREET, N. Y., via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry, every 20 minutes (on the even hour) from 1 P. M. until 7 P. M. Good service all other hours. Steam express trains connect with each boat; time, 30 minutes.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.
6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 9:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.
8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBRULZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM; arrive 7.35 PM, 7:55 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve.N.Y., G.C.S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM; ar. 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE,
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND. Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:18 A. M.
UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
SARANAC INN, M. B. Marshall, Mgr. D. W. Riddle, Supt. UPPER SARANAC LAKE—Lve. N. Y. Grand Central Station, 7:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at Inn 5:08 P. M. and 5:58 A. M.

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AND COTTAGES,
HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.
The most beautiful resort on the New Jersey coast. Superior cuisine and service.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Suites, with bath. Concerts daily. Eighteen-hole GOLF course and new clubhouse at hotel entrance. Private surf bathing pavilion. For illustrated booklet or terms, address
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HOLLYWOOD, N. J.
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DEAL COUNTRY CLUB AND CLUB COTTAGES,
DEAL, N. J.
Inn cottages may be rented by week, month, or season. Newly furnished; all improvements, including bath. Meals served in new open-air dining room. Superior cuisine. French waiters. 18-hole golf course reached in three minutes. Fine bathing beach.
A. L. SIEGHORTNER, Manager.
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BAY SHORE LONG ISLAND. | OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1st
PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.
F. M. ROGERS, PROPRIETOR. | MOST FASHIONABLE RESORT ON LONG ISLAND.
A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF SEASHORE AND COUNTRY. ONE HOUR FROM N. Y. ON GREAT SOUTH BAY AND OCEAN FIRE ISLAND INLET. PICTURESQUE COUNTRY. BOATING, FISHING, SAILING. AND STILL WATER BATHING, DRIVES AND BICYCLING UNEQUALED.

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A Health Resort and Hotel of the highest class. Ideal location overlooking thirty miles of Seneca Lake. Mineral waters unequaled. New Bath House. All approved forms of Hydrotherapy and Electricity. Well-kept Golf Links. Illustrated book free.
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JOHN H. GARDNER & SON, Prop's.
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This unique Summer resort is now open for the season. For rooms and particulars address
J. V. JORDAN.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
T. F. Silleck.....Manager
Oriental Hotel
Jos. P. Greaves.....Manager
NOW OPEN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of MERRIAM COMPANY.

In pursuance of an order duly made in the above-entitled action by Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of said court, on the 14th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said corporation, to wit, Merriam Company, and of said John de C. Ireland, as receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims with John de C. Ireland, receiver of said corporation, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, his attorneys, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within six months from the 22d day of June, 1899, and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment herein, and from any distribution which may be made thereunder, except as provided in Section 1,807 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that all claims be proven by presentation of vouchers accompanied by an affidavit of the party or of one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts, that the whole amount of debt shown in said vouchers is justly due from the corporation aforesaid or from said receiver to the creditor named in the voucher over and above all set-offs and counter claims, with liberty to said receiver to contest any of the claims so proven as he may be advised, and that said receiver will apply, if necessary, to the court for instructions in regard to any of the claims that may be contested; provided, however, that the claims verified as aforesaid, already presented to the said John de C. Ireland, as temporary receiver or as permanent receiver, need not be presented over again.

Dated New York, June 15, 1899.

JOHN de C. IRELAND,
Receiver of Merriam Company.
DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
je17-law6wS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York: To all persons interested in the estates of JULES J. DE NEUFVILLE and AUGUST DE NEUFVILLE, individually and as copartners under the firm name of "de Neufville and Company," assigned to Philip Fluhr for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court to be holden in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, there and then to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of Philip Fluhr, as assignee of Jules J. de Neufville and August de Neufville, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of such account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Martin [Seal.] L. Stover, one of the Justices of said court, this 15th day of July, 1899.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
FREDERIC G. DOW, Attorney for Assignee, 192 Broadway, New York City. jy22-law6w&s2

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHRAG, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 545 Pearl Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1899. EBERHARD FABER, Executor. FORBES & HAVILAND, Attorneys for Executor. mi0-law6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

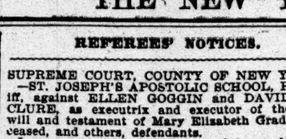
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ST. JOSEPH'S APOSTOLIC SCHOOL, Plaintiff, against ELLEN GOGGIN and DAVID McCLURE, as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Mary Elizabeth Grady, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises located in the County of New York, and directed in said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and designated upon a map of the property of Ellen Eliza Ward, made by Samuel E. H. Holmes, City Surveyor, June 1869, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by lot Number 484, commencing on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, adjoining lot Number 485, and distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street; thence running northeasterly along said Lot 485 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet to lot Number 483 on said map; thence southwesterly along said Lot 483 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue, ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee.
PURCELL, WALKER & BURNS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Washington Street, Watertown, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 419 West 39th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property, together with certain property located in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, is to be sold, is $7,531.64, with interest thereon from the fourth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $485.80, together with the costs and fees of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,593.75 and interest.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1899.

FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee.
jy19-2aw3wW&S&au9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARGARET CAHILL, formerly MARGARET CALLAHAN, plaintiff, against THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK and the unknown persons who are or may be heirs at law of John Calahan, deceased, and the unknown persons who have or claim to have some title to, or an interest in, the real property known as No. 156 East 111th Street, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in this State, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated June 15th, 1899, directing among other things the sale of the real property hereinafter described, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

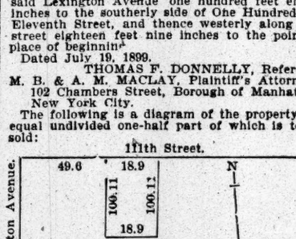
All the equal undivided one-half part or share of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known by the street number 156 East 111th Street, New York City, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant forty-nine feet and six inches east of the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, at or immediately in front of the centre of a party wall; thence southerly part of the way through said party wall and parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly part of the way through another party wall and parallel with said Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 19, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property, an equal undivided one-half part of which is to be sold:



BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—AUSTIN ADAMS, Jr., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Austin Adams, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, July 21, 1899.

NO. 848—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN E. BAKER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John E. Baker, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, July 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of SIMON BUTTNER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Simon Buttner, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Simon Buttner was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated July 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of HARRY DREYFUS and JESSE DREYFUS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,274.

To the creditors of Harry Dreyfus and Jesse Dreyfus, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Harry Dreyfus and Jesse Dreyfus were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 21, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS LUSTGARTEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Lustgarten, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 17th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.
New York, July 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS J. McARTHUR, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Thomas J. McArthur of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Thomas J. McArthur was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 21, 1899

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MOSES SHAPIRO, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Moses Shapiro, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 17th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises located in the County of New York, and directed in said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and designated upon a map of the property of Ellen Eliza Ward, made by Samuel E. H. Holmes, City Surveyor, June 1869, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by lot Number 484, commencing on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, adjoining lot Number 485, and distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street; thence running northeasterly along said Lot 485 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet to lot Number 483 on said map; thence southwesterly along said Lot 483 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue, ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee.
PURCELL, WALKER & BURNS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Washington Street, Watertown, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 419 West 39th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property, together with certain property located in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, is to be sold, is $7,531.64, with interest thereon from the fourth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $485.80, together with the costs and fees of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,593.75 and interest.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1899.

FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARGARET CAHILL, formerly MARGARET CALLAHAN, plaintiff, against THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK and the unknown persons who are or may be heirs at law of John Calahan, deceased, and the unknown persons who have or claim to have some title to, or an interest in, the real property known as No. 156 East 111th Street, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in this State, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated June 15th, 1899, directing among other things the sale of the real property hereinafter described, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

All the equal undivided one-half part or share of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known by the street number 156 East 111th Street, New York City, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant forty-nine feet and six inches east of the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, at or immediately in front of the centre of a party wall; thence southerly part of the way through said party wall and parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly part of the way through another party wall and parallel with said Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 19, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property, an equal undivided one-half part of which is to be sold:

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—AUSTIN ADAMS, Jr., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Austin Adams, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, July 21, 1899.

NO. 848—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN E. BAKER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John E. Baker, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, July 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS J. McARTHUR, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Thomas J. McArthur of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Thomas J. McArthur was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 21, 1899

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent.—To JOHN A. DERAISMES, Sarah L. Wilson, John E. Lovett, John L. Brower, John L. Deraismes, Mark T. Lovett, Emma Baltazzi, Ada McFarlane, Marguerite L. Deraismes, Maria S. Wilson, Matilda M. Wilson, Henry A. Wilson, John A. Deraismes, as Trustee of Marguerite L. Deraismes, and Eugene Gibney, as general guardian of Marguerite L. Deraismes, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET L. DERAISMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally, to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John A. Deraismes as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and as Trustee of Marguerite L. Deraismes, under said will, and also to show cause why the resignation of said John A. Deraismes as such Trustee should not be accepted and a new Trustee appointed in his place; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 28th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy1-law6wSa

DE SIMARD, EMILE VINCENT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILE VINCENT DE SIMARD, Viscount de Pitray, late of the Republic of France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, room 1,005, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1899. JULIUS GOLDMAN,
ja21-law6mS Ancillary Administrator.

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphy & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy8-law6mSa

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. BEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City. ap15-1aw6m8

EVANS, THOMAS W.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Rudulph H. Evans, Kate G. Muller, Charles F. Muller, Marion M. M. Hebenton, Anna E. M. Hebenton, Anna E. Miller, Juliette C. Henderson, Clara E. Davis, Katherine E. Whelen, John Roland Enos, Thomas B. Enos, Charles H. Enos, Horace Enos, the heirs and next of kin of THOMAS W. EVANS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Horace S. Fly of The City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated August 26, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas W. Evans, late a non-resident of the County and State of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none

CO-OPERATIVE BANK RUINED

The President of the Mercantile Admits Its Bad Condition.

SHAREHOLDERS WILL SUFFER

Not Likely to Realize More Than 30 Per Cent. of Their Investments—The Accounts Badly Mixed.

There is little or no hope of pulling the affairs of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank, at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street, out of the mire. President Charles Edward Potter admitted as much yesterday afternoon. It appears that while the bank has loaned only about $10,000 in the past eighteen months, its running expenses have been almost $1,000 per week. It is believed that the shareholders will not recover more than 30 per cent. of their investments.

Carter, Hughes & Dwight are attorneys for many of the shareholders. A member of the firm said yesterday that he questioned the legality of the election of the present Directors. A clause in the by-laws provides that "no person hereafter elected shall act as a Trustee or Director unless such person be the holder of at least fifty shares ($5,000) of permanent capital stock." This provision, he contends, has not been complied with, and therefore any contracts made by the Directors are not binding. It is hoped, if this contention is sustained, that the purchase of the $275,000 plot of ground at Pelham Park can be set aside. President Potter, however, says all the Directors hold the necessary stock, and he has faith that the Westchester property will prove a means of helping the shareholders.

It was learned yesterday that at the annual meeting in July, 1898, J. W. Newbery, who was then President of the bank, made a speech, in which he painted a glowing picture of the condition of the bank, and said he could no longer consent to serve as President for $5,000 a year. Then the Directors passed a resolution granting President Newbery a commission of 3 per cent. on the gross earnings and antedating the agreement by several years. This act was ratified by the shareholders, and under it Mr. Newbery drew large sums of money. A reporter asked President Potter, who succeeded Mr. Newbery in April, 1899, how he explained the shrinkage from the surplus of July, 1898, to the deficit of July, 1899. He said:

"There was no surplus then, but I will make no accusations. An investigation is to be made and everything will come out in the wash. There is no conflict between Superintendent Kilburn and myself, but Mr. Newbery was always at odds with the Banking Department. I shall send out on Monday to every shareholder a copy of Superintendent Kilburn's report as read at yesterday's meeting. The report will be accompanied by a letter showing that while some of our real estate can be sold at a profit, other parcels will not realize as much as they are placed at among the assets. I have little or no hope of pulling the association through. The deficit is too big. I shall endeavor to save all I can for the shareholders.

"It is true that Mr. Newbery had a contract permitting him to draw a commission of 3 per cent. in addition to his salary, but the books fail to show how much he drew. The sums are all jumbled up in the agency accounts. I have not the slightest idea of the sum. That contract and others like it were canceled by the new management, and the report that Newbery sold it to us for $55,000 is untrue, as are the stories that we intend to sue Mr Newbery, and that I got $75,000 commission on the Westchester purchase.

"You can see where some of the money has gone when I tell you the expenses for eighteen months were $70,000, while in that time only $10,000 of business was done. There are $125,000 in applications for withdrawals and not a cent to meet them. The troubles of the corporation were precipitated by the suit instituted by Caleb Leach of Connecticut, who was formerly an employe. We have made no payments since May 1 last.

"As to the Westchester purchase, a very erroneous idea prevails. Those hot-headed people at the meeting would not listen to reason. I tell you the Westchester land is worth more than was paid for it. There are on it to-day mortgages for $165,000 held by conservative and shrewd investors. Philip A. Smyth, a recognized expert on land values, appraises it at $292,000. I believe it is worth even more."

Charles K. Carpenter of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, attorneys for the bank, said yesterday that the new management had conducted the affairs of the concern well. He was not at liberty, he said, to discuss the affairs of his clients. He knew, however, that one of the first acts of the new management was to cancel the lucrative commission contracts granted to Mr. Newbery and others.

The aggregate losses of the shareholders will run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and will be borne mainly by persons in poor circumstances. Many of them withdrew all their money from the savings banks and invested in stock of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank, being induced to do so by the glittering circulars and the glowing stories of rich returns promised by the agents. Very many of these people live in suburban towns.

President Potter, when the bank closed yesterday at 3 o'clock, had not received from L. H. Vail of Poughkeepsie, who presided at the meeting on Thursday, the names of the members of the committee to conduct the investigation ordered by the shareholders.

TEA POISONED BY MATCHES.

Patients at Bellevue Drank the Beverage and Were Saved Only by Prompt Medical Attendance.

Several patients in Ward 25 of the second medical division in Bellevue Hospital had a narrow escape from death by phosphorus poisoning yesterday, and serious results were prevented only by the prompt action of Dr. Glasgow Armstrong.

This ward is occupied by men patients suffering with heart troubles and similar ills. A part of the food allowance in the ward for the convalescents is weak tea. Yesterday an attendant brought a large vessel containing a gallon of tea from the kitchen and placed it on one of the tables in the ward, according to his daily custom. Head Nurse Ashland was at luncheon at the time, and Nurse Hutchinson was in charge. It happened that when Nurse Hutchinson was not looking one of the patients, in reaching for a glass, overturned a box of matches, throwing half its contents into the tea.

When the convalescent patient whose duty it was to distribute the tea started to perform this task, he noticed the matches floating about, but, ignorant of the dangers of phosphorus, he thought nothing of it and merely fished them out and went on with the distribution.

Soon after drinking the tea, several of the weaker patients became very sick. Nurse Hutchinson at once called for help, and Dr. Armstrong, in charge of the ward, responded. Emetics were administered, and after some hard work the danger was passed. Dr. Armstrong said the patients had narrowly escaped death, and a short delay in treatment might have been fatal.

Deputy Superintendent Rickard is investigating the matter.

STAMP TAX RULING.

Express Companies Must Give Stamped Receipt for Every Parcel.

The United States and American Express Companies recently issued circular letters to their Superintendents and General Agents stating that the Internal Revenue Department at Washington had issued a ruling, on the application of the American Express Company, to the effect that one receipt with one revenue stamp would be sufficient in the case where several articles were sent by one sender.

As Collector Treat of the Second Internal Revenue District had no knowledge of any such ruling being made by the department, he made inquiry, and learned that none had been made and that the express companies had erred in the matter. Yesterday he notified them of their mistake, and said that, as heretofore, a stamped receipt must be given for each package received by the companies for forwarding, even in those cases where the packages are received from the same person.

For Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh—any form of "cold"—a safe and almost certain cure will be found in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRIBUTION NOT ENFORCEABLE.—The Canal Board, in March, 1880, having designated the First National Bank of Buffalo, among others, to receive the deposits of State moneys, Thomas W. Cushing, with other persons, executed a joint and several bond that the bank would faithfully account for and pay over all moneys then on deposit, or to become due from it to the people of the State. There was a balance of $73,000 due the assured at the end of the year. In March, 1881, the bank was again designated to receive the deposit, all the former sureties, except Cushing, executing a new bond, with one new surety. On Dec. 31, 1881, the balance due the State was $70,422. The bank having become insolvent in April, 1882, the People sued Cushing on the bond. A dismissal of the complaint was reversed at General Term, which held that this new contract was not an accord and satisfaction of the old contract as between Cushing and the People of the State, there being nothing to show that the contract and bond of 1881 were accepted for that of 1880. Then, in an action on the bond of 1881, the amount due the State from the bank was collected. Afterward Henry S. Barnes and another, as executors of Joseph C. Barnes, one of the sureties, who paid $58,802.94 upon this judgment, brought an action against Cushing for a contribution from him because of the bond of 1880. The First Appellate Division now holds, reversing judgment below in favor of the plaintiffs, that the liability of the surety was to answer for any default of the bank under the 1880 contract, and in the payment of the balance due by the bank to the State as it appeared at the termination of that contract. He was not to answer for a default on the part of the bank under a new contract made in 1881, and Mr. Cushing's refusal to execute the bond under the 1881 contract was an express refusal to be bound for any default of the bank under it. By the redesignation of the bank and the making of the contract of 1881, the State accepted the obligation of the bank to hold the balance of the account then on deposit, under the 1881 contract, as a compliance with the conditions of the contract of 1880. The situation was the same as though the State had withdrawn the deposits which it held under the 1880 contract, and had redeposited them with the bank under the contract of 1881. There was therefore no failure on the part of the bank to pay the balance of the deposit, and the sureties under the contract of 1880 incurred no obligation to the People, and therefore those sureties were under no obligation of contribution to the sureties upon the contract of 1881.

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THERE WAS NOT A MEETING OF MINDS.—Otto Pullich recovered judgment against John Casey in his suit for commissions which he claimed to have earned by negotiating the sale for Casey of property at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, in this city, for $161,000; but a reversal has been ordered by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, Justice Barrett dissenting. At the close of the evidence on the trial, the defendant moved to dismiss the complaint, upon the ground that it did not appear that there was a meeting of the minds of the parties brought about by the broker, or that a meeting of their minds occurred. The defendant, as one of the terms upon which he was willing to sell had insisted upon a payment of $10,000 down, but at an interview between him and Buchsbaum, the proposed purchaser, it was finally agreed upon a payment of $4,000. Then Mr. Casey stated that if he accepted a payment of only $4,000, he should insist upon a right of way across the end of the lot, four feet wide, to the adjoining building. This Mr. Buchsbaum refused to allow, whereupon Casey said unless that was allowed he should insist upon his payment of $10,000. The interview then terminated. The Court holds that as the plaintiff failed to bring a buyer willing to take the property at $161,000 and pay $10,000 down, his right to commissions afterward depended solely upon the question whether the parties who had discarded the old terms finally agreed upon a contract upon other terms, and there was nothing to warrant the finding of the jury that they did. The complaint should therefore have been dismissed. Justice Barrett holds that the parties having agreed upon the price, and also, as the jury had found, upon the amount to be paid upon the signing of the contract, the jury were authorized to find that at the moment when the defendant agreed to accept $4,000 down, the minds of the parties finally met. The subsequent insistence upon the right of way was an attempt to vary a completed verbal bargain.

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LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Daniel McMenamy, in renting premises at Myrtle Avenue and Bridge Street, Brooklyn, in March, 1897, for one year, with the privilege of renewal, covenanted with the owner, McEnery, not to assign or underlet, except the second and third floors, nor make alterations without the landlord's consent, under penalty of forefeiture and damages. In December McMenamy contracted with the O. J. Gude Company to lease the whole roof of the building for $37.50 for six months, with the right of placing advertising signs thereon. The company then erected a sign on the roof constructed of wood and iron ten feet high and fifty-six feet long. Soon after McEnery sold the premises to Thomas M. Farley, who ordered the Gude Company to take the sign down. On a refusal to do so, it was removed, with a notification to the company that it would be subject to its order. In a suit by the company in the First Municipal Court against Farley for conversion of the sign, it was held that a conversion was not proved. The company sued again, claiming that Farley's act was a trespass. Judgment given for plaintiff has been reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Justice MacLean, giving the opinion, said: "McMenamy in and by that agreement assumed to confer and the Gude Company thereunder assumed to exercise rights which McMenamy himself did not have, in effect to put the roof to a use not contemplated in the lease, to McMenamy himself, to use a roof not for the purposes of shelter, but for hiring to strangers to the premises and to make alterations thereon by erecting upon the realty a fixture of the magnitude of the plaintiff's sign board, which as shown might become a serious nuisance and subject the owner of the premises to expensive litigation involving claims for damages exceeding the entire value of his property. By making such an alteration himself, McMenamy would have incurred forfeiture of his lease and damages. He could put his lessee or licensee in no better position than himself."

TO STUDY HORSES IN SCHOOL.

Children to be Taught to Treat the Animal Properly and Humanely.

When the public schools open this Autumn the children will find that a novel study has been added to their course. It is horses. It is the purpose of the school authorities, inspired thereto by Mrs. Myles Standish, to have the young men and women of New York learn at school the art of treating animals in general, and horses in particular, humanely, and yet getting the most good out of them.

Mrs. Standish began her interest in horses when she was a child, and she thinks that if children are trained to love animals and to treat them kindly they will never become cruel to them. She made a study of the horse, especially, she says, of the horse as a slave of man—the draught horse.

Last May Mrs. Standish organized an association which she called "Our Animal Protective League." The league grew so rapidly that she felt she had found a field of great usefulness. There are now more than fifty bands of children in this city which have been formed for the purpose of studying and protecting the horse. Frequently one of these children will stop a driver who is found beating a horse, or will show him how the harness is hurting the animal. Already, in less than three months, the league has spread beyond New York, and has a firm hold in all the neighboring States, and even as far away as Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois.

Mrs. Standish has succeeded in the very hard task of making her humane work attractive to the drivers and truckmen themselves. Some time ago she held a meeting in a stable yard on the east side, and the drivers of all sorts of vehicles came to it and were told a great many useful, humane, and economic truths about their horses.

Representatives of the league have held conferences with the school authorities, and it has been practically agreed that the horse shall be a subject of study. The plan is to have the children supplied with leaflets giving pictures of the horse, as well as information concerning his proper treatment and care. The children will study these leaflets, and lectures will be given now and then by a competent person, who will use the leaflets as texts.

Room for the Mazet Committee.

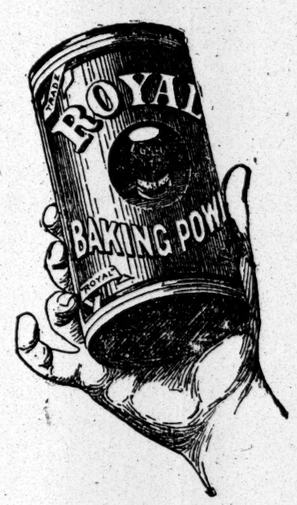
When the Mazet investigating committee resumes its sessions on Aug. 1 it will occupy a room in the County Court House. It was announced yesterday that Assemblyman Mazet had secured permission to use the court room of Trial Term, Part IX.

Your Outing

Should bring you back to your duties refreshed and reinvigorated. Therefore, during your outing it is of importance that your food shall be pure, digestible and wholesome.

Hot breads and cakes are the main standby in the camp and upon the excursion. See that your cook uses Royal Baking Powder for raising all the flour foods. This powder is made from cream of tartar, a pure product of grapes, and is of the highest quality, pure, healthful, and always to be depended upon. It assists the digestive organs, adding anti-dyspeptic qualities to the food.

Good health and good food add zest to your vacation pleasures. The best and most wholesome pastry is made with Royal Baking Powder, and the hotels and steamers noted for their excellent cuisine always use it.



There are many imitation baking powders, mostly made from alum and sold cheap. Avoid them, as their use will be at the cost of health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

RED CROSS WORK IN CUBA

Miss Barton Tells What Is Being Done for the Poor Orphans.

TWELVE HOMES ESTABLISHED

These Accommodate About Twelve Hundred Children—Thousands Are Still Uncared For.

Miss Clara Barton, the President of the National Red Cross Society, who arrived here from Cuba on the Ward Line steamer Havana, on Thursday, is the guest of Dr. Lucy Hall-Brown, at the latter's home, 158 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Miss Barton spent the last two months in Cuba directing the work instituted by the society of which she is the head, in behalf of the reconcentrado orphans on the island. Miss Barton will probably remain in Brooklyn until to-morrow, when she will leave for Washington.

Speaking yesterday of the work of the society in Cuba, Miss Barton said: "Our labors have been most gratifying as to results. The work was instituted about three months ago, and we now have twelve asylums located in the Provinces of Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara. These asylums are accommodating about 1,200 children of from three to fifteen years of age. All of these children are orphans.

"Nearly all of them were children of the street when we took them in, dirty, half-clad, and, in many cases, diseased as a result of their manner of living. Most of them had been thrown almost entirely upon their own resources as to keeping body and soul together, the people of the towns and of the country districts being too poor themselves, as a rule, to care for them.

"We began our work by interesting the best people of the several towns in which we have become established in the condition of these children. Connected with each of the asylums that have been established is an organization of representative Cuban women, who superintend and direct the conduct of the institution, the younger women alternating as teachers.

"After we had enlisted the interest of the women of a town we would secure a large house having grounds about it, and located near the central part of town. This house would be first thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed. Cots, bedding, cooking utensils, supplies, and all the plain and simple furnishings necessary to the comfort of the little inmates of the asylum would then be obtained from the Red Cross Headquarters and the building fitted up. Included in this equipment would be material suitable for clothing for the children. The Cuban women soon made this material into comfortable suits for the boys and simple but pretty dresses for the girls.

"A matron chosen for her experience is placed at the head of the asylum. All the children assist in the housework. They are also taught gardening, and vegetables are cultivated on the grounds surrounding the house. Every child in the asylums wears a red cross as a badge, and the only punishment for disobedience or for violation of the simple rules in force that is permitted is to deprive the wearer of his or her badge. This course has been found necessary in but few instances, but in each case it has proved very efficacious as a punishment.

"All the provisions of the home up to the present time have been supplied by the Red Cross Society. We are in hopes, however, that the Government, which still supplies rations to poor Cubans, will similarly provide for the children in the asylums.

"The work in Cuba has been left in very efficient hands, Dr. Julio Carbonnell being the head of our forces there. The efforts of the society in behalf of the orphans will be extended to other provinces as soon as possible. While the children will remain the charges of the society until they are otherwise provided for, we hope that with the return of prosperity to the island the Cubans themselves will assume the care of the orphans."

Miss Barton said that there were probably about 50,000 reconcentrado orphans running wild in the towns in Cuba. If the people of the United States would lend the necessary aid to the work, she declared, all of these children could be rescued from the conditions under which they now exist, and placed in a position to become useful members of the community upon which they are now but a heavy burden. Within six months' time, she said, with proper assistance, and following out the work as now carried on by the Red Cross Society, Cuba would be entirely freed of the reconcentrado evil.

WANT MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

Cuban Merchants Do Not Desire Any Change in the Present Manner of Governing the Island.

HAVANA, July 21.—A cable message received here to-day stating that Señor Carlos Garcia was in Washington for the purpose of conferring with President McKinley and others interested in Cuban affairs, and alleging that he had asserted that Cuba's greatest need is the substitution of civil for military government, has been the subject of considerable comment. On 'Change, where a majority of the large business houses of Havana are represented, the feeling is general that at present a change is not advisable, as the putting of new men in office would disturb business, and the withdrawal of the military would mean an increase in brigandage throughout the country, where the conditions are not the same as in the United States.

Among twenty-two prominent merchants of Havana, including Spaniards, Cubans, Americans, and others of various nationalities, who were called upon with reference to the statement, not a single dissenting voice was raised against the continuation of the military government for at least two or three years, until the country had settled down and brigandage had been stamped out, partly through force, but more through the putting of idle men at work on improvements. One merchant says:

"Remove the Foraker amendment and Cuba will blossom into a wealthy country, capital will flood the island, everything will boom, and brigandage will necessarily cease. But what the Americans do not understand is the fact that diplomacy is ingrained in our blood. We can twist American diplomatists around our fingers. Our Spanish ancestry is answerable for this. The only interests which would be served by a change now are those of Cubans out of office who imagine that they could get appointments if a change were made."

Another merchant and prominent steamship agent said:

"The papers in Cuba seem to think that public opinion consists only of the expressions of those who have no possible interest in the island other than personal and sentimental, and who are led by wily politicians, and that those importing and exporting merchandise into and from the island and paying customs revenues are not entitled to be heard as not representing public opinion. On the same principle, why not ascertain what are the wishes of the convicts and prisoners in the jails? For God's sake give Cuba a rest for at least two years and a chance to recuperate.

"Remove the laws preventing capital from coming into the island, and then see the result. Learn what the people really want as soon as possible and all concerned will be benefited. The American Government ought to announce a definite policy as regards the island, putting a limit to the time it will hold it without a vote of the public. The military government should be continued two, three, or five years—the last would be best for Cuba's interests."

Others talked in a similar strain, showing conclusively that the opinion of the wealthy and business classes favors conservative methods and the continuance for the time being of the military government as best adapted to handle the situation.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Open-Air Concerts for the Public This Afternoon.

There will be music on the Mall, Central Park, this afternoon at 4 o'clock by the Seventy-first Regiment Band. This is the programme:

National Hymn.
1. Overture, "Libussa" ..... Smetana
2. Concert for Cornet, "The Seraph" ..... Chambers
   Mr. W. Paris Chambers.
3. Waltzes, "Rosalind" ..... Lind
4. Fantaisie for Clarinet, "Un Ballo in Maschera" ..... Bassi
   Mr. G. Deleo.
5. Comic Fantaisie on "Carnival of Venice" ..... Gung'l
6. a. Graceful Dance, "The Kissing Bug" (new) ..... Fanciulli
   b. March, "Old Glory" ..... Fanciulli
7. Selection, "The Idol's Eye" ..... Herbert
8. Descriptive Fantaisie, "At the Old Grist Mill" ..... Muller

Synopsis.—The Break of Day. The bird's revel—their morning songs—Starting the mill—the mill at work—the noon-hour rest—return of the mill hands—finishing the day's labor—stopping the mill.

Star Spangled Banner.

In Van Cortlandt Park Sause's Band will give this programme:

March, "Oceanic" ..... Wilking
Overture, "Fra Diavolo" ..... Auber
Morceau, "The Butterfly" ..... Sandix
Selection, "Romeo and Juliet" ..... Gounod
Cornet solo, selected. ..... Keneke
   Mr. E. Keneke.
Selected, "Grand Duchess" ..... Offenbach
Descriptive, "The Bird Store" ..... Orth
Water Scenes, "Narcissus," (request) ..... Nevin
Collection of popular melodies ..... Myll
Finale, McAlhear's Irish Rag Time ..... Balfmoor
   "Home, Sweet Home."

In Crotona Park Friedgen's Band will play these selections:

Star Spangled Banner.
March, "Black Prince" ..... Collins
Overture, "Irrfahrt ums Gluck ..... Suppe
Fantaisie, "My Old Kentucky Home" ..... Langey
Cornet solo fantaisie, "Edelweiss" ..... Hoch
   Mr. Theodore Hoch
Characteristics, "The Rainbow Dance" ..... Rosey
Overture, "Freischuetz" ..... Weber
Valse de Concert, "On the Beautiful Rhine" ..... Bola
Grand selection, "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Popular melodies ..... Mackie
Finale, Carousal ..... Collins
   "Home, Sweet Home."

Miller's Band will give this programme at Cedar Park:

Star Spangled Banner.
March, "Hands Across the Sea" ..... Sousa
Overture, "Tancred" ..... Rossini
Waltz, "Sweet Repose" ..... Max S. Witt
Selection, popular melodies ..... Boettger
Cornet solo, selected. ..... Maurer.
   Mr. C. Maurer.
Overture, "Arminus" ..... Meyerbeer
Baritone solo, "There'll never be a girl like you ..... Bobby North
   Come Home Dewey.
Selection, "Album Claetta" ..... Roedel
Characteristics, "Simplicity" ..... Moses
Finale, "The King's Musketeers" ..... Howson

HAKAN JOHANSEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Friends Serenade and Dine the Publisher on the Occasion of the Completion of His Seventieth Year.

The residents of East Fifty-fifth Street were startled a little after midnight yesterday by the raising in song of a number of male voices, whose owners stood on the sidewalk just in front of 329. Few were disposed, however, to grumble at the disturbers of the night's quiet, for the airs sung were beautiful, if unfamiliar.

But to one who heard them they were familiar also, and spoke of a far-away northern land of mountain and forest and lake, for the singers were the members of the Swedish Lyran, and they had assembled to serenade Hakan Johansen on the occasion of the completion of his seventieth year. Mr. Johansen is the editor and publisher of Nordstjernan, (North Star,) the Swedish newspaper of this city. He has been connected with the paper ever since it was started twenty-nine years ago, and has been its owner for twenty years. He is prominently connected with most of the Swedish institutions of New York.

The midnight serenade was only the beginning of the celebration by Mr. Johansen's fellow-countrymen of his seventieth birthday. He received congratulations, verbal and written, all day long, and his employes, at the dinner which he gave to them at midday, testified to the esteem with which they regarded him. But it was not until the evening that the principal event of the celebration took place. About 300 of the best-known Swedish-Americans of New York and other cities met at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, where a reception and dinner was given in honor of Mr. Johansen.

The proceedings began with the presentation to the veteran editor of an illuminated address in Swedish, of which a translation follows:

"We dedicate this address to our highly respected countryman, Hakan Johansen, this 21st day of July, 1899, on the conclusion of the seventieth year of his active and prosperous career. By reason of his high character as a business man, fearlessness as a newspaper man, patriotism as a citizen, and benevolence to the poor he has endeared himself to us in the highest degree.

"With the heartiest wishes that the Almighty may for many years to come bless us with Hakan Johansen's presence, we, the Swedish-Americans of New York and the vicinity, have in this manner tried to make the present day memorable."

At the dinner which followed Ernst Lundgren, President of the American Society of Swedish Engineers, acted as toastmaster. Speeches eulogizing Mr. Johansen were made by P. Ragnarson, the Rev. G. Nelsenius, P. F. Johnson, John Veilk, and A. P. Johnson. These spoke respectively on Mr. Johansen as a Swede, a churchman, a philanthropist, a newspaper man, and a friend and society member. A number of other short, informal speeches followed. All were delivered in Swedish.

Mr. Johansen made a brief reply, saying he thanked all his friends from his heart for their good wishes and for their reception to him, which had come as a complete surprise.

Paul Du Chaillu, the traveler, made a short and humorous speech in proposing a toast to "The Ladies."

A number of telegrams of congratulation for Mr. Johansen were read. Among them was one from the Swedish papers of Chicago, which read: "Cordial greetings to Hakan Johansen, the generous and public-spirited newspaper man." Christian Ravn, the Consul General of Norway and Sweden, had intended to be present, but was called away to Washington, and sent a splendid gift of roses. Another floral tribute came from the Swedish Singing Society.

After the speeches a handsome pair of candelabra and a fruit dish of silver were presented to Mr. Johansen on behalf of the employes of the Nordstjernan.

NEWTOWN CREEK BRIDGE CRASH

Barge Tears Away Part of the Bulkhead, but No One Is Badly Hurt.

While the tugboat Sewell was towing a Standard Oil barge through the drawbridge over Newtown Creek at the head of Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, about 9:30 last night, the barge struck a bulkhead, tore away twenty-five feet of the structure, and let twenty people who were standing there waiting for the bridge to close so they could cross slide down to the bank of the creek.

No one was seriously injured, but there was for a few minutes considerable excitement. Miss Lucy Riley, nineteen years old, living at Dutch Kills, fell a few feet and was slightly hurt.

This bridge was built by the County of Queens, and is much used by people going to Long Island City. The people who were standing on the bulkhead at the time scrambled up to the street by side paths, and when the draw closed passed over the bridge. The damage was about $1,000.

Case of Smallpox in Brooklyn.

Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Black of Brooklyn reported yesterday morning to the Health Department that Bertha Gaston, forty-five years old, of 468 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, had been removed to the Riverside Hospital suffering from smallpox. The premises from which the woman was removed were fumigated and other precautions taken to prevent contagion.

Only a half a day to-day for business; a half for pleasure.

But for that first half day, it'll be our business to give you pleasure.

Everything man or boy wears.

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589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

Proposed Lines, If Constructed, Will Form the Connecting Link of Entire System of the Empire.

The proposed American railway line in China will, if existing agreements are carried out and the line constructed, prove an important link in a system connecting all of China with all of the outside world. Railway lines now existing, under construction, or projected form a great circle sweeping from Paris across Germany, Russia, and Siberia to the Pacific, thence southwardly through China, skirting the Pacific Coast, thence eastwardly through Burmah and India to the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea, and pushing thence for passage way through Persia to complete the grand circle of all the continents of Europe and Asia.

Recently published statements by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the Canton-Hankow line, which the American syndicate has agreed to construct, and which agreement it is now asking the Chinese Government to confirm, stretches northward from Canton to Hankow, the principal interior city of China, some 600 miles, and that a Belgian syndicate has a concession for the construction of a road from Hankow north, to connect with the existing line now reaching Peking, the capital of China; also that the American syndicate has an option for the right to construct this Hankow-Peking line, providing the Belgian syndicate shall omit to take advantage of its concession.

From Peking a road will connect with the Russian-Siberian line, which is now under construction to Port Arthur, thus making the proposed American line an important link in a great system which will stretch from St. Petersburg by way of Siberia and Port Arthur through China to Canton on the coast of China, immediately opposite the Philippine Islands, 600 miles away.

Fom Canton westward through Southern China British interests have projected railway lines to the southwestern extremity of China, where they will connect with the present railway system of Burmah, and in turn with that of India, where 20,000 miles of railway are now in operation. From the western terminus of the Indian railway lines at Karachi, to the point in Persia toward which Russian engineers are now pushing surveys for railway lines, is but a few hundred miles—a gap easily filled whenever British interests find it advantageous to encourage direct railway intercourse between India and the railway systems of Southern Europe. Thus the proposed American railway line in China is to form an important link in what promises to be in the comparatively near future a grand railway system skirting the shores of the continents of Europe and Asia and bringing the Orient into direct railway communication with all Europe, by both a northerly and a southerly route.

This great inter-continental belt line will touch the Pacific at Canton, the entrepot of the most densely populated part of China, at a distance of about 9,000 miles by rail from the great commercial centres of Europe, measuring by way of the Trans-Siberian Road now approaching completion. From Canton to the Philippines is but 600 miles, and to San Francisco 6,381 miles, and to New York by way of a Nicaraguan canal, an all-water route, but 11,350 miles. Thus, whether by rail connection, or the less expensive method of transportation by water, the interest of the United States in the commerce of the Orient increases materially with the developments of the year, and prospective developments under discussion and serious consideration.

Interest in the commerce of China is increased materially by the recent developments in regard to transportation and privileges of foreigners. A recent publication of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows that over 3,000 miles of railway are now projected in China, over 3,000 miles of telegraph in operation, and that by recent action of the Chinese Government the waterways of China, its most important means of internal traffic at the present, have been opened to foreign commerce and foreign vessels. A recent edict announces that foreign vessels may navigate the streams of all provinces of China in which treaty ports are located, and as treaty ports are now distributed practically over the entire Empire, this means that foreign vessels may navigate the streams of substantially all parts of that great country and carry with them the citizens of other countries and their products. The natural waterways of China aggregate, it is estimated, fully 10,000 miles in length, and this, combined with the proposed railway systems, when completed, will offer to other parts of the world commercial opportunities of great importance, whether reached by rail from the commercial centres of Europe or by water from our Pacific or Atlantic seaboards.

REMENYI'S "STRAD" SOLD.

Franz Kaltenborn Gets the Violinist's Famous Instrument.

When Edouard Remenyi, the eccentric and far-famed violinist, dropped dead he was playing on his beloved Stradivarius violin. He loved that violin better than anything else in the world, and he fell, the world and all its beauty of tones passing from him, with the instrument clutched in his arms. He pitched forward and fell upon it, yet in some way it escaped injury, and there are only two scars upon its mystic varnish to show what happened.

Remenyi would never allow any member of his family to go near the precious instrument, much less to touch it, and he often told his wife that in the event of his death he wished the violin to be sold, not to a collector, who would hang it in a case and boast of its cost, but to a violinist, who would play upon it and cherish it for its musical loveliness. The old man's desire has been accomplished. On Thursday night negotiations were completed by which Mrs. Remenyi, the virtuoso's widow, sold the splendid Stradivarius to Franz Kaltenborn, conductor of the Summer concerts at the St. Nicholas Garden.

The price paid for the instrument was $6,000. This included also two fine Tourte bows, used by Remenyi in his concerts. Mr. Kaltenborn played Wagner's "Albumblatt" on his new acquisition last night, and the tone of the instrument awakened much pleasure. The violin will be used hereafter by its present owner in his solo work and in the concerts of the Kaltenborn String Quartet.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement of to-morrow will contain many attractive features, among which will be a full-page portrait of John K Cowen, President of the Baltimore & Ohio R.R.; photograph of the studio of William M. Chase and a portrait of the artist; snap shots showing the way New Yorkers keep cool on a Summer's day; illustrated article on Swimming; photograph of Georgian Court, the new Summer home of George J. Gould at Lakewood, N. J.; portraits of theatrical celebrities; series of snap shots of links and clubhouse of Ancient Company of St. Andrews Golfers; illustrated short story, "A Sting of Conscience;" portrait of the late Rev. Isaac Smithson Hartley, D.D., a noted Episcopal clergyman; portraits of William Fife Jr., designer of the Shamrock; Right Hon. G. H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales, Australian Federal leader; Senator William E. Goebel, Democratic nominee for Governor of Kentucky, and Attorney General W. S. Taylor, Republican candidate.—Adv.

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AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
2 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND,
8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS
4 and 9 P. M. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER'S MINSTREL CARNIVAL.
NEXT MONDAY.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS. THE JOLLY MUSKETEER.
Trains leave by Long Island Railroad every 30 minutes from 34th St. and Whitehall St. ferries. Also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK! B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. NO MAT. TO-DAY! One Adm. price to all the shows. The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard.
The Man in the Moon!
Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove Vast Vaudeville! 150 Artists! & "The Fashion Show" in The Promenade de Luxe

THE CASINO'S Wittiest Hit!!
CROWDS & CROWDS! The Rounders!
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EVG'S, PANTZER BROS., AL WILSON, JESS 8:30. "DANDY, & 10 Big Acts. Gen. Adm. 25c.

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Concert by Lander. Take any Coney Island route.

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via Kings County "L" will run through from BROOKLYN BRIDGE TO BRIGHTON EVERY 15 MIN. On race days between 12:15 and 2:15 P. M. Time, 30 minutes. Stops only at City Hall, Brooklyn.
Also via 5TH AV. "L" LINE and CULVER ROAD. Electric Elevated Train Service. Take SEA VIEW Road to race track.
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

MOLINEUX DOES NOT PLEAD.

Motion to Inspect Grand Jury Minutes Will Be Argued Tuesday.

Roland B. Molineux was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning to plead to the indictment for murder in the first degree found against him the day before by the Grand Jury. District Attorney Gardiner was on hand to represent the people, while Molineux's interests were looked after by Weeks & Battle.

Before Molineux was called on to plead Mr. Weeks asked Judge Blanchard to issue an order permitting him to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury, and called the Judge's attention to the fact that he had in May granted a similar order. District Attorney Gardiner interposed an objection, stating that Molineux had had an opportunity for a hearing in the Magistrate's court, but had waived examination, which should debar him from the privilege of seeing the minutes of the Grand Jury. Mr. Weeks answered that when Justice Fursman granted the order resubmitting the case to the July Grand Jury he declared that an examination before a Magistrate would be of little avail, for, if Molineux should be discharged, the case would still be in the province of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Weeks also stated that he had been informed that the same evidence which had been introduced before the May Grand Jury, and which Justice Williams of the Supreme Court had declared illegal, had been introduced before the present Grand Jury. Judge Blanchard thought that a formal motion should be made in the matter and set Tuesday morning as the time for arguing it.

Molineux was then taken back to the Tombs

The New York Times.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

The Century Company announces for issue in October a book by Frederic Courtland Penfield, ex-Consul General at Cairo. It is entitled "Present-Day Egypt." In the pictures of the modern cities of Alexandria and Cairo, of the Suez Canal, and the great projected irrigation scheme, will be shown how the British rule has worked out the destiny of this reclaimed country. Egypt as a health resort is the subject of a special chapter. Mr. Penfield was stationed at Cairo for four years, from 1893, and, as the official representative of the United States, enjoyed exceptional opportunities of acquainting himself with this land, which, since the battle of Omdurman, is becoming the Mecca of Winter tourists from Europe.

About Sept. 1 a new and fully revised edition of Austin Dobson's "The Life of Oliver Goldsmith" will be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. This work has never been published in this country. The new edition will be uniform with Mr. Dobson's works published by this firm. As a historian of the English literature of the eighteenth century, the author is certainly without a rival in his intimate knowledge of the authors and their work.

The brother of Charles Kingsley is hardly known among American readers of fiction, and he has seen himself surpassed in England by his clerical brother, while thousands of his novels were sold in the antipodes. The works of Henry Kingsley, formerly published by Ward, Lock & Co., have been taken over for American issue by Longmans, Green & Co. Henry Kingsley, as a writer of fiction, possesses the supreme gift of at once gaining the sympathy of his readers, a talent for vivid and beautiful description, and unmistakable art in character drawing. As the black sheep of his family, he became a wanderer at an early age, fought the bushmen in Australia, wrote vivid and picturesque letters from the Continent of Europe, and is said to have been the first war correspondent to enter Sedan after the capitulation. The new edition of his works, which is in preparation, is edited by Clement Shorter, and includes "The Recollections of Geoffrey Hamlyn," "Ravenshoe," "The Hilliars and the Burtons," "Silcote of Silcotes," "Stretton," "Austin Elliot and the Harveys," "Mlle. Matilde," "Old Margaret, and Other Stories," "Valentin and Number Seventeen," "Oakshott Castle and the Grange Garden," "Reginald Hetheridge and Leighton Court," and "The Boy in Grey, and Other Stories."

An important sociological work is in hand for early publication at G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is entitled "Heredity and Human Progress," by Dr. McKim. The author's dictum will be considered quite remarkable by the general reader, although his theory has already received serious consideration from men of science. Since the repressive measures that society has devised for its protection are inadequate, he declares that a radical remedy may be found in removing by a gentle and painless death the extreme cases of weakness and viciousness—the cases "treated," however, being those who, through their own action or the action of their parents, are placed within the hands of the State.

A sign of the times is emphasized in the announcement that D. Appleton & Co. will at once begin the publication of a new library in paper, to be called Appleton's Popular Library, to be issued at 25 cents per volume. The first work to be thus presented will be F. T. Bullen's "Cruise of the Cachelot." D. Appleton & Co., it will be recalled, are Mr. Bullen's authorized publishers in this country.

A second edition of "The Life of William Morris," by J. W. Mackail, has just been issued by Longmans, Green & Co. The reception this biographical work is meeting with in America is a source of uncommon surprise to the publishers, who have also recently received many calls for the works of William Morris. It may be of interest, therefore, to know that Longmans, Green & Co. have purchased from Little, Brown & Co. the Roberts Brothers' editions of the works of Morris. These include "The Earthly Paradise," "The Life and Death of Jason," "The Lovers of Gudrun," "Love Is Enough," "The Aeneids of Virgil," "The Story of Sigurd the Volsung," "Poems by the Way," "News from Nowhere," "Hopes and Fears for Art," "The Story of the Glittering Plain," "The House of the Wolfings," and "The Wood Beyond the World."

"The Memoirs of Victor Hugo," a volume which has so long been delayed that lovers of French literature have almost despaired of its ever appearing, will be issued simultaneously in Paris, London, and New York about Oct. 15. The work is being edited by Paul Meurice, the well-known Paris littérateur and literary executor of Victor Hugo. It includes personal impressions of things and persons during Hugo's eventful career in Paris and elsewhere, graphic pictures of the Court of Louis Philippe, and vivid scenes of the Revolution of 1848, and the siege of Paris of 1870. G. W. Dillingham Company has secured the American and English rights of this work, and will present it in a handsome octavo volume. The translator of the English version is Mr. John W. Harding, who lately prepared for the above publishers a translation of Edouard Rod's "The Sacrifice of Silence."

Clement Scott's forthcoming book, "The Drama of Yesterday and To-day," will begin no further back than 1841. The Macmillan Company will present this book early in September. Much regret has been expressed in England that Mr. Scott should date his reminiscences from the year of his birth. It has been suggested that it would have been more natural for him to start at the point where his personal acquaintance with the drama began, or, if he desired to go further back, to begin his chronicles from 1830, the date at which Genest in his "English Stage" left off. Critics have discovered that there is a grave hiatus in the chronicles of the English stage from that date to the early fifties, and even from 1850 to the present day the knowledge possessed is most fragmentary. Henry Morley's "Journal of a London Play Goer" extends from 1851 to 1866. Dutton Cook's "Nights at the Play" from 1867 to 1881, and Joseph Knight's "Theatrical Notes" from 1874 to 1879. The Academy of London declares that the most valuable service that Mr. Scott could perform for the lovers of the theatre would be to present an adequate sequel to Genest.

That convenient volume known as "Who's Who?" has met with a serious loss in the resignation of its editor, Mr. Douglas Sladen. Mr. Sladen has expressed his intention of bringing out an annual of his own similar in character to "Who's Who?" but containing also an entirely new feature of importance, the nature of which has not yet been made public.

CUBA AND PUERTO RICO.

Robert P. Porter's Book On the Opportunities Cuba Offers to Capital—Mr. Dinwiddie's On Puerto Rico.*

As one of the results of his labors as special Commissioner for the United States to Cuba, Robert P. Porter has just given the world his "Industrial Cuba." His exhaustive researches and wide experience as an official, affording the best possible opportunities for studying the question, permit him to speak with authority. His work is most practical and valuable. His point of view suggests opportunities presented in the island for American capital, enterprise, and labor. Americans looking to Cuba as a vantage ground for fortune or a livelihood will find the book bristling with trustworthy information.

Mr. Porter's prominence just now in Cuban administration and the talk of his possible future in connection with the country's government lend to the appearance of the volume unusual interest. Because men will feel that he knows of what he is talking and because of his very careful and conservative estimates, never painting into his picture roses where only thistles grow, Mr. Porter will have a very wide influence in shaping public opinion. He will also guide individual decisions that will have much to do in molding Cuban destiny along the lines of mercantile and industrial enterprise.

He shows us the present as it is and facts as they are. His pencil has no optimistic glow in it. But his belief in reformation and transfiguration is very large. Science, sanitation, sound business principles, and American push and common sense have in them the power to redeem the future.

With the skilled hand of a surgeon his knife lays bare the festering flesh that Spanish misrule has made worse and worse through long generations. His honesty and plain Yankee sense never spare the horrible consequences of Latin incompetence and physical and moral rottenness.

Cuba ought to possess many diversified industries; Havana ought to be the most beautiful city in the world, with perfect sanitary conditions and healthful homes vying with Boston, Baltimore, or San Francisco. But instead she is a pesthouse.

Cuba ought to have the home, the school, and the Church—the trinity that has made the American Republic great; but she is totally lacking in all that is best in this regard.

In his chapter on the "Conditions That Confront Us," the author gives the exact status of the United States in Cuba, the line of motive and purpose which actuates our Government in dealing with the entire Cuban question. In all the work it is his avowed object to treat the island as an American country.

From an industrial point of view, Cuba will have obtained as soon as the purposes of the Government become operative in law just what she was struggling for these many years. Industrial and commercial freedom is hers. The United States will administer these laws in the interests of Cuba. She will exact nothing for herself that she does not accord to other nations. She will not seek to levy tribute or in any way draw treasures from the island for her own emolument. Her recompense must be the legitimate returns of commercial and industrial enterprises open to all the world. In her close relationship and geographical proximity to Cuba must be her only advantage above others. When Mr. Porter showed this to both Cubans and Spaniards their surprise was beyond measure. The Spaniards were simply "astounded." "What are you here for?" was their perpetual query. With years of rapacity and plunder behind him, piratical coterie after piratical coterie sweeping the country clean of everything of value, no wonder he could not understand such a thing as National faith of the Republic in the love of liberty and good government, seeking to confer the same boon upon a sister State in unselfish devotion to a great end.

The great mass of Americans will be interested in asking, "What are the industrial prospects of Cuba?" Capital and labor alike are looking forward to opportunities of investment and profit. The first and greatest thing needed in Cuba is the right adjustment of a tariff so that without oppression sufficient revenue may be raised to conduct the government in the island and make possible the fulfillment of law and the ushering in of a social order throughout the provinces.

Before Americans can go there in any numbers science and law must make the sanitary conditions in the cities and towns favorable to healthy sojourn. Sanitary reform is only just begun. To go to any of the cities of Cuba to-day is to the denizen of the Republic like taking one's life in his hands.

Mr. Porter's investigations show that most of the

*INDUSTRIAL CUBA. A Study of Present Commercial and Industrial Conditions. By Robert P. Porter, Special Commissioner for the United States. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.00.

cities of the island are nests of filth and hotbeds of disease in its most ghastly forms. But it is not the fault of the climate or of nature's doings, but man's stupidity and nastiness, his utter disobedience to hygienic laws. With the besom of destruction nature has avenged her insulted majesty. The author quotes Col. Waring's sanitary report on the condition and needs of Havana. It is a sample of all Cuba, very nearly. The report calls it a "foul and fever-cursed town," and declares that its death rate is something enormous, between 114 and 130 per thousand annually. It further says: "The surroundings and customs of domestic life are disgusting almost beyond belief."

The filth of ages must be swept away. Customs intrenched through laziness, ignorance, and vice, and made second nature by that tyrant Habit, must be transformed by wholesale renewal at whatever cost. Then will this paradise of the tropics become a veritable Garden of Eden, and its treasures yield themselves to the sober industry of our American civilization. By proper management sugar and tobacco may be made to pay again. The Cuban planter needs new science and new economics. Most of the farm products of the North will repay cultivation in Cuba and yield enormous returns. The timber of the island is a vast source of wealth and awaits enterprise and business tact. The banana, the pineapple, the cocoanut, the orange, the lemon, the fig, and many other fruits will repay the small planter.

The markets of the United States wait to be supplied with bananas and other fruits. With the cities and towns sewered and made safe by sanitary plumbing, the marshes drained, and the natural advantages of the climate enhanced by broadening knowledge to the point of salubrity and healthfulness, no better tropical spot in all the world for the pursuit of life, wealth, and happiness can be found.

Then, too, the mining resources of the island are yet to be thoroughly explored and brought into requisition. There are known quantities of copper, lead, and iron. The manganese ore so essential in the manufacture of Bessemer steel is found in paying quantities in Santiago de Cuba. Asphaltum of fine quality abounds all over the island. Quicksilver, nickel, petroleum are here, and natural gas may not be wanting. The man who can go to Cuba and come away again at will may find profitable investments there, but he whose capital is limited so that he must build his permanent home there had better be a little wary until sanitation has had time to enforce some striking object lessons in that land.

The author says that the Cuban farmer, despite what nature has done for him in climate and soil, was never equal to his opportunities. True, the mother country, by taxation, had kept him overburdened with debt, and by not giving him the benefit of progressive ideas had forced him to use only the most primitive methods and farming machinery. When he used these at all they were of Spanish manufacture, the worst in the world; but even under these adverse circumstances, he might have done much better than he did. That he did not is due largely to himself, for there are, indeed, thrifty Cuban farmers who have good farms and do as well as farmers anywhere, all things considered.

To read the author's story of the possibilities of Cuban farming is like following a fairy tale, and makes one's mouth water for the delicious variety of viands an island farm may produce. Perusing these pages raises in one the fever to quit these prosy altitudes and begin the luxurious life of a Sea Island farmer.

One thing that they need greatly in Cuba is a supply of mules and horses, the present diminished numbers being very much below the demand for these domestic animals, the demand for which in the United States, owing to the use of electricity on the street railways and the introduction of the horseless carriage, is becoming rapidly less.

From the imperfect glimpses that the scope of this review can give of the wonders of "Industrial Cuba" the reader may yet form some idea of how Mr. Porter has crowded his pages with facts and figures until they fairly glow with intelligence for the individual who is seeking new realms to conquer for a personal career, or banded capital eager for the creation of new industries or the unfolding of gigantic enterprises.

The advantages that Cuba offers for trade with the United States are very great. Her prosperity is now bound up with this country. Her people are prodigal in their expenditures. They spend without much forethought of the future. There is not a savings bank in the whole island. The opportunities for banking in its various branches are very attractive. The Cuban people want the best goods, and they know what a good article is and demand it. It is nonsense to suppose that second-rate productions may be palmed off on that country. American trade must be so handled as to attract. Hitherto other countries in their mercantile dealings with Cuba have been careful to select agents and representatives who could speak the Spanish language. It is true that English will be taught in Cuba. But for the present American agencies should be filled by men who can speak Spanish and are not put at disadvantage by dealing through agents and interpreters. American commercial travelers should be equipped with the Spanish language as part of their necessary education.

Political economists assert that true material progress is secured by distributing the good things of life, so that the common people may enjoy what once was the exclusive privilege of the affluent. The luxuries of the rich of to-day become the possession of the middle classes to-morrow, and their comforts pass on as the common property of the poor. So there is ever a leveling up and raising of the standard of poverty. From this point of view the danger is not from overproduction, but from underdistribution. The need is not to limit production, but to launch out in quest of new markets and the spreading abroad of our commodities in wider and wider circles.

The possibilities of reciprocal interchange with Cuba are beyond the reach of imagination even. In his concluding words on "Commerce," Mr. Porter writes: "Referring to the fact that the railways of Cuba under English control have had their machinery from the United States, the manager of the English railways in Cuba only as recently as October, 1898, informed the author that they had not only purchased of the United States in the past, but that they intended getting all their railway supplies for the future from the same source. Surely no higher tribute could be paid to the manufacturers of our country than this from an Englishman, whose people for hundreds of years have led all competitors in the industrial manufacturing of the world. And this is but a step in the giant strides of commercial progress the United States will make in Cuba under the encouraging influences of a reasonable tariff, the abolition of all discrimination, the assurances of a stable government, and that proximity which makes Cuba one of us in temper, in trade, and in territory."

In his closing chapter Mr. Porter sums up the Cuban situation, utters timely words of warning, and gives many wise and useful hints as to the possibility of the future. With true statesmanship and keen political economy, he says that the question is not what the Republic can make out of Cuba, but how can she make her a prosperous, peaceful, and useful neighbor. They are in the hands of a liberty-loving people as jealous of popular rights as the Cuban patriots themselves. The newspaper press of America is discussing all sides of the question as fairly and honestly as it is wont to do with any domestic question. If Cuba is to be made by and by an independent republic, or to achieve the greater independence of American statehood, the people of the United States and of Cuba, acting jointly, will so decide.

The more stable the government, the more certain will be Cuba's industrial development. In the short time of the military occupation Mr. Porter already sees great changes for the better. But there still remains a vast deal to be done. It will require a great deal of time and patience and money for Cuban regeneration. Building of public roads, the establishment of public schools, the inauguration of sanitary work are three branches of the civil government that, in the Commissioner's opinion, must be pressed forward with all possible vigor after the scheme for policing Cuba has been completed. The importance of teaching English in the public schools must not be overlooked. The judiciary must be reformed, savings banks established, and thrift inculcated, for there can be no permanent prosperity where thrift is unknown. Government alone is insufficient for these things, but good government, with the people co-operating, may accomplish them.

On account of climatic drawbacks, American labor will not at present find it either safe or profitable to seek Cuba, but American enterprise, ingenuity, and capital will find here a wide field. But first of all Cuba must be restored to her former productive condition and her power of producing extended. Too many improvements and modern conveniences in her present impoverished condition would only crush her with burdens too grievous to be borne, and the enterprise that brought them to her would be swamped in the general wreck.

FRANCIS E. MARSTEN.

It is great wisdom to know just where one's work commences. Upon opening Mr. William Dinwiddie's "Puerto Rico" the reader is favorably impressed with the title of the first chapter, "The Evacuation." There is no attempt to go back into the field of history for a running start; the plunge is refreshingly prompt and direct.

The conspicuous elements of the scene in San Juan when the Spaniards went out and the Stars and Stripes broke simultaneously from the public buildings of the city are graphically though briefly described. The mingled emotions with which the vanquished departed, the simplicity of the ceremony by which the victors formally took possession, the crowds, bells, guns, whatever went to make the day, are lightly touched upon, and then the narrator has finished with Puerto Rico as it was and proceeds to tell us what it is and to suggest what it may be

Mr. Dinwiddie's presentation of facts is not less timely than lucid and convincing. That his enthusiasm has not controlled his judgment is evident from the first. Almost at the outset his impartiality finds expression in such a paragraph as the following:

> The first impressions one receives of the Island of Puerto Rico from the water, as one churns through a placid sea, as blue as the beautiful Mediterranean, are rather disappointing. These impressions depend largely upon how novel to the traveler are the expanses of liquid azure, with the distant highlands gradually rising from the flat earth near the sea to rough foothills, and then to sharp, pointed, irregular peaks, piled high beyond each other, and all clothed with the same unvarying, intense green.

And then he adds:

> If one has not seen the giant mountain ranges of the southeastern coast of Cuba, * * * or those of the heart of the Antillean chain in San Domingo, which rise 12,000 feet in pinnacled peaks of verdure, * * * one will be tempted to exclaim, "What a paradise!"

The physical characteristics and geological formation of Puerto Rico receive due attention. For the climate Mr. Dinwiddie sums up as follows: "On the whole, Puerto Rico has the most salubrious climate and engenders the smallest number of physical ailments among the unacclimated of all regions of the Western Hemisphere within the torrid zone." Geologically the island is part of the "great Antillean range," which "embraces Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and the smaller islands to the eastward, and includes the great submerged mountain chain connecting the islands."

The bare geological facts and the story of elevation and subsidence, of the flow of lava upon limestone and the superimposition of limestone upon lava, form one of the enchanting "fairy tales of science," though condensed into the space of a few pages. We travel along "the finest road in the Western Hemisphere. It is the Spanish military road, built at an approximate cost of $4,000,000, equaling for surface and as a feat of engineering skill any in the world, with the exception of some of the marvelous roadways across the Swiss Alps."

One is sorely tempted to loiter with such a guide by the wayside under the giant ferns, by the living green of banana borders, or upon the sightly peaks. But we have not space to linger in the verandas of the white-walled houses or dream in the tropical gardens. The trails over the mountains, the great caverns that burrow beneath them, the floral wealth of the island, the inhabitants, with all that interests and occupies them, are discussed in turn. Nothing of importance seems to have been forgotten or slurred; and yet there are no superfluous sentences. The adaptation of the skill of a trained observer to the object of the work in hand is admirable.

But the middle or third of the book, that which epitomizes the tables of the statistician and makes readable the bare facts of trade reports and blue-book information, will commend itself particularly to those who are looking at our island territory as a possible field for investment. The methods, conditions, difficulties, advantages, expenses, and profits of coffee raising, sugar planting, fruit growing, tobacco culture, and a general discussion of the industrial possibilities of Puerto Rico, are fully set forth.

"A general impression seems to prevail," we are told, "that sugar-cane raising and the manufacturing of the products from sugar form the chief industry of Puerto Rico. This is an erroneous idea, for, while these products, measured by avoirdupois, do greatly exceed those of all other industries, if gauged by money valuation they rank second in importance, coffee being the first, with a crop worth over three times the sugar output." Coffee, Mr. Dinwiddie says is grown on mountain slopes, where the air is more invigorating; it requires less technical skill to raise than either sugar or tobacco, and the less strenuous life exacted of the grower "is no small factor in the torrid zone, where excessive activity is sure to bring a fever in the case of the unacclimated."

The author discourages with no uncertain note the idea that Puerto Rico is a place for a Northerner without capital to go. His advice to those without money is to stay away, as the forces of the unemployed are already sufficiently large and the opening for labor without capital infinitesimally small. The idea of seeking precious metals with the expectation of any considerable return is objected to, though the presence of gold, silver, copper, and other minerals in moderate quantities is admitted. On the other hand, Mr. Dinwiddie more than indicates that the potentiality of a large export trade lies in fruit culture and market gardening. "What a veritable paradise," he exclaims, "this land will be for the American orange grower, who carries with him his often bitter experience and careful methods of cultivation, gained in the sandy wastes of Florida."

Money, revenues, courts, and kindred subjects complete the round of well-presented facts, to which an appendix of twenty-eight pages, drawn from the United States Government report on foreign relations, has been added. Among the 300 well-printed pages are over 50 wisely selected illustrations of the sort that really supplement the letterpress without overweighting it.

EDGAR MAYHEW BACON.

Here is a title for sale, and it has a certain original, catchy sound about it—"The Resurrection of Soapy Smooth." Mr. David Christie Murray was to have made the text for "Soapy Smooth," and so resurrect him, but didn't. Mr. Milne, the publisher, had contracted with the romancer for the story, had advanced £50 on account, but "Soapy Smooth" had not materialized. Hence a suit, with the publisher as plaintiff. The defendant produced several letters of eloquent apology, addressed to the publisher. The matter-of-fact jury were obdurate, and decided that Mr. David Christie Murray should pay Mr. John Milne £150.

Mr. F. P. Dunne, the Chicago editor, and author of "Mr. Dooley in Peace and War," and "Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of His Countrymen," has arranged with a London publisher to write a series of articles on English life, to appear periodically in London and America before being brought out in book form. The mediums of serial publication have not yet been selected.

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*PUERTO RICO. Its Conditions and Possibilities. By William Dinwiddie.

THE KLONDIKE.

Two Women Who Made the Journey—The Story One of Them Tells.*

A truthful account of the Klondike country comes as near to novelty as a modern writer may reasonably hope to get, and Mrs. Hitchcock's narrative is marked by an assiduous veracity, in which she is aided by her excellent health and mirthful temper. In some respects the picture she constructs for us is oppressively civilized. The conventional "three periods" of the Klondike's history have been curiously divided. When twelve years ago Dr. Dawson reported the geological promise of gold through the Yukon tract some two hundred miners were already at work there, although the expense of "working the bars" was too great to encourage them.

Three years ago gold and rumors of gold had inflamed the imagination of money-seekers, and there were about two thousand white men and forty families in the Klondike district. The town of Dawson had only a few houses, and was chiefly a source of supplies and a place of meeting. In 1897 the population of Dawson alone was five thousand, and the town boasted a three-story hotel, in which dinner was prepared by a San Francisco chef, and eaten from tables spread with damask, the bill of fare commencing with oyster cocktails.

Mrs. Hitchcock is continually surprised by the contrast between the reports she had heard of "starvation in the Klondike" and the actual state of affairs. The name Klondike is a perverted pronunciation of Throndulc, meaning "plenty of fish," and that particular article of food abounds. For any variety in fare, however, an ample amount of ready money is necessary. A leg of mutton, for example, costs $8, bread sells at 25 cents a loaf, a dollar and a half is cheerfully paid for three jars of orange marmalade, and a can of evaporated tomatoes brings $17. At the restaurants $4 a meal is an ordinary price, and on one bill of fare the cheapest article was a couple of mutton chops at a dollar and a half.

The dinners given by Mrs. Hitchcock and her friend were decidedly elaborate. One menu, for example, consisted of

1. Anchovy on soda biscuit.
2. Mock turtle soup.
3. Roast moose and potato balls.
4. Escalloped tomatoes.
5. Asparagus salad with French dressing.
6. Peach ice cream.
7. A "very delicious" cake.
8. French coffee.

Moselle was the wine.

Drinking is even more expensive than eating, and the statement that the smallest barroom is said to realize between five hundred and a thousand dollars a night is significant.

The prices for unnecessary luxuries are startling. A broom is cheap at $17; a window with four panes of glass costs anywhere from $17 to $50; a coffin is not to be had under $40, "cost price." To be buried is cheaper, however, than to be cured, as Mrs. Hitchcock's bill for two visits from a doctor was $43.

The strongest impression given by this feminine account of life "along the very skirmish line of civilization" is of the consideration and respect with which the two women were treated by the miners. In a description of a visit among the mines Mrs. Hitchcock gives the following characteristic incidents:

"Then came a long stretch of woods and bog, and as there was nothing to light us on our way, I began to sing 'Lead, Kindly Light.' Just then we stumbled over a sleeping man. As he sat up I began to apologize, whereupon he said, 'Don't make no excuses, lady; I'd be willing to be woke up every night to hear "Lead, Kindly Light," sung by a lady.' We next passed a cabin, and a voice called out: 'What time is it? How good it is to hear a lady sing,' but E. said she was so weary that song made her nervous, and so we continued our tramp in silence. Soon we saw bright lights ahead, and rejoiced that the hotel was so near. With quickened step we approached, only to find an enormous bonfire, around which were seated about twenty men. At home we should have thought of tramps, and have made an enormous detour, at sight of the big slouch hats and unknown faces at so late an hour; but, being in Alaska, among men whose hearts seem to rejoice at the sight of a woman, we merely passed the time of night, and inquired, 'How far to the Half-Way House?'"

The settlers were quite as ready to dispense hospitality and to help them in their unaccustomed housekeeping by opening boxes, running errands, and cutting lumber as to listen to their singing. Their tent was the largest in Dawson, and was fitted out with steamer chairs, hammocks, an oil stove, and air-beds, which promptly collapsed, inspiring their owners to warn all future Klondike travelers against such uncertain luxuries. After several experiments with hammocks and sleeping-bags, a four-post bed was contrived, across which burlaps were stretched. The hammocks, deflated mattresses, and blankets were piled in layers in this foundation. The refrigerator was a novel arrangement, consisting of a subterranean ditch, dug to a depth of one or two feet, where ice is found.

Not even Mrs. Hitchcock's appreciation of the friendliness shown her nor her inexhaustible relish for adventure can entirely gild both sides of the shield, however. Certain brutal facts remain, among them the ravaging epidemics of typhoid fever and malaria, the gradual increase of the meaner vices from which the pioneers were remarkably free, and the privations of the long Winter. Money is not to be picked up in the streets, nor always to be obtained by hard work, as more than one disappointed prospector was able to attest. The fortunate ones, on the other hand, have bewildering opportunities. Mrs. Hitchcock's companion describes a visit to "No. —, El Dorado," that might stimulate the imagination of a Kilmansegg:

We watched the end of the clean-up of half a day's work, two men, and out came $5,000, all washed through sluice-boxes, then raked and spaded. From there to No. — and thirty feet down a perpendicular ladder; another clean-up, $12,000 in two days, seven men at work. Gold fell out wherever I poked my umbrella, and at the last moment Jones knocked out a stone and right behind it shone a nugget weighing between seven and eight ounces. In the cabins were great pans of gold, which I tried to photograph, one pan with $078.

In spite of all that has been done in three years' time to facilitate the entrance to that well-guarded region, the Klondike is still inaccessible to all but those with more than the average amount of strength and pluck to endure hardships. On the admirable map accompanying the text the projected railroad is indicated; but for a long time to come the Yukon route by way of St. Michael and the present laborious routes through the passes will be the sole methods of reaching a land where only three months of open working weather may be counted upon, and where even the intense Summer sun thaws merely the surface of the ground.

The illustrations, which are very numerous, and most of them very good, are chosen with much discretion, and show town and tent life, as well as various aspects of the magnificent scenery.

*TWO WOMEN IN THE KLONDIKE. The Story of a Journey to the Gold Fields of Alaska. By Mary B. Hitchcock. With illustrations and map. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

By Max Pemberton.*

The theme of Max Pemberton's latest story, "The Garden of Swords," is the old one of love. The pretty child-wife and her handsome soldier lover elicit all sympathy and interest from beginning to end. There had been a vast assemblage at the famous old Cathedral of Strasburg on a beautiful June morning, about a quarter of a century ago, when the young English bride, Beatrix Hamilton, was wedded to the gallant French lancer, Edmond Lefort. The wedding bells pealed from the steeples, the "Wedding March" of Mendelssohn had resounded from the grand organ, flowers had been scattered in their path. The reception which followed was brilliant, attended as it was by "portly canons from the minister, sleek presbyters from the Lutheran churches, officers of the garrison, the Mayor of the city—even the Governor, the great Gen. Ulrich himself, with his splendid cocked hat and his dainty 'imperial,' and his glory in the city of Strasburg and her wondrous past. All these came to felicitate the young people; all remembered that it was a soldier's wedding. Lancers in their light blue tunics, with a word of regret for the kurtkas they had lost last year; hussars, whose spurs clattered over the splendid parquet flooring of the salon; cuirassiers, whose breastplates shone as silver; officers of Turcos fresh from Africa; gunners engineers,—a very deputation from that glorious army of France in which, Beatrix said, in her own pretty way, she had a place now herself." And it was also a pleasure to her to receive the warm congratulations of her own immediate and former friends, among them Colot, the aged abbé; Georgine, the friend of her girlhood, and Brandon North, a young Englishman, an old acquaintance, deeply in love with Beatrix without her knowledge of his affection for her. When the festivities were over and she started off in the carriage on her wedding journey, a passing thought came to her—Brandon was the only guest who had not come out to bid her adieu.

The honeymoon was spent at the rustic chalet of the Niederwald, where for ten days the time passed for Beatrix and Edmond like an unbroken hour of sunshine and happiness. Then came the imperative summons to the young lancer, "Report yourself." He immediately bade his bride an affectionate farewell and joined his regiment, leaving her to await his return in the chalet near Wörth.

From this point on nearly to the end of the volume, "history repeats itself," while some of the awful scenes of the Franco-Prussian war are described and do not require a repetition here. At the commencement of the war Brandon North had joined the German Army, and afterward his hidden love for Beatrix made him a frequent caller at her home, bringing her at his own peril tidings of her husband. Reports of these visits of friendship reached Edmond and became the seeds of discord and jealousy. He hastened back to his wife, accused her unjustly, and cast her off. Then followed the siege of Strasburg, during which Edmond was fatally wounded and carried into the house of a friend, who sent for Beatrix. This summons she promptly answered. In his first conscious moment Lefort recognized his wife and realized his own great, almost unpardonable injustice to her. The scenes at a deathbed are sacred, and we only quote the brave young soldier's parting prayer, "There is night in the hills; give me light, O God, that I may see her face again."

It is a pretty story, well told, one whose principal charm lies in its exquisite simplicity, and it is to be regretted that the author did not give it a happier termination. None of the characters is disagreeable, none of the scenes harrowing. The descriptions are good, some, indeed, excellent. The book ought to receive a cordial welcome from all novel readers.

*THE GARDEN OF SWORDS. By Max Pemberton, author of "The Little Huguenot," "Kronstadt," &c. Illustrated. 12mo. 320 pp. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Tall Chimneys.*

Was it the Lord of Padua who, circa 1368, first introduced the chimney to Rome? Were there not chimneys smoking in England before then? There are no traces of chimneys in old Greece, nor did the Romans know of them. Our authority states that "there is no evidence of chimney shafts in England earlier than the twelfth century." The chimney, "in its present sense of a funnel from the hearth or fireplace to the roof of the house," is a modern invention. Mr. William Wallace Christie in his "Chimney Designs and Theories" gives all the formulae for the construction of chimneys, whether of stone, brick, iron, or steel.

What is the velocity for a maximum draught in chimneys? That depends on the height of the chimney and the temperature of the escaping gases. The circulation is that it ranges between 6 and 14 feet per second.

When the tall chimney rears above the factory, there must be understood what may be the effects of wind pressure. In a light breeze it amounts to little, but in a hurricane the pressure is 50 pounds to the square foot. There is the record of the chimney of the electric light station at St. Louis blown down by a tornado in 1896.

We have a very pretty chimney, built of steel at the Ridgewood pumping station in Brooklyn, which is 217 feet high. At Creusot in France there is a wrought-iron chimney with a height of 279 feet. One of the tall chimneys in the United States is at Kearny, N. J., erected by the Clark Thread Company, built mainly of brick, which is 335 feet in height. The chimney at Denver, Col., is, however, the very biggest. The base of it is 33 feet square, "and it continues to a height of 352 feet 3 inches, diminishing 13 feet from bottom to top." The weight of this chimney is 8,000 tons, and it cost $55,000.

Having erected your high chimney, does it not invite the lightning? The author gives all the many devices which may carry off the electrical discharges. "Steel and iron chimneys are never protected by rods or otherwise, as the metal in the chimney and the bolts running deep into the foundation are considered enough protection," and he adds that he "does not know of a single steel chimney struck by lightning, which produced any bad effect." Mr. Christie's volume will render the fullest service to builders, designers, and those erecting manufactories.

*CHIMNEY DESIGNS AND THEORIES. A Book for Engineers and Architects. By William Wallace Christie. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company.

PUBLISHED IN MAY. FOURTH EDITION JUST READY.

"One of the most creditable novels of the year."—N. Y. Tribune.

CHILDREN OF THE MIST.

By Eden Phillpotts.

"Here is a book that thousands of readers will delight in; a book that is sure to win a second reading when once it has fallen into the hands of a fortunate reader."—James MacArthur, in THE OUTLOOK.

"If I were to name the best novel I have read, I should unhesitatingly put down 'Children of the Mist.' It is fresh, and original, and powerful."—Edward Fuller, Literary Editor of PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

CHILDREN OF THE MIST.

Mr. R. D. Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone," writes of the book: "I was simply astonished at the beauty and power of this novel. A pleasure is in store for many, and literature is enriched with a wholesome and genial and noble tale."

A. T. Quiller-Couch, in the LONDON SPEAKER, says of the work: "All the persons in the book are definite, the whole atmosphere of the story is crisp and clear—a tale of uncommon thoughtfulness and power."

CHILDREN OF THE MIST.

"Mr. Eden Phillpotts's 'Children of the Mist' will give the author a high place among living English novelists. Begining with quiet pictures of Devonshire life and character, it develops naturally, deliberately, and strongly into a novel of motive, passion, temperament, cause and effect. . . . Its union of humor and power is quite unusual. The book leaves a pleasant and cheerful impression. 'Children of the Mist' is a work of notable vigor."—THE OUTLOOK.

"Seldom does a critic come upon a book that he can praise more heartily than he can Eden Phillpotts's new romance,— it is so full of life, so full of the subtle and strong influence of environment upon character, that it leaves upon the mind that unity of impression which is one of the highest attributes of a work of art."—LONDON DAILY TIMES.

8vo, 556 pages, $1.50.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, Publishers, 27 and 29 W. 23d St., N. Y.

Margaret S. Briscoe's Stories.*

Some one has said that all plots have been exploited and that nothing remains to the novelist but new combinations and permutations.

The nine short stories in Margaret Sutton Briscoe's new volume sufficiently dispose of that assertion. They are quite as original in plot as in treatment, and in both are models of what the short story should be—bright, graceful, not too insistent, taking the reader into that complimentary partnership which does not press conclusions, but which leaves something for his own wits to supply.

The first story, which gives its name to the volume, is a subtle psychological study of the unfolding of "a sealed nature." We may shake our heads a little over the déquement, doubting whether the young folk so strangely brought together belong to each other after all; but that doubt being seldom absent from the betrothals of real life, one must not grudge it to the safer betrothals on paper.

In "A Will and a Way" we rejoice with the good townspeople of Leonard in the outwitting of the dead Carshena Hubblestone, and wink as irreverently as the genial doctor at the cleverly cheated grave.

"Of Her Own Household" is a little adventure into an almost untrodden field just beginning to be timidly and tentatively essayed by the tellers of tales. It is a story of the pathetic and beautiful romance of age. "To feel one must have lived seventy years," says the old French hero, and that is truer than the young believe, or the old dare to hint.

"Apples of Gold" touches the always perplexed problem of an unhappy marriage. Is it right for a disillusioned woman to live a lie to her husband and to the world? Mrs. Briscoe unhesitatingly declares: "Yes; for her children's sake," but, in spite of the power of her presentation, her readers can hardly fail to respond "Question?"

Those who have enjoyed these artistic stories in the magazines will be glad to possess them in permanent form and will find that they bear the test of more than one reading. They will add to the author's well-won reputation and to her ever-increasing audience.

*THE SIXTH SENSE, and Other Stories. By Margaret Sutton Briscoe. New York: Harper Brothers.

An American "Who's Who."*

Wonder has often been expressed that there was no dictionary of American names similar to the English publication known as "Who's Who." The much-longed-for, convenient book is at last before us. In "Who's Who in America," the general plan of the London book has been followed. Although some of the names—such as those of members of Congress, Governors of States, Judges of the United States Courts and State courts, heads of the larger universities, and members of certain societies—have been chosen along arbitrary lines, the bulk of the volume is made up of men concerning whom anybody may care to know something. This "something" is usually confined simply to a statement of chronology—the date and place of birth, dates and places of education, profession, work actually achieved, marriage, and present address.

One important feature of the first edition of this book is the "Necrology," which is a list of the names of prominent men and women who have died since Jan. 1, 1898, giving in each case the profession or business, and the dates of birth and death of the deceased person. The volume is made up of 872 pages, and contains 8,602 personal sketches. "Who's Who in America" should have its place at the side of a dictionary of the English language on the writing table of every intelligent American.

*WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA. Edited by John W. Leonard. A Biographical Dictionary of Living Men and Women of the United States. Octavo. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Company. $3.75.

SHAKESPEARE.

"Housel" and "Aneled" Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I make no objection to Mr. Baxter calling the Century my favorite dictionary—certainly there is none better—but why he should call it so I cannot guess, since the only allusion I made to it in my letter was to say that some "illustrations" of the use of the words "housel" and "aneled" would be found in it. I could easily have given illustrations from books at hand; but I referred to the Century for the convenience of the reader.

The definitions that I gave of the three words were not from any dictionary. They were my own, and they were all three strictly correct. Pace Mr. Baxter, there can be no doubt as to the meaning of "disappointed" any more than there is to the meaning of the two more usual words. The editors of the Globe Shakespeare, Messrs. Clark and Wright—competent scholars, certainly—define "disappointed" "unprepared." And Mr. Rolfe gives the same meaning. But, in truth, there is no need that one should look the word up in any dictionary or glossary. It defines itself in its place by the context and presents no difficulty. The Ghost tells Hamlet that, besides dying "unhouseled," i. e., deprived of the eucharist, and "unaneled," i. e., deprived of extreme unction, he was dispatched without any of the rites and ceremonies of the Church—disappointed, in short.

Mr. Baxter gives to Theobald and Pope the credit for making the words "unhoused" and "unaneled" conform to more modern spelling; but he still maintains that the line as a whole is unintelligible, and that "disappointed" must be wrong. It must be doubly wrong, he says, because it has no meaning in this place, and because it takes the place of some word that should be there. I have shown, on what must be allowed good authority, that the word has a meaning applicable to the situation, and if that meaning be allowed, then it covers all the ground of Mr. Baxter's second objection. But why, when Mr. Baxter was giving Theobald his share of credit for the mere changing the spelling of two of the words in this unintelligible line, does he pass over without even mention Theobald's substitution of "unappointed" for "disappointed"? It is true it is a substitution of no value, since it leaves the reader where it found him, but it is meant for an "emendation," for something more than the mere changing of spelling. It suggests a definition, and shows that Theobald was at least "warm," as they say in the game of hide and seek. A little more and he might have come upon the true definition—unprepared.

Mr. Baxter says that the definition of "unhouseled," from my favorite dictionary, the Century, shows that dictionaries as well as poets may occasionally nap. And you, Mr. Editor, by the heading you give his letter, imply, or seem to imply, that you agree with him. But, as I have said, I did not take my definition from the Century; and as the definition is perfectly correct, I don't see where the "napping" comes in. Since Mr. Baxter's letter appeared with this, to me, puzzling statement, I have looked up the word in several dictionaries, glossaries, and editorial notes to the line in "Hamlet"; a thing I should never have thought of doing for myself in the case of so familiar a word. Of course they all agree: I should as soon expect authorities to disagree in the definition of a broomstick. However, here is one authority. The word "housel" is often used by the author of "The Vision of Piers Ploughman," and in the glossary to his edition of the poem, the editor, Mr. Thomas Wright, defines "housel," "the sacrament of the eucharist"; "houselen," "to receive the eucharist."

At the risk of bringing more "slang" upon my head and being accused of "tall talk," I will venture to add that this mania for changing the spelling of old English books where it does not happen to agree with that of our own time is not defensible; for one reason, among many, because if we once begin there will be found no logical stopping place; and if we are to change every word that has lost its old meaning for us, or that has become obscure, there is no end to the violences and absurdities that will ensue. We must change "bare bodkin" to "mere little dagger," "fretful porpentine" to "irritable porcupine," "napkin" to "handkerchief," "affront Ophelia" to "meet Ophelia face to face," &c.

In my opinion, any emendation proposed in Shakespeare's text ought to be treated as the Church treats a candidate for canonization. It should be sifted for one hundred years at least before it is adopted. In such a scrutiny, I suspect that the changes Mr. Baxter proposes would have but a slender chance of acceptance. C. C.

The Prince of Denmark.

HIS AGE.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of Jan. 15 I see some allusions to the controversy about the age of Hamlet. It seems to me strange that nobody notes the fact that Shakespeare, by the mouth of the Gravedigger, distinctly states that Hamlet is thirty years old. In Act. V., Scene 1, Hamlet asks the Gravediggers how long he has been a gravemaker. The clown replies:

"Of all days in the year I came to it, that day, when our last King Hamlet overcame Fortinbras."

Hamlet—How long is that since?"

Clown—Cannot you tell that? Every fool can tell that; it was the very day that young Hamlet was born. * * * I have been sexton here, [in Denmark,] man and boy, thirty years."

That seems to me conclusive. As for his personal appearance, the Queen, his mother, says:

"He is fat and scant of breath." C. T.

HIS SANITY.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A correspondent, William L. Stone, asks for light on the questions: Is Shakespeare "inconsistent" or the ghost of Hamlet's father "a figment" of Hamlet's brain?

"A Midsummer Night's Dream," Act V., Scene I.:

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven,
And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.

"Hamlet," Act III., Scene 4:

Ecstasy!
My pulse, as yours, doth temperately keep time,
And makes as healthful music:
It is not madness that I have uttered;
Bring me to the test, and I the matter will re-word;
Which madness would gambol from.

It may enlighten him, and interest your readers, to know what the greatest American actor of Hamlet, Edwin Booth, answered to a similar question, asked of him during the run of "Hamlet" in the beginning of the year 1865 at the Winter Garden, Broadway, New York:

Dear Sir: The subject to which you refer is, as you well know, one of endless controversy among the learned heads, and I dare say they will "war" over it "till time fades into eternity." I think I am asked the same question nearly three hundred and sixty-five times a year, and I usually find it safest to side with both parties in the dispute, being one of those perhaps referred to in the last line of the following verse:

"Genius, the Pythian of the Beautiful,
Leaves her large truths a riddle to the dull,
From eyes profane a veil the Isis screens
And fools on fools still ask what Hamlet means."

Yet I will confess that I do not consider Hamlet mad—except in "craft." My opinion may be of little value, but 'tis the result of many weary walks with him, "for hours together, here in the lobby." Truly, yours, EDWIN BOOTH.

HUGO P. A. WIRZ.

Newark, N. J., July 16.

In Goldsmith's "Essay on Metaphors."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

To your correspondent William J. S., in the last supplement, I wish to say that Goldsmith's criticism on Hamlet's soliloquy is in his "Essay on Metaphors."

T. J. CHAPMAN.

Ingram, Penn., July 20, 1899.

THE LATE VICTOR CHERBULIEZ.

Novelist and Member of the French Academy—The Man and His Work.

The late Victor Cherbuliez was best known to American readers as the author of "Samuel Brohl et Ce." M. Cherbuliez was born in Geneva in 1828, where his father was a professor in the university. He completed his studies in Paris, and thence went to Berlin and Bonn. His first work of fiction attracting attention was "Comte Kostia," (1863.) Cherbuliez was fairly prolific. He is best known as the author of "Prince Vitali," "Paule Mère," (1864,) "Roman d'une Honnête Femme," (1868,) "Prosper Randoce," "L'Aventure de Ladislas Bolski," (1869,) "Samuel Brohl et Ce," (1877,) "L'Idée de Jean Téterol," "Amours Fragiles," "Noirs et Rouges," (1880,) "La Bête," "La Vocation du Comte Guislain," (1888,) "Une Gageure," and others.

Cherbuliez was on intimate terms of friendship with Georges Sand. He applied for French citizenship, lived in Paris, and in 1881, replaced M. Dufaure in the French Academy.

(Translated from Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires of Paris.)

M. Cherbuliez of the French Academy has just died.

His cradle was surrounded by the mists of existence difficult and not easily to be attained. He was born at Geneva in 1828, and his father was Professor of Hebrew. He was descended from Protestant émigrés, driven from France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

In physique, with his white goatee, his thick mustache, his elongated, undefined face, he resembled a retired officer, an officer who would have vegetated in the lower ranks.

He commenced his studies, Mme. L. Néron tells us, at Geneva, and completed them at the University of Berlin. His début in literature was an artistic study of a special kind, "A propos d'un Cheval," from the subject of a statue of Phidias; then he wrote his first romance, which was to be the most successful work of his career, the "Comte Kostia," that M. Auguste Maquet was to put on the stage later—Auguste Maquet, his future and unfortunate rival at the Academy.

The novelist contributed frequently to the Temps also, and with perseverance to the Revue des Deux Mondes, in which he signed his political chronicles with the pseudonym "Valbert."

In 1880 he wished to offer himself as a candidate to the Academy, but he was Swiss, and was forced to seek some means of acquiring French nationality. He recalled to himself then an old law of the Revolution of 1790, according full right of naturalization to the descendants of Protestants exiled in consequence of the edict of Nantes, which was justice, after all. One is French by the mind, if one receives the paternal admonition, so much as by the corner of earth where chance causes you to be born.

M. Cherbuliez, having become French, knocked at the door of the Institute. Two chairs were vacant at that moment—that of Littré and that of Dufaure. M. Cherbuliez offered himself for each of them. He missed the first; Pasteur was elected. But he obtained the second at the sixth ballot.

M. Cherbuliez, who had lived much among the Germans, knew well their mind, and one day as he was dining with Goncourt, the latter began to speak of Teutonic impartiality.

"They are," said the author of "Faustin," "men shut off and inaccessible to sentiments of humanity."

"You are mistaken," interrupted Cherbuliez. "There is a quarter of an hour among them for concessions; it is the quarter of an hour which elapses between the dessert of the dinner and the tenth puff of a cigar. St. Vallier, our former Ambassador at Berlin, has informed me that it is in this moment, and in this moment alone, that he has been able to obtain what he obtained in the course of his negotiations."

Scarcely a month ago he lost his son, who was a physician, and he never recovered completely from this rude blow. He was resuming his life, however, commencing even a new romance.

"Literature is my only reason for living," he said to his children. "I must resume my work."

But a heart trouble was lying in wait for him, and he has just succumbed to it.

The International Congress of History.

The International Congress of History, some account of which has already been printed, was organized in 1898, and held its first meeting at The Hague, Sept. 1, 2, and 3, 1898, under the Presidency of M. de Beaufort, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, and of M. R. de Maulde la Claviere, Secretary General of La Société d'Histoire Diplomatique of Paris. Queen Wilhelmina and the Queen Dowager accepted the title of members of the congress. The Government placed at the disposal of the congress the rooms of the First Chamber of the States General, and entertained the members in various ways. There were about 100 members present, representing sixteen or seventeen nations. The second meeting of the congress is to be in Paris in July, 1900.

The Central Committee, as formed at present, consists of M. de Maulde, President; M. le Comte de Tarade, Treasurer; M. le Glay and M. le Vicomte Poutry, Secretaries; le Baron J. d'Anthean, (Belgium,) M. W. H. de Beaufort, (Netherlands,) M. de Beernaert, (Belgium,) M. Bikelas, (Greece,) Prof. Oscar Browning, (England,) M. de Burenstam, (Sweden,) Caratheodori Effendi, (Turkey,) Prof. de Crue, (Switzerland,) Prof. Erdmannsdörffer, (Germany,) M. Holban, (Roumania,) M. Henri Houssaye, (France,) Prof. Hüffer, (Bonn,) Prof. Lanczy, (Austria,) Missak Effendi, (Turkey,) Prof. von Sicherer, (Bavaria,) Prof. Vesnitch, (Servia,) M. de Villa Urrutia, (Spain,) Herr von Weech, (Baden,) M. Wenevitinow, (Russia,) Mr. Whiteley, (United States.)

Lord Acton is now forming an English National Committee for the next meeting. The section of the United States is at present under the management of Mr. James Gustavus Whiteley, who is forming the American Committee. Among the American members of the congress, The Hague, 1898, were William R. Day, Secretary of State; Andrew Hussey Allen, Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library, Department of State; Charles Francis Adams, LL. D., President Massachusetts History Society; Henry C. Lea, LL. D., Philadelphia; Prof. James Schouler, Boston; Oscar S. Straus, Minister to Turkey; E. A. Hitchcock, Ambassador to Russia; William Wirt Henry, Virginia; George F. Hoar, Miss Ruth Putnam, the Rev. Henry Alexander White, D. D. Washington and Lee University; Bellamy Storer, Ambassador to Spain; Cardinal Gibbons, Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, Prof. Burr James Ramage, University of the South; Edward Breck, Berlin; George Peabody Wetmore, and James Gustavus Whiteley, F. R. H. S.

Literary Women and Matrimony.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Over and above the literary talent evinced in "Literary Women and Matrimony" shines like a star the charming femininity of its author.

The doubt expressed, the longing half concealed half confessed, show a willingness to be convinced that she may be wrong if she gives her whole heart to literary work that is inexpressibly winsome.

Can the author really and truly believe that the man who is fortunate enough to win her affection will permit even literary success to be his rival?

Can she not believe that "her affinity" is watching and waiting for her even as she watches and waits for him? Will she not permit a perhaps not wholly disinterested reader to advise a little patient waiting before giving up heart and life to the "writer's profession"? DEANE.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent La Giocondo is evidently a woman gifted with a bright intelligence and good common sense, who has also a happy combination of literary and domestic tastes and qualifications. She is no "blue stocking," yet seems to be as fond of a literary life as any "blue stocking" could be, while she is about as fond of home and domestic life as she is of literature.

She represents the happy medium. If all literary women were like her they would be at a high premium as wives among men of culture, and there is no reason why they should not be.

Young women, however talented, should not permit themselves to be so much engrossed by literary work as to become negligé, or isolate themselves socially or lose their taste for domestic life. "Let your moderation be known unto all men," is a good precept.

A wife like La Giocondo, who takes the right view of the case, would be an "angel in the house," a perfect treasure. Her literary tastes would add a charm to her personality.

Let her write more about herself and her own literary and domestic associations, and so induce other women of literary culture to join in this very interesting discussion.

KINAHAN CORNWALLIS.

New York, July 16, 1899.

The Fayum Papyri.

Even before 1870 there were to be found in the shops at Cairo old Greek documents, the sources of which were unknown. Then it was learned that the papyri came from Fayum.

During the reign of the second Ptolemy there were extensive reclamations of land made around Lake Moeris, and here the Greeks founded prosperous settlements. For over 500 years here were centres of civilization, where literature and art flourished. In the third century of the Christian era began decay, and about the time of Constantine much of the country returned to its original desert. Towns fell into ruin, and the sands swallowed up the houses. It is from these sites that nearly all the recent Greek papyri of Egyptian origin have come.

While the higher grounds of Fayum attracted the attention of modern Egyptologists, the lower portions were, in a measure, neglected. In 1896 Messrs. Hogarth, Grenfell and Hunt conducted excavations on the part of the Egyptian Exploration Fund at two sites to the northeast of Fayum, identified as Karanis and Bacchias, and discovered many papyri. In 1897 Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt excavated the site of Oxyrhynchus, and with good success. Last year at Kasr el Banat, believed to be the old Euhemeria, a building was found, and here were turned up more papyri of the first three centuries A. D. In one house 100 documents were discovered. There were inscribed potsherds, terra cottas, silver and copper coins, and numerous objects of domestic use or ornament. In a temple already rifled were demotic papyri with bronze statuettes belonging to the later Ptolemaic period.

Extending the area of research, Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt began work at Harit. Here a cemetery of the Ptolemaic times was found. Unfortunately the ground was a damp one, and the papyri had rotted. There were, however, many fine vases of alabaster which were recovered.

All the papyri found have been brought to England, and a selection will be returned to the Gizeh Museum, in Cairo. An exhibition of these papyri and other antiquities coming from Fayum and Oxyrhynchus will be held in London this month, together with objects lately found in Athens. The most important of these are a head (Aphrodite?) and a painted terra cotta of the fifth century B. C.

The Ladder of Fortune.*

Miss Frances Courtenay Baylor's "The Ladder of Fortune" is a study of the American determined to make money and understanding his business and the American woman resolved to become a lady but entirely ignorant of the means by which the end may be accomplished. Neither figure is new in fiction, but Miss Baylor has closely adhered to well-known contemporary biography in describing certain parts of her heroine's lifework, and has shown her speech and manners with uncommon frankness. The foolish daughter who buys a title with her father's millions and the good, unspoiled daughter are no more novel than their parents, and it is like Miss Baylor to reward the second girl with a chivalrous Virginian husband and a pearl among mothers-in-law.

The story has humor and truth, but the style is verbose and the construction is unskillful. As literature it is hardly to be commended, but as a report of its heroine's words and deeds, as a lesson in good manners and a warning against the futility of pretense, it may well be recommended to novel readers, especially to those afflicted with social ambition beyond their deserts.

A Worldly Story.*

The defect of "Adrian Rome" seems to be its elaborateness. There are numerous characters, all fairly finished up, that do nothing. You are always expecting something to turn up and are disappointed. Adrian Rome has decided art tendencies. He is a poet, and has written a comedy which is a success, and then he marries the haughty, the disdainful Marion Brabant. She does not like a husband whose circumference is an inkpot. The fact is, Adrian's first love was the simple village girl, Sylvia Drew. The two were brought up as children together, but Adrian is a titled young man, and such an alliance would have been impossible.

The companion of Adrian Rome's boyish days is his cousin, Lord Henry Minaret, who is rather a shilly-shally personage. He falls in love with a young person of fashion, who throws him over, and she marries an old gentleman for his money. Everybody is unhappy in "Adrian Rome," and particularly Sylvia. She becomes a third-rate actress, under the name of Juliet Arden. The story—a collaborated one—has much to do with theatrical business in London, and the moral is, "what fools men are; what a mess we make of our lives." The catastrophe comes when Adrian and his wife agree to disagree and part. Adrian takes to his yacht—the Anonyma—and poor Sylvia might have found her ruin, for she was half willing to follow Adrian. A storm intervenes, and her first love, and probably Adrian's only love, comes to grief, for the man is drowned.

The story is cleverly written, the moral good.

*THE LADDER OF FORTUNE. By Frances Courtenay Baylor. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

*ADRIAN ROME. A Contemporary Portrait. By Ernest Dowson and Arthur Moore. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

R. H. QUICK.

His Teachings at Harrow and Elsewhere—Boys Whom He Taught to Love Books.*

The subject of this memoir, Robert Herbert Quick, was the eldest son of James Canthew Quick, a London merchant of considerable means, and was born in London on Sept. 20, 1831. He was educated at Harrow, and by private tutors, entering Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1854, where he paid especial attention to mathematics, although his tastes all lay in the direction of the classics. Quick was also a fine linguist. After leaving Cambridge Mr. Quick went as an additional unpaid curate to St. Mark's, White Chapel. Just why he took orders, Mr. Quick's notebooks do not show; certainly not through ambition, nor from any special call such as would make that vocation the only thing possible.

Although Mr. Quick did very good work in the Church, he did not feel satisfied, and turned to teaching, as, on the whole, better suited to his nature. His own education at Harrow and at private schools had left him greatly dissatisfied with existing methods of teaching. His first position was in Mathematical Mastership at Guilford Grammar School, where he remained a year, the work being easy, but very monotonous. Mr. Quick next spent a short time at Hurst, and, leaving there, he went to Cranleigh, where he staid until December, 1867.

The following year Mr. Quick spent in the writing of "Essays on Educational Reformers," which seems to have been planned during visits to Germany. At Hamburg, Leipsic, and other places he met men who had made a profound study of their profession, and in their teaching used methods they had thought out for themselves.

Quick was not at all satisfied with the existing conditions in English schools, but knew it was hopeless to try and induce public school men to study German Pädogogik, but he hoped to accomplish his purpose by inducing the more thoughtful among them to read short sketches of the great masters of educational methods—Comenius, Locke, Rousseau, and Pestalozzi. "The book's great charm and its chief value, as an historical study, is its suggestiveness, its almost tentative attitude. Its author is himself a student, feeling his way, digesting materials for his own use. He has no cut-and-dried theory to establish or illustrate; he judges each school and method by its fruit; he is an eclectic philosopher." The book eventually brought Mr. Quick fame, but very little money, pirated editions of it selling largely in America. In The Boston Journal of Education, Nov. 4, 1886, appeared a model list of books for teachers, which was headed by "Educational Reformers." One of Mr. Quick's old Cranleigh pupils says of him that he "gave many a boy a love for books who but for him would have remained a hopeless Philistine."

In 1869 Quick was offered and at once accepted a mastership at Harrow. He was delighted at the idea of returning to his old school, while its comparative luxury and social advantages were not without their attraction. While a thorough-going radical, Mr. Quick was quite conscious of the immense educational advantage of historic traditions, fine buildings, and beautiful and venerable surroundings. His life at Harrow, however, did not entirely suit him. He never seemed able to keep abreast of his work, and he had frequent and terrible headaches.

Mr. Quick's constant complaint against the Harrow system, which was that of the typical public school of his day, was absence of method, or organic unity, with the natural consequence that the masters were overworked and the boys ill-taught. Quick writes: "Ste. Beuve says that the university teachers of the middle of the sixteenth century had come to the worst stage possible—'la diversité dans la routine.' This was very much the state of things when I was master at Harrow. Every man taught just as he liked. No attempt was made at any uniform system, but men were so overworked that they could not get on without routine."

Quick's relations with the Harrow boys were very friendly, but the traditions of the place and the arrangement of hours made it almost impossible for a master who was not head of a house to see any thing of boys out of lesson hours, unless he happened to be athletic, and so able to enter into their games. Quick writes: "I am sure the education our boys get, on its literary side at least, is extremely faulty. Intellectual tastes are checked rather than fostered by the boarding-house system. They require to be nourished in the young by personal influence, but the masters see nothing of the boys except in school. * * * If you get boys to breakfast, the only talk possible seems school, shop, games, and so forth. The world of public events has little interest to them. The world of books still less. If they lived with more intelligent men they would get more intellectual interests. This want of interest is the thing that utterly defeats us in teaching." He also adds: "It's a pity that masters see so little of boys I am sure one's relations with boys in school would be better if they had other conceptions of the master than of the slavedriver, and that the master would treat the boys with more consideration if they did not always come before him as 'prisoners at the bar.'"

At the end of the midsummer term of 1874 Mr. Quick resigned his mastership at Harrow on account of his increasing ill-health, intending to start a preparatory school, being keen to try his own methods, as well as to get some leisure for reading and writing. Four years elapsed before he carried out his plans, and in the interval occurred his marriage to Bertha, daughter of Gen. Parr, and sister of Lieut. Parr of arctic fame.

In 1876 Mr. Quick purchased the good will of a small school in Orme Square, Bayswater, which was not very successful. In 1879 a course of lectures on the "History of Education" was opened at Cambridge, and Quick was appointed to the chair. This time he was the right man in the right place, and he remained in this position until 1883, when he once more was forced to resign on account of his health, when he again entered the ministry.

Later, in 1883, Quick accepted the living of Sedbergh, Yorks, to which he was appointed by Trinity College. It was a poor living, and the college felt much gratified that one who had made his mark in literature and served as university lecturer should be willing to take it. As rector Quick was a Governor of the Sedbergh Grammar School, and one of the most active members of its board. He remained at Sedbergh until 1887, when he resigned, and finally settled at Redhill, Earlswood Common, within easy reach of London. Here he was very happy, resuming his studies in pedagogy, and lecturing before teachers' associations, training colleges, and schools. Mr. Quick also spent much time in revising "Educational Reformers" for a second edition, and in 1888 brought out an edition of Mulcarter's "Positions," besides frequently sending off notes for short articles to The Journal of Education. Quick's biographer, Mr. Storr, writes of the Redhill days: "The day was about equally divided between his pedagogic and literary studies and the hours devoted to his friends and correspondents. The four walls of his study were lined with bookcases reaching to the ceiling. Among his books were to be found editions of Elyot, Mulcarter, Brinsley, Comenius, Hoole, &c. * * * His visitors had difficulty in finding a seat—chairs, armchair, and sofa were strewed with books, pamphlets, and reviews. Traveling scholars of all nationalities knocked at his door, some in quest of information, others requiring an introduction, or a recommendation for some post, or, not infrequently, pecuniary assistance. As he was in his own Fach the most widely known of English writers, the number of his correspondents, both at home and abroad, increased from year to year.

Mr. Quick died at Redhill in 1890, of spinal apoplexy, and the obituary notices written by old friends and associates for The Journal of Education show the great esteem in which he was held.

The book is without any special plan of arrangement, but is full of short extracts upon all sorts of subjects, most of them of the greatest possible interest. As would be expected, these extracts have a more or less close connection with the subject of education, and the book ought to be in the library of every training school or college, as well as in the personal collection of every teacher who aims to do the best possible work. One especially valuable chapter of about fifty pages is entitled "Dora and Oliver," and is a study of child life—the history of two children from their birth to their seventh and fourth years, respectively, as set down from day to day in notebooks.

The book is so vital and the extracts so interesting that one is tempted to make many, were it not that space forbids, and one can only add that the book is one that may well be called "suggestive." It will repay people for the time spent in reading it. It is a closely printed volume of over 500 pages, and has as a frontispiece a scholarly looking portrait of Quick. The editor says that the notebooks from which the volume is made up are full enough to have filled ten or more volumes of this size, and that the work of selection was consequently not easy.

*LIFE AND REMAINS OF THE REV. R. H. QUICK. Edited by P. Storr. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co. Limited. 1899.

Mr. Warner's New Novel.*

It has been long since the world has had the rare treat of a novel from Mr. Warner's pen, and "That Fortune" excites peculiar interest in that it is the third volume of what may be called his Golden Trilogy. It is, however, so far from being a sequel that it is quite possible to read it with intelligent enjoyment without having seen its predecessors, though, of course, the story of the fortune lost will gain greatly in interest if the reader knows the history of the fortune won, and the leading characters of the present novel will appeal most strongly to those who have known "Mr. and Mrs. Mavick" of old, and who understand the nature of the guilty secret which both unites and divides them.

Apart from its study of financial and social conditions, "That Fortune" is an idyl, very pure and sweet, leaving the reader upon a higher plane than it found him. It is full, too, of such sidelights into the author's mind as are full of charm and of value, giving glimpses of his ripe culture, his keenness of observation, and his wide knowledge of the world. The methods of "the Street," the ways of society, the strange ethics of the newspaper story are all vividly portrayed by a few deft strokes of a skillful brush.

We note a growing tendency among writers to represent their heroes and heroines as of their own guild. It is a pleasant custom, for not only does the author know whereof he speaks when he takes his readers into the companionship of writers, but although a "real live author" is not the rara avis of old, there is still a charm to the lay mind in peeping at the personality behind the book, and we are always glad to become intimate with the novelist's novelist, from Miss Alcott's Jo to Mr. Warner's Philip. Somehow, heroes seem to insist upon being colorless, and Philip follows their fashion, but he is a fine fellow, deserving well his success in literature and in love.

Mr. Warner's New England characters, although scarcely more than sketches, are thoroughly lifelike. His Scotch governess is admirable; his singularly secluded girl, like Helen Keller in her educational exclusions, is of peculiar interest and significance. She is well contrasted with Celia, the girl of our time, college graduate, teacher, medical student, who comes, after all, to this: "I'm getting tired of 'highly educated'; I see so many of them. Perhaps I'm one of them. And where am I? I tell you it is a relief to come across a sweet womanly ignoramus." "You are what they call emancipated," says one of her friends. "Emancipated? Become the slave of myself, instead of the slave of somebody else! That's the most hateful thing to be—emancipated. I never knew a woman who said she was emancipated who wasn't in some ridiculous folly or another."

In which, as in all of Celia's conclusions, there is food for thought.

Then there is Murad Ault, a "Napoleon of finance," an unscrupulous operator in Wall Street, a wrecker of other men's fortunes, conscienceless but not heartless, holding in his soul two possibilities of salvation, love for a dead gypsy mother and for a gentle living wife.

But to all who have known Carmen Eschelle in the previous novels of the trilogy, she will surely be the centre of interest. The reader cannot but feel a great pity when Nemesis overtakes her at last. The closing glimpse of her as contrasted with her fascinating girlhood reminds one of the ghastly transformation of Beatrix Esmond into the Baroness Bernstein.

"That Fortune" contains much to tempt quotation. Young writers will find therein pages full of illuminating suggestion; the eager girl straining toward a high ideal will be impelled to pause and to ask herself: "What is the use of any education that fails to teach one how to live?"

But these are only side issues. While "That Fortune" is as far as possible from being didactic, its motive, in common with that of "A Little Journey in the World" and "The Golden House," is to sound a note of warning as to certain tendencies of American life, tendencies becoming every year more pronounced and more alarming. One wonders whether such warnings ever reach the ears of those who need them most. Between the thoughful writer and the man reckless in pursuit of fortune, the woman avid of pleasure, "there is a great gulf fixed." There is, indeed, in our land a wealth worthily gathered, nobly expended, a wealth that is as the angels of God in its ministry, and that shall receive its stewards "into everlasting habitations." It is not of such wealth that Mr. Warner writes, but of wealth accumulated by fraud, squandered in selfishness, insolently arrogant.

While such a menace to our Republic may resist direct assault, it is possible to create "a climate of opinion" in which it cannot endure. Toward this Mr. Warner's trilogy is a noble contribution.

He is to be congratulated upon having written three unique novels, as mere romances full of interest and charm, admirable in character-drawing, sparkling with brilliant sayings, and, withal, vital and electric with purpose.

*"THAT FORTUNE." By Charles Dudley Warner. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The Paths of the Prudent.*

Mr. Fletcher was singularly fortunate when he hit upon the idea which forms the foundation of the plot of this novel. This idea is made known to the reader in the excellently written prologue. A traveling professor of phrenology is invited to examine the heads of the pupils in a school devoted, as its name reveals, to the "upbringing of prudent maidens." He goes to the school and learns that the Principal, a woman of marked originality, aims to educate girls of the lower classes in such a way that, beginning as domestic servants, they shall neglect no opportunity to better their position.

These girls are so instructed that they are modest, respectful, obedient, and competent servants, never discontented with their lot, but always on the alert to improve it. To this all-absorbing end they are taught to view all things from a business point and never to permit any of the antiquated ideas of woman's inferiority to man to interfere with their progress. They are to meet men in a purely businesslike way and to take advantage of all sentimental weaknesses on the part of the so-called lords of creation. Such women are not uncommon in the world, but they are born so. The purpose of Miss Watts's school was to make them so by education. Naturally, the reader becomes interested at the very outset in the possible results of such a system. And, indeed, this is one of the striking merits of Mr. Fletcher's novel. When the professor of phrenology becomes interested, so does the reader, and the latter continues to be so. The story never for a single instant relaxes its firm grip on the reader. There is always something to chain the mind.

Thus when the professor finds in Dorinthia Exadne Clementine Annwell an unusual case, the reader is at once prepared to follow her fortunes with great eagerness. The professor warns Miss Watts that this young woman is likely to be prudent, as Miss Watts understands the meaning of that term, to a degree simply abnormal. Instead of becoming anxious, Miss Watts is highly elated, because she foresees that Dorinthia will be a triumphant exponent of her theories.

We next meet this young woman traveling through a wet and stormy night in search of a distant relative, who, she learns as she nears her destination, is dead. Such an unfortunate state of affairs, however, does not dismay a prudent maiden, and after securing temporary shelter in the home of twin brothers (bachelors) she goes to the nearest inn, where the next morning she makes so favorable an impression on the landlord that he engages her as barmaid. And then she finds herself upon the high road to fortune. For the twins fall in love with her, and also the village blacksmith—a smart volunteer trooper when he is not shoeing horses—and eke the landlord himself.

And then begins the working of the upbringing of a prudent maiden. Dorinthia calculates the comparative values of her lovers with great care and decides that all of them are worth keeping on the hook until something better appears. And so she makes them all wait, puts them off with vague half-promises, teazes them with the changeful fancies of imprudent maidens, but never for one single instant loses the perfect balance of her own fascinating head.

Presently, however, there enters on the scene young Richard, the son of Sir Robert Bulkeley, a fine, full-hearted boy of nineteen. And he also falls in love with 'Squire Swain's remarkable barmaid. Here the prudent maiden meets with her most serious temptation to be imprudent, for when she lightly permits young Richard to press his eager lips upon hers there suddenly breaks forth within her breast a wondrous new desire, unknown before, and filled with a presage of delicious fear of strong manhood. In vain does the prudent maiden argue with herself that old Sir Robert will surely not forgive his son. Irresistibly she is led onward till she finally consents to a clandestine marriage, and young Richard goes off into the south of England to await her arrival.

But after all Dorinthia herself is the central figure, and her motives are clearly shown without an evidence of labor on the part of the author. As a piece of sustained, convincing, and apparently spontaneous character study Mr. Fletcher's delineation of the nature of this prudent maiden commands very high praise. It may, indeed, be questioned whether many will like Dorinthia, but no one can fail to admire the telling of her story.

*"THE PATHS OF THE PRUDENT." A Comedy. By J. S. Fletcher. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Book of the War for Men or Boys.*

The President of the University of Illinois has written a capital book, the title of which is "The Rescue of Cuba. An Episode in the Growth of Free Government." The dedication of the volume explains precisely its purport: "To the heroic youth of our country, who at the call of duty do not hesitate to offer their lives for freedom and the flag."

The style and the method of the book are excellent, and it will show to the boys at school that our victory was due to the traits and training of our people, to our "hardy manhood, self-reliance, clear and accurate calculation, mechanical skill, and willingness to do any kind of work that necessity demanded."

The actual story of the war and the incidents leading up to it are all clearly and sharply told. "The action of the United States was forced by the people, and the people had not the remotest consciousness of a desire for more territory." We have no hesitation in recommending "The Rescue of Cuba" to the teachers of this country. It is just the kind of a volume which will make boys good and loyal Americans and bring out their patriotism.

Roundheads and Cavaliers.*

It is not of kirtles, bodices, farthingales, nor gloves, nor kerchiefs, hose, nor broideries, nor female frippery Dora Greenwell McChesney writes about, but the lady tells of swords, the play of them, of daggers driven to the hilt, and the doings of rough soldiers, and her personages, Cavaliers and Roundheads, fight and tussle in deadly combat. It is a tour de force, for a woman at least, to fight over again those battlefields, when the King's gay men battled with Oliver Cromwell's sturdy troopers.

The plot of "Rupert by the Grace of God" is founded on a scheme which had for its end the placing of Rupert on the throne of England. The hero of the romance is William Fortescue, a Devon gentleman. The heroine is Barbara, who bears the title of "The Lady of the Chapel." In his quest for her, Fortescue passes through many perils. The romance is replete with action and the literary style is excellent.

*THE RESCUE OF CUBA. An Episode in the Growth of Free Government. By Andrew S. Draper, LL. D., President of the University of Illinois. New York, Boston, and Chicago: Silver, Burdett & Co.

*RUPERT BY THE GRACE OF GOD. The story of an unrecorded plot set forth by Will Fortescue, Esquire, and Done Out of Same by Dora Greenwell McChesney. With a frontispiece of Mary R. Peace. $1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company.

AN AFTERNOON WITH SARDOU.

His Home at Marly—The Library and Collection—Notes of His Talk.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by Eliot Gregory.

Near the centre of that pleasant triangle formed by Saint Cloud, Versailles and Saint Germain lies the village of Marly-le-Roy, high up on a slope above the lazy Seine—an entrancing corner of the earth, much affected formerly by French crowned heads, and by the "Sun King" in particular, who in his old age grew tired of Versailles and built here one of his many villas (the rival in its day of the Trianons) and proceeded to amuse himself therein with the same solemnity which had already made vice at Versailles more boresome than virtue elsewhere.

Two centuries and four revolutions have swept away all trace of this kingly caprice and the art treasures it contained. Alone, the marble horses of Coustou, transported later to the Champs Elysées, remain to attest the splendor of the past.

The antique village of Marly, clustered around its church, stands, however—with the faculty that insignificant things have of remaining indefinitely unchanged—as it did when the most polished Court of Europe rode through it to and from the hunt. On the outskirts of this village, not far from each other, are now two forged and gilded gateways through which the passer-by can catch a glimpse of trim avenues, fountains, and lawns.

There seems a certain poetical justice in the fact that Alexandre Dumas fils and Victorien Sardou, the two giants of modern drama, should have divided between them the inheritance of Louis XVI., its greatest patron. One of the gates is closed and moss-grown. Its owner lies in Père-la-Chaise. At the other I ring, and am soon walking up the famous "avenue" bordered by colossal sphinxes presented to Sardou by the late Khédive after the exposition of 1868. The big stone brutes, connected in one's mind with heat and sandy wastes, look oddly out of place here in this green wilderness—a bite, as it were, out of the vast forest which, under different names, lies like a green mantle over the countryside.

Five minutes more and I am being shown through a suite of antique salons, in the last of which sits the great playwright. How striking the likeness is to Voltaire, as he rises with outstretched hand!—the same delicate face, lit by a smile half cordial, half mocking; the same fragile body and indomitable spirit. The illusion is enhanced by our surroundings, for the mellow splendor of the room where we stand might well have served as a background for the Sage of Ferney.

Wherever we look works of eighteenth century art meet the eye. The walls are hung with Gobelin tapestries that fairly take one's breath away so exquisite is their design and their preservation. They represent a marble colonnade, each column of which is wreathed with flowers and connected to its neighbor with garlands. Between them are bits of delicate landscape with here and there a group of figures dancing or picnicking in the shadow of tall trees or under fantastical porticoes. The furniture of the room is no less marvelous than its hangings. One turns from a harpsichord in "Vernis-Martin" to the clock, a relic from Louis XVI.'s bedroom in Versailles; then on to the bric-à-brac of old Saxe or Sèvres in admiring wonder. My host evidently scents a kindred spirit, for he soon drifts into his showman manner, irresistibly comic in this writer, whose name is a household word the world over.

The pleasures of the collector are apparently divided into three phases, without counting the "rapture of the hunt." First, the delight a a true amateur takes in living among rare and beautiful things. Second, the satisfaction of showing one's treasures to less fortunate mortals, and last, but perhaps keenest of all, is the pride which comes from the belief that one has been clever enough to acquire objects which other people want, at prices below their market value. Sardou evidently enjoys these three sensations vividly. That he lives with and loves his possessions is evident, and the smile with which he calls your attention to one piece after another, and mentions what they cost him, attests that the two other joys are not unknown to him. He is old enough to remember that golden age when really good things were to be picked up now and then, before every rich parvenu considered it necessary to turn his house into a museum, and factories existed for the exclusive production of "antiques" for innocent amateurs.

In calling attention to a set of carved and gilded furniture, covered in Beauvais tapestry, such as sold last week in Paris at the Valençay sale—Talleyrand collection—or $60,000, Sardou mentions with a careless laugh that he got his fifteen pieces for $1,500 "the year after the war from an old château back of Cannes!" One unique piece of tapestry had cost him less than one-tenth of that sum $20. He discovered it in a peasant's stable under a two-foot layer of straw and earth, where it had probably been hidden a hundred years before by its owner and then all traces of it lost by his descendants.

The mention of Cannes sets Sardou off on another train of thought. His family for three generations have lived there. Before that they were Sardinian fishermen. His great-grandfather, he explains, was probably driven by some tempest to the shore near Cannes and settled where he found himself. Hence the name! For in patois of Provencal France an inhabitant of Sardinia is still called "Un Sardou!"

The sun is off the front of the house by this time, so we migrate to a shady corner of the lawn for our "apperitif," the inevitable vermouth or "bitters," which all Frenchmen take at 5 o'clock. Here another surprise awaits the visitor, who has not realized, perhaps, to what high ground the crawling local train has brought him. At our feet far below the lawn and shade trees that encircle the château lies the Seine, twisting away toward Saint Germain, whose terrace and dismantled palace are outlined against the sky. To our right is the plain of Saint Denis, the cathedral in its midst looking like an opera glass standing on a green table. Further still to the right, as one turns the corner of the terrace, lies Paris, a white line on the horizon, broken by the mass of the Arc de Triomphe, the roof of the Opéra, and the Eiffel Tower, resplendent in a fresh coat of yellow lacquer!

Centuries ago the ground where we stand was occupied by the feudal castle of Les Sires de Marly, and, although all traces of that stronghold disappeared centuries ago, the present owner of the land points out with pride that the extraordinary beauty of the trees around his house is owing to the fact that their roots reach deep down to the rich loam collected during centuries in the castle's moat.

The little château itself, built during the reign of Louis XIV. for the "Grand Venor" of the forest of Marly, is intensely French in type—a long, low building standing on a stone terrace, with no trace of ornament about its white façade or on its slanting roof. Inside all the rooms are "front," and communicate with each other en suite, and open into a corridor running the length of the building at the back,, which, in turn, gives on a stone court. Two lateral wings at right angles to the main building form the sides of this courtyard and contain "Les Communs," kitchen, laundry, servants' rooms, &c., and the numerous other annex of a large residence. This ideal arrangement for a Summer house is for some reason neglected by our American architects. I can recall only one home in America built on this plan. It is Mr. Jerome Foster's beautiful villa at Lenox. You may visit five hundred French châteaux and not find one that differs materially from this arrangement. The American idea seems, on the contrary, to be a square house with a room in each corner, and all the servants' quarters stowed away in a basement. Cottage and palace go on reproducing that foolish plan indefinitely.

After an hour's chat over our drinks, during which my host has rippled on from one subject to another with the lightness of touch of a born talker, we get on to the subject of the grounds, and his plans for their improvement.

Good luck has placed in Sardou's hands an old map of the gardens as they existed in the time of Louis XV., and several prints of the château dating from about the same epoch have found their way into his portfolios. So year by year the grounds are, under his care, resuming the appearance of former days. Old avenues reopen, statues reappear on the disused pedestals, fountains play again, and clipped hedges once more line out the terraced walks.

In order to explain how complete this work will be in time, Sardou hurries me off to inspect another part of his collection. Down past the stables, in an unused corner of the grounds, long sheds have been erected under which is stored the débris of a dozen palaces, an assortment of eighteenth century art that could not be duplicated even in France.

One shed shelters an entire hemi-circle of "Treillage," pure Louis XV., an exquisite example of a lost art. Columns, domes, panels, are packed away in straw awaiting resurrection in some favored corner hereafter to be chosen. A dozen seats in rose-colored marble from Fontainebleau are huddled together near by in company with a row of gigantic marble masques brought from Italy to decorate Fouquet's fountains at Vaux in the short day of its glory. Just how this latter "find" is to be utilized their owner has not yet decided. The problem, however, to judge from his manner of discussing it, is as important to the great playwright as the plot of his next drama.

That the blood of an antiquarian runs in Sardou's veins is evident in the subdued excitement with which he shows you his possessions—statues from Versailles, forged gates and balconies from Saint Cloud, the carved and gilded woodwork for a dozen rooms culled from the four corners of France. Like the true dramatist, he has, however, kept his finest effect for the last. In the centre of a circular garden near by stands, alone in its beauty, a column from the facade of the Tuileries, as perfect from base to flower-crowned capital as when Philibert Delorme's workmen laid down their tools.

Years ago Sardou befriended a young stone mason, who through his timely aid prospered, and, becoming a rich builder, received in 1882 from the City of Paris the contract to tear down the burned ruins of the Tuileries. While inspecting the palace before beginning his work of demolition he discovered one column in a far-away corner that had by a curious chance escaped both the flames of the Commune and the patriotic ardor of 1793, which effaced all royal emblems from church and palace alike. Remembering his benefactor's love for antiquities with historical souvenirs, the grateful contractor appeared one day at Marley with this column on a dray and insisted on erecting it where it now stands, pointing out to Sardou with pride the crowned "H" of Henri Quatre, and the "M" of Marie de Medicis, topped by the Florentine lily in the flutings of the shaft and on the capital.

A question of mine on Sardou's manner of working led to our abandoning the gardens and mounting to the top floor of the château, where his enormous library and collection of prints are stored in a series of little rooms or alcoves, lighted from the top and opening on a corridor which runs the length of the building. In each room stand a writing table and a chair; around the walls from floor to ceiling and in huge portfolios are arranged his books and engravings according to their subject. The Empire alcove, for instance, contains nothing but publications and pictures relating to that epoch. Roman and Greek history have their alcoves, as have mediaeval history and the reigns of the different Louis. Nothing could well be conceived more tempting to study than this arrangement, which also makes one realize how honest was the master's reply when I asked him what was "his favorite amusement." To which question the energetic gentleman answered "Work!"

Our conversation as was fated now turned to the enormous success of "Robespierre" in London—a triumph that even this spoiled child of the stage has not seen equaled by any of his many brilliant victories.

It is characteristic of the French disposition that neither the author nor any member of his family could screw up enough courage to undertake the prodigious journey from Paris to London in order to be present at the first performance. Even Sardou's business agent, M. Roget, did not get further than Calais, where his courage gave out. "The sea was so terrible!" Both those gentlemen, however, took it quite as a matter of course that Miss Marbury, who represents Sardou's interest in America, should make a three-thousand-mile journey from New York to be present at the first night.

The fact that Sardou resisted Sir Henry Irving's pressing invitations to England in no way indicates a lack of interest in the results of his work. I had just arrived from London and so had to go into every detail of the performance, a rather delicate task, as I had been fairly discouraged with the feeble performance of both Miss Terry and Irving, who have neither of them the age, the voice, nor the temperament to represent the revolutionary tyrant and his fiancée. As the staging had been excellent, I enlarged on that side of the subject, but when pressed into a corner by the author had to acknowledge that in the scene where Robespierre, alone at midnight in the Conciergerie, sees the phantoms of his victims advance from the surrounding shadows and form a menacing circle around him, Irving had used his voice with so little skill that there was nothing left for the splendid climax when, in trying to escape from his ghastly visitors, Robespierre finds himself face to face with Marie Antoinette, and with a wild cry, half of horror, half of remorse, falls back insensible.

In spite of my previous good resolutions, I must have given the author the impression that Sir Henry ranted too much in the beginning of the scene and was in consequence inadequate at the end.

"What!" cried Sardou. "He raised his voice in that scene! Why! The man's mad! It's a scene to be played with the soft pedal down hard! This is the way it should be done!" And dropping into a chair in the middle of the room my host began miming the gestures and expression of Robespierre as the phantoms (which, after all, are but the figments of an overwrought brain) gather around him. Gradually he slipped to the floor, hiding his face with his upraised elbow, whispering and sobbing, but never raising his voice until, staggering toward the portal to escape, he meets the Queen face to face. Then the whole force of his voice came out in one awful cry that fairly froze the blood in my veins!

"What a master you would make!" instinctively rose to my lips as he ended.

With a careless laugh, Sardou resumed his shabby velvet cap, which had fallen on the floor, and answered: "Oh, it's nothing! I only wanted to prove to you that the scene was not a fatiguing one for the voice if played properly. I'm no actor and could not teach any one, but any one ought to know enough not to rant in that scene!"

This with some bitterness, as news had just arrived that Irving's voice had given out the night before and he had been replaced by his half-baked son in the title rôle, a change hardly calculated to increase either the box-office receipts or the success of the new drama.

Certain ominous shadows which, like Robespierre's visions, had been for some time gathering in the corners of the room warned me that the hour had come for my trip back to Paris. Declining reluctantly an invitation to remain and take pot-luck with my host, I was soon in the avenue of the Sphinx again. As we strolled along, talking of the past and its charm, a couple of men passed us carrying a piece of furniture rolled in burlaps.

"Another acquisition?" I asked. "What epoch has tempted you this time?"

"I'm sorry you won't stop and inspect it," answered Sardou with a twinkle in his eye. "It's something I bought yesterday for my bedroom. An armchair! Pure Loubet!"

ELIOT GREGORY.

A Product of Liberal Education.

A graduate of a certain college on the Western Reserve—a college which has been heard of around the world—a graduate from the divinity department, was speaking to a lady out West the other day about different ministers, and asked her: "What do you think of Dr. Hillis, who has recently been called to Plymouth Church, Boston?"

"Brooklyn, you mean, do you not?" she replied.

"No, ma'am; I mean Plymouth Rock Church, Boston."

The lady said a cold shudder ran down her back, but she returned to the attack, and with the help of another finally convinced the clergyman that he was wrong. In a sermon the week before he had spoken of Peter Cooper and the great Cooper Institute of Boston.

Is it not discouraging to think that this man is a product of "liberal" education? To think of placing Plymouth Church in Boston! Lord! He might as well say that the sacred codfish is caught at Duluth, or state that Bunker Hill Monument is in Kokomo, Ind.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

T. E. Kortwright, Tannersville, N. Y.—"Who wrote the poem beginning 'Abou Ben Adhem—may his tribe increase!' and where is it to be found?"

Leigh Hunt was the author. Any of the standard collections of poetry contains it.

"W. A. R.," New York City.—"Who is the author of the following verse?

"It's easy to be cheerful
When life flows along like a song;
But the man worth while is the man who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong"?

H. F. Lane, Templeton, Mass.—"The poem beginning 'The Pilgrim Fathers—where are they?' was written by John Pierpont, 1785-1866, author of 'Airs of Palestine,' Boston, 1816; 'Sabbath Recreations,' Boston, 1839, and 'Anti-Slavery Poems,' Boston, 1843. He was pastor of the Hollis Street Church, Boston, from 1819 to 1845, and later preached in Troy, N. Y., and Malden, Mass. His most popular poem was 'Passing Away.' The first verse of 'The Pilgrim Fathers,' as given by Mr. Lane, is as follows:

"The Pilgrim Fathers—where are they?
The waves that brought them o'er
Still roll in the bay, and throw their spray,
As they break along the shore;
Still roll in the bay as they rolled that day
When the Mayflower moored below,
When the sea around was black with storms
And white the shore with snow."

Horace A. Bernstein of 266 Henry Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, desires to secure a copy of THE SATURDAY REVIEW for Feb. 11, 1899, in order to complete his file.

E. H. Emmet, Morristown, N. J.—"Who wrote a poem called 'The Annuity'?"

E. Hagan, 212 Pearl Street, Brooklyn.—"Has this book any especial value—'The Chronicles of Crime; or, The New Newgate Calendar,' by Camden Pelham, London, 1841, two volumes, with fifty-two plates by 'Phiz'?" It has a nominal value only, though in England an admirer of "Phiz" might give 15s. for it.

"X. Y. Z," New York City.—"Who is the author of 'At Anchor,' a story of the civil war, New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1865?"

H. Nebe, 187 Hooper Street, Brooklyn.—"I may throw a little light on Walter Scott Jervis's communication with regard to Marinus Willett. In my possession is this funeral notice, which was directed to Mr. Schieffelin & Sons, 107 Harman Street, (Harman Street is now East Broadway:)

Sir
You are respectfully invited to attand the Funeral of Col. Willett from No. 58 Broom St.
This afternoon at 5 o'clock.
Ed Coates Sexton
And Undertaker
24 Aug. 1830.

Milton Israel, St. Denis Hotel.—Please print in THE SATURDAY REVIEW the poem that starts as follows:

"Laugh, and the world laughs with you."
SOLITUDE.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone,
For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth,
But has trouble enough of its own.
Sing, and the hills will answer;
Sigh, it is lost on the air;
The echoes bound to a joyful sound,
But shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you;
Grieve, and they turn and go;
They want full measure of your pleasure,
But they do not need your woe.
Be glad, and your friends are many;
Be sad, and you lose them all—
There is none to decline your nectared wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast, and your halls are crowded;
Fast, and the world goes by;
Succeed and give, and it helps you live,
But no man can help you die.
There is room in the hall of pleasure
For a large and lordly train,
But one by one we must all file on
Through the narrow aisles of pain.
MRS. ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

"F. A.," 331 East Sixty-eighth Street.—What is the present address of Prof. John C. Van Dyke, the author of "Art for Art's Sake"?

J. Melville Charles, New York City.—When did THE REVIEW print a sketch of Philip James Bailey?
April 22, 1899.

Edgar G. Miller, Asheville, N. C.—Who publishes "The Woolngs of Jezebel Pettyfer," by Haldane Macfall?

"L. H. B.," Mechansville, N. Y.—What is the best guide to nineteenth century authors? I have read one by Louise Hodgkins.

"J. J.," New York City: "From which of the Greek classics is this quotation taken? Matthew Arnold ends one of his essays with it: "'Oh, that my lot may lead me in the path of holy innocence of word and deed, the path which august laws ordain, laws that in the highest empyrean had their birth, of which heaven is the father alone, neither did the race of mortal man beget them, nor shall oblivion ever put them to sleep. The power of God is mighty in them, and groweth not old.'"

T. M. Swanson, 34 East Twenty-first Street: "Where can I find this line?
"'Truth-teller was our England's Alfred named.'"

In Tennyson's "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington," in his collected works, in Gosse's "English Odes," in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology," &c.

"A Reader," New York City: "Will you kindly inform me what are the parts of the verb 'to bid,' meaning to offer, as at an auction? Are they the same as the word meaning to command—namely, bid, bade, bidding, bidden?" "To bid" has no parts in the sense referred to. At an auction you bid, and that is all.

E. A. Russell, 2 West Fourteenth Street: "Who is Miss Fidra Macleod? Is Michael Field a man?"

"Michael Field" is the "Parnassian name of two unmarried ladies, aunt and niece, whose reserves is properly held in respect by the editorial guild." We do not know who Miss Macleod is. A few months ago her publishers printed a letter from her in which she said: "For what seem to myself not only good, but imperative, private reasons, I wish to preserve absolutely my privacy. * * * Fiona Macleod writes only under the name of Fiona Macleod; her name is her own, and all she asks is the courtesy both of good breeding and common sense—a courtesy which is the right of all, and surely imperative of a woman acting by and for herself."

"B. S.," New York City: "Kindly identify this quotation:

"'We have done with truth and honor, we are lost to love and truth,
We are dropping down the ladder rung by rung.'"

The lines are from the last stanza of Kipling's "Gentlemen Ranchers," and appeared in "Ballads and Barrack Room Ballads."

"We have done with truth and honor, we are lost to love and truth,
We are dropping down the ladder one by one,
And the measure for torment is the measure of our youth,
God help us, for we know the worst too young,
Our shame is clean repentance for the crime that brought the sentence,
Our pride it is to know no spur of pride;
And the curse of Reuben holds us till an alien turf ensolds us,
Then we die, and none can tell them where we died."

"A. W. K.," Brooklyn: "As a constant reader of your paper, especially the invaluable SATURDAY REVIEW, I beg to ask for your judgment concerning the choice of a dictionary. There seems to be such a variety of opinions as to the most satisfactory one." A very hard question to answer is this. But if the cost does not enter into our correspondent's problem, we should say the Century; while if that item "cuts ice," he would do well to get the Standard.

W. A. Williams, 150 Fifth Avenue: "Who was the 'Inverary Poet'?" William Thomborn in Aberdeen, in 1798, died in Dundee, in 1848, was so called. He was a weaver, and in 1844 published "Rhymes and Recollections of a Handloom Weaver." His best-known poem is "The Mitherless Bairn," which is given in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology," Page 82.

Richard S. Hall, Trenton, N. J.: "What was Richard M. Johnson's first book?"

"Georgia Sketches, by An Old Man," Augusta, Ga., 1864.

"M. W. G.," New York City: "The Pathfinder" is published in Washington, D. C. The publication strikes me as belonging to the genus 'crank.' This is in answer to 'S. C. O.,' of Oswego, N. Y."

Miss L. M. Bragaw, Woodside, N. Y.: "The 'Carleton' books and 'Dick Duncan,' about which Mrs. H. W. Cane inquires, were written by Daniel Wise under the pseudonym of 'Francis Forester,' and were published by Howe & Ferry, in New York."

"P. P.," New York City: "This is the translation of the anagram in last Saturday's TIMES:

"'Rest 'neath this bough while Omar at the fountain's border sings;
Such love is ever his as Rome to Maro brings.'"

Joseph J. Arnand, 409 East Seventy-eighth Street: Who wrote these lines, the title of which I do not know, and is there any more of the poem?":

"'La vie est vaine;
Un peu d'amour,
Un peu de haine,
Et puis—bon jour.

La vie est brève;
Un peu d'espoir,
Un peu de rêve,
Et puis—bon soir.'"

"Please print the whole of Francis W. Bourdillon's 'The Night Has a Thousand Eyes.' I know only two stanzas."
The poem has only two stanzas.

"A. S. G.," New York City: "The author of 'Jane Jones,' asked for by 'La Rochelle,' is Ben King."

"M.," Phillipsburg, N. J.: "Where can I find a poem commencing

"'Had you ever a cousin, Tom?
Did that cousin happen to sing?
Sisters I have by the dozen, Tom,
But a cousin's a different thing.'

"Who is the author of the couplet—
"'Be the day short or be the day long,
The bell it tolleth for evensong?'"

The Rev. Parley D. Root, pastor of Baptist Church, Wakefield, R. I.: "The poem asked for by 'A. T. R.,' Meriden, Conn., which commences

Have you heard the tale of the aloe plant,
Away in the sunny clime,

I find in an old scrap book containing poems I have used in my work in the last thirty years. It is by S. S. Warner and is entitled 'Through Death to Life.'"

J. M. Conover, Freehold, N. J., also gives the title as "Through Death to Life," but says the author's name is Henry Harbaugh.

To this same question Miss Annie Edgar Beckwith, New London, Conn., replies at greater length, and in a way that makes the mystery already suggested seem deeper:

"The question asked by A. T. R., Meriden, Conn., in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 8, 1899, was answered in The New York Journal of Commerce in 'Replies and Decisions,' I think early in 1888. The communication was dated Quincy, Fla., March 8, 1888. At that time I did not keep the name and issue of the papers from which I secured my clippings, therefore cannot give the date of the paper in which it was published.

"The reply: 'The full title of the poem is "The Tale of the Aloe Plant; or Through Death to Life." It was written by H. H., (Mrs. Helen [Hunt] Jackson,) and printed in a Boston periodical about twenty years ago. We do not find it in any of Mrs. Jackson's books of poems, and we reprint it from the scrapbook of "May," the young lady who has been kind enough to copy it for us.

"Written for The Youth's Companion. 'The Tales of the Aloe Plant; or, Through Death to Life.'"

Mrs. John C. B. Dorr, The Maples, Stanstead, Vt.: "'The Pearl of the Philippines' was written by Richard Henry Stoddard. 'R. H.' of New Orleans can find it in the complete edition of his poems issued by the Scribners some years since, at Page 465."

We thank "M. P. K.," 347 East Eighty-seventh Street; Mrs. Charles W. Kinsley, 273 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; Inglis Stuart, 611 Fifth Avenue; G. A. Rowell, 29 Cortlandt Street, and H. Anderson, who have written to the same effect. Mr. Rowell kindly adds that the poem first appeared in Harper's Magazine in August, 1874.

"Student," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who wrote the poem beginning

A cloud lay cradled near the setting sun?"

"Who is the author of 'Flow Gently, Sweet Afton'?

"What is the date of Robert Louis Stevenson's death?"
Stevenson died Dec. 4, 1894.

Elizabeth Akers, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—"I send a version of Béranger's 'The Swallows,' which John J. Harrigan asked about. It was translated by me from the original, as published in an elaborate French edition, with music. My version can be sung to the original melody:
(From the French of Pierre de Béranger.)
THE SWALLOWS.

"Held captive on the Moorish shore,
A soldier sighed beneath his chain,
"O, swallows, ye have come once more—
With joy I mark your flight again.
Tender hopes have followed you,
Even to this burning strand,
From the France that once I knew—
Tell me of my native land!
Birds of France! ye know so well.
Tell me, swallows, tell me of my country, tell!

"Three years have ye not heard my prayer?
O, swallows, tell me if ye may
Some tidings of the valley where
I dreamed my youthful years away!
By a winding stream serene,
Bowered by lilacs sweet and pale,
Oft one cottage ye have seen—
Tell me of that happy vale!
Birds of France! ye know so well.
Tell me, swallows, tell me of one cottage, tell!

"Mayhap beneath its mossy eaves
Your life, as well as mine, began—
You know how sore my mother grieves
And yearns to clasp the absent one;
Long she listens, but in vain,
Sounds of my returning feet,
Hearkens, weeps, and waits again,
The wanderer to greet.
Birds of France! ye know so well.
Tell me, swallows, all her love and sorrow, tell!

"Companion of my childish play,
My sister—is she yet a bride?
And did our lads make glad the day
With wedding songs of joy and pride?
Ah, these youthful friends of yore,
Have they ceased with her to roam?
Do they see our vale once more,
Our own dear village home?
Birds of France! ye know so well.
Tell me, swallows, tell me of my comrades, tell!

"Perhaps a rude invading throng
Exalts their fallen forms above,
And loads with deep and bitter wrong
The helpless objects of my love.
Ah, no more my mother's prayer
Shall I hear arise for me!
Weary fetters I must wear
In this far captivity.
Birds of France! ye know so well.
Tell me, swallows, tell me of my country, tell!"

Sue-Sue, New York: "Can I ask through your valuable columns where I can secure a copy of 'Pride,' by Eugene Sue? I have tried all the bookstores in this city, Brooklyn, and many hundreds throughout the United States, and I have advertised without result. It was published in the Seaside and Franklin Square Libraries, and, I hope, in better form, of which I desire to purchase a copy. Or can any of your readers give names of characters, so as to put me on the track of the original tale, as 'Pride' is a false title? Like many others, we have to call upon THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW to help us out. Open a 'Want Column.' Thousands will use it.

Louis A. Marcus, Albany, N. Y.: "Who was 'Ianthe'?" Byron dedicated "Childe Harold" to "Ianthe," Lady Charlotte Mary Bacon. There was also an American "Ianthe," Mrs. Emma Catharine Embury, author of "Nature's Gems," 1845, "Love's Token Flowers," 1846.

A. L. T., Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "Please name a book, with illustrations or portraits, which gives interesting accounts of English writers of sixty years ago." An easily attainable and very useful work of this kind is William Bates's "The Maclise Portrait Gallery of Illustrious Literary Characters, with Memoirs biographical, critical, bibliographical, and anecdotal illustrative of the literature of the former half of the present century." London: Chatto & Windus, 1898.

Mrs. N. A. Thompson, 750 Sixth Avenue: "Please print Byron's Poetical Satire on Rogers." Byron's satire is much too long and rather too brutal a production to print in full in THE REVIEW. It may be found in "The Maclise Portrait Gallery," (Pages 18 and 19,) mentioned above. The satire has been called "the greatest of modern satirical portraits in verse," but it is not pleasant to reflect that Byron could have written so cruelly about the man whom he termed the "melodious Rogers," and to whom he dedicated "The Giaour" as a slight but most sincere token of admiration for his genius, respect for his character, and gratitude for his friendship."

THE REVIEW thanks Miss M. W. Morton of 1,446 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, for sending a copy of the poem entitled "Beautiful Hands," but that particular version of the poem was printed in these columns a number of weeks ago.

George H. Tock, 111 Broadway: "Who wrote the song called 'The Red, White, and Blue'? What was his nationality, and when did he write it?" "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" or "The Red, White, and Blue," was written and composed in 1843 by Thomas A. Becket for D. F. Shaw, a concert singer at the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia. Becket, who was then acting at the Chestnut Street Theatre, was born in England, though he always called himself an American. The song is sometimes credited to Shaw.

Edward T. Creamer, Chicago: "Kindly give a list of Thoreau's writings." Thoreau's first book was "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," Boston, 1848, which is now a great rarity. He also wrote: "Walden," 1854, "Excursions," 1863, "The Maine Woods," 1863, "Cape Cod," 1865, "Letters to Various Poems," 1865, "A Yankee in Canada," 1866, "Early Spring in Massachusetts," 1881, "Summer," 1884, "Winter," 1888, "Autumn," 1892, and "Miscellanies," 1894. Most of these were published after his death.

Thomas Walley, 456 Fourth Avenue: "Has Swinburne written anything in verse about Charles Lamb?" Swinburne wrote the following two sonnets "On Lamb's Specimens of Dramatic Poets":

I.

If all the flowers of all the fields on earth
By wonder-work ng Summer were made one,
Its fragrance were not sweeter in the sun,
Its treasure-house of leaves were not more worth
Than those wherefrom thy light of musing mirth
Shone, till each leaf whereon thy pens would run
Breathed life, and all its breath were benison,
Beloved beyond all names of English birth,
More dear than mightier memories; gentlest name
That ever clothed itself with flower-sweet fame
Or linked itself with loftiest names of old,
By right and might of loving; I, that am
Less than the least of these among thy fold,
Give only thanks for them to thee, Charles Lamb.

II.

So many a year had borne its own bright bees
And slain them since thy honey-bees were hived,
John Day, in cells of flower-sweet verse, contrived
So well with craft of moldering melodies,
Thy soul, perchance, in amaranth fields at ease
Thought not to hear the sound on earth revived
Of Summer music from the Spring derived
When thy song sucked the flower of flowering trees,
But thine was not the chance of every day:
Time, after many a darkling hour, grew sunny,
And light between the clouds ere sunset swam
Laughing, and kissed their darkness all away
When, touched and tasted and approved, thy honey
Took subtler sweetness from the lips of Lamb.

M. H. Morgan, Cambridge: "The title page of the book of epitaphs in the Cambridge Cemetery, about which inquiry was made in your issue June 13, is as follows: "Epitaphs from the Old Burying Ground in Cambridge, With notes by William Thaddeus Harris, Junior Sophister in Harvard College, Cambridge, published by John Owen. 1845."

J. B. N., Brooklyn, also answers this question: "The compiler of a book of epitaphs in Cambridge Cemetery was Edward Doubleday Harris, a son of Thaddeus William Harris, Librarian of Harvard College from 1831 to 1856. Mr. Harris was for many years Mr. A. T. Stewart's architect, and may possibly be connected with the estate even now if living."

E. W. Lewis, 14 Beacon Street, Boston: "In your issue of July 8 you say (Page 458) in speaking of the lines beginning "There was a little girl," which have been attributed to Longfellow, that 'A. W. K.' first saw them in Ayer's Almanac for 1872." I have looked through that almanac without finding the lines. Will 'A. W. K.' give the correct citation?"

A. L. Burroughs, 743 Broadway: "I have a copy of 'Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell,' (London, Smith Elder, 1846.) Is this the first edition? I have also these works of Capt. Marryat, all first editions, and would like to know if it is a complete set: 'The Naval Officer,' 1829; 'The King's Own,' 1830; 'Newton Foster,' 1832; 'Peter Simple,' 1834; 'The Pacha of Many Tales,' 1835; 'Rattlin the Reefer,' 1836; 'Japhet in Search of a Father,' 1836; 'Mr. Midshipman Easy,' 1836; 'The Pirate and Three Cutters,' 1836; 'Snarleyow,' 1837; 'The Old Commodore,' 1837; 'Diary in America,' 1839; 'The Phantom Ship,' 1839; 'Poor Jack,' 1840; 'Olla Podrida,' 1840; 'Jack Ashore,' 1840; 'Masterman Ready,' 1841-3; 'Joseph Rushbrook,' 1841; 'Sir Henry Morgan,' 1842; 'Percival Keene,' 1842; 'Outward Bound,' 1843; 'Adventures of Monsieur Violet,' 1843; 'The Children of the New Forest,' no date; 'The Settlers in Canada,' 1844, and 'The Privateersman,' 1846." The first edition of the "Poems" by the Brontë sisters bears the imprint Aylott & Jones, London, 1846. The only copy that has been at auction fetched £28 last March. The second edition (or, rather, second issue, as the type was set up again) appeared later, in 1848, with the Smith Elder imprint, and with a leaf of advertisements at the end. Your set of Marryat lacks "Jacob Faithful," 1834, three volumes; "The Mission," 1845; "The Little Savage," 1848, two volumes, and "Valerie," 1849, two volumes. We know of no good bibliography of Marryat's writings, but believe that the works you have, together with those just mentioned, would make a complete set. The only one we have heard of was R. H. Clarke's, which had those books in eighty volumes, and fetched £111 in London last Spring.

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1899.

READING AND READING LISTS.

The appearance of a recent book on this subject, "Books Worth Reading," which has just come out, both in England and America, brings to mind the old question whether such lists are ever worth while.

The present writer has always felt very certain that lists are quite useless. Did any one ever religiously follow a list? Say Sir John Lubbock's "One Hundred Best Books," from beginning to end? Or even allowing that it has been occasionally attempted, as a task, what is the feeling when the end is reached? Surely it can be nothing but satisfaction that a piece of hard work is at last finished, and a strong feeling of self-congratulation that the last book read is No. 100 and not No. 75, with a quarter of the list still to come, and that the labor, for pleasure surely it never could be called, is finished once and for all time.

Now, too, comes a list of the "Hundred Best Novels," selected by the editor of The London Daily Telegraph, assisted by Sir Edwin Arnold, H. D. Trail, and one or two others. That no two people would ever make quite the same selection is probably unquestionable, so that, while the novel list is not really so objectionable, from the present writer's standpoint, its usefulness is questionable, if nothing more be urged against it.

Readers are born just as surely as poets, and while the reading habit can be formed and helped in its growth by a little judicious assistance, imagine the young reader, just out of school days, and in the habit, probably, of regarding books as tools or tasks, undertaking to read for pleasure a list containing, in the first place, a large proportion of the classical writers, as well as Dante, Petrarch, Tasso, Ariosto, Boccaccio, Montaigne, Corneille, Goethe, Calderon, Chaucer, Spenser, Milton, Herbert, Gibbon, in fact, all the greatest books in the literature of the world.

Mrs. Browning, in "Aurora Leigh," so well expresses the only way in which books should be approached that it might be well to give her sentiments here and now:

> Read my books,
> Without considering whether they were fit
> To do me good. Mark, then, we get no good
> By being ungenerous even to a book,
> And calculating profits—so much help
> By so much reading. It is rather when
> We gloriously forget ourselves and plunge
> Soul-forward, headlong, into a book's profound,
> Impassioned for its beauty and salt of truth—
> 'Tis then we get the right good from a book.

A book-lover and born reader will neither use nor need "a list," for the reason that one book always suggests another, and because, too, the book and the mood must be in touch. Therefore, the only reader who could follow and best understand and use a list is the very man who would find it irksome and impossible to be found in such a narrow channel. It is quite different, however, when one wishes to be informed on a particular subject, and seeks advice as to the books which will best cover the ground. Even in this case, one only wishes a good starting point, and will usually find all sorts of side references and allusions in the books which are taken up first, which one will wish to follow out.

How easy it would be to induce a young reader to take up "Treasure Island," or "Kidnapped," or "David Balfour," and to see these were followed by others of like character, until carried away by the swing of the story and the picturesque manner of its telling, to gradually disgust him with anything weak or trashy. And this, not by any actual teaching or advice, but simply because, after a trial of the better, the poor, weak book will be found to lack a certain flavor the initiated call style, and which the young reader has unconsciously grown to appreciate and even, perhaps, to find necessary to thorough enjoyment of a book. While the present writer, from his own experience as well as from observation, thinks all lists not only a waste of time but also as quite likely to frighten those who might be induced to form the reading habit quite away from the world of books, yet there are certain books which are most useful and interesting reading; most useful, however, and more likely to be read after the reading habit is well established than at any other time. If young readers could be induced to take enough interest in books like Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies," Frederick Harrison's "The Choice of Books," Ireland's "The Book Lover's Enchiridion," or, better yet, perhaps, because shorter and in simpler language, Richardson's "The Choice of Books," to read them with more or less thoroughness, they might easily become curious enough to try to find out for themselves what there is in the love of books and reading to make people grow so enthusiastic.

The present writer owes his knowledge of many of the world's greatest books to references in novels. Suppose the hero or heroine of a story you are much interested in to be constantly alluding to or quoting from a certain book, or, perhaps, governed by its teaching in some great crisis, or even in the petty details of actual, every-day life—what more natural than the wish to read and understand for one's self a book capable of exercising so great an influence? If the book so read really is good, suggestive, and worthy of the time spent in reading it, is it not quite certain to bring to mind one or two other works which must be read at once or as soon as one can get access to them, until, bye and bye, one has really read, and from choice, what for you is the "hundred best books"; and without having adhered to any cut-and-dried plan?

There is another way in which young people can be led insensibly to form a reading habit, and that is to be constantly surrounded by books all their lives. Dr. Holmes says, and so truly on this subject: "I like books, I was born and bred among them, and have the easy feeling when I get into their presence that a stable boy has among horses." Without that easy feeling a true love for books can never be formed; they must be regarded as the best of companions. And to have that secure feeling of equality one must only read the books that make a strong appeal to one's own individuality, hoping in time such books may be of better and better class.

How all that has been written of reading and the love for it gradually narrows into Hazlitt's "The greatest pleasure in life is that of reading," and Dr. Johnson's advice should be constantly borne in mind, "that for general improvement a man should read whatever his immediate inclination prompts him to. * * * What we read with inclination makes a much stronger impression. If we read without inclination, half the mind is employed in fixing the attention, so there is but one-half to be employed in what we read." Or, as it is said:

> There is no profit
> Where no pleasure's ta'en;
> In brief, Sir, study
> What you most affect.

Therefore, if the young reader can once be induced to become really interested in books and reading, and the reading habit once securely formed, lists will be found to be quite superfluous; each reader making his own selection in accordance with his natural bent, while the man, who, anxious to cultivate a taste for better things, either in himself or in some one in whom he is interested and who undertakes to slavishly follow book lists, will, in all probability, find his labor but a weariness to the flesh. The real love of books, on the contrary, once thoroughly ingrained, one finds himself like Tomas de Yriate's hero—

> For every man of real learning
> Is anxious to increase his lore,
> And feels, in fact, a greater yearning,
> The more he knows, to know the more.

LANG, ALDEN, AND CATS.

In Pearson's Mr. W. L. Alden once more tackles that most abstruse of all topics, which is the cat. Our London correspondent proves that the cat was in all probability "invented by the Egyptians." In evidence of this, he points out the indisputable fact that in that Christmas present, a Noah's ark, "the cat is not included in the passenger list." Learned men, Mr. Alden insists, are all wrong when they assert that the cat, when turning around three times before lying down to sleep, remembers the high grass which was the original habitat of his prehistoric ancestor. But, as Mr. Alden asks: "Was there ever any grass in Egypt?"

The cat is an enigma. For why, asks the musical Mr. Alden, should the cat have the conviction that "he has a beautiful voice and is an accomplished singer? * * * How did he ever come to this belief? Was he encouraged by Egyptian priests to sit on the back fence of a temple close, and sing in order to frighten away evil spirits?"

Mr. Andrew Lang, in "At the Sign of the Ship," in Longman's, has evidently been impressed by Mr. Alden's random shots at the cat, but Mr. Lang observes that authors generally are treating cats "with a familiarity and a levity most distasteful. * * * Mr. W. L. Alden, for instance, is reported to boast that he is 'an honorary cat,' much as if a man were to call himself an honorary member of the Roxburghe Club."

Then Mr. Lang discusses what is an enigma in his most serious manner, and declares that cats, as explained in books of popular science, are made absurd. It is only Mr. Mivart, who in a very long and fairly tedious volume, handles with respect that animal, which was "a kind of god long, long before the time of Moses."

In his argument, Mr. Lang introduces, as it might be expected, his own peculiar theories about Totemism and golf. Very ingenious is he in regard to the tailless Manx cats and the Albino cats with blue eyes, and deaf at that. If our authority only knew that there was a special breed of domestic cats in Maine called coon cats, which have so far defied all the special laws governing cats, he might make it all clear for us.

We have started with the idea that the cat is a sphinx and not understandable. Perhaps there exist some few noble and devoted women who possess a fair conception of what is the actual cat, about which creature coarser man has not the faintest inkling.

Théophile Gautier had his own special ideas in regard to cats, and in his "Mademoiselle de Maupin" he has presented a peculiar type of the animal. As to our own Mr. William L. Alden, as he has devoted years of serious study to cats, American, English, French, German, and Italian, we are willing to accept all his conclusions.

THE PROSPECTS OF LITERATURE.

Address by Prof. James L. Bryce before the London Authors' Club.

Prof. James L. Bryce recently delivered an address on "The Prospects of Literature," before the London Authors' Club. He was introduced by Lord Monkswell as an author, but declared that he did not know that he deserved the character of an author. Literature was now divided into three branches—journalism, poetry, and fiction. He could not claim to have ever been a journalist, although once, more than thirty years ago, he was offered the editorship of a London morning paper. He could claim still less to be a poet; but he would venture to claim a mere connection with poetry. [Laughter.] The best thing, he supposed, was to write really fine phrases, and the next best thing was—if they had to do with poetry—not to publish it. That merit he could claim. As regards fiction, he would own to having begun to write a novel. He was sorry to say that he had never finished it. He had got a good plot and a good title, which had never been thought of before. He had reason for not publishing the novel now, because the writing of fiction had gone through so many changes since he began it. His recollection began with "Jane Eyre," which he read as a boy. Since then there had been any number of changes in the fashion of novels—the novel of passion, of the surface of society and manners, admirably done by Anthony Trollope, and the novel of analysis of character, such as were written by Henry James. There had been the novels of moral problems and the novels of religious problems, and the novels—which seemed to be most in vogue now—of pure, that was to say, of highly improbable, adventure. He was waiting until the wheel of fortune came round, and brought again the particular phase in which his novel was conceived, and then he should finish it—but anonymously. A question much discussed was the present state and prospects of British literature—whether it was rising or falling, whether we were going to have a great many distinguished men of genius come among us, or whether they were here, and inadequately recognized by our dim sight. He thought it was not much use discussing that question, for two reasons—first of all, because if we did think our literature was in a bad way, we certainly ought not to say so; and in the next place, because it was a perfectly impracticable question.

It was a matter which lay entirely out of their ken. There were questions worth discussing—such as whether we should give up buying ironclads, and apply all the money to old-age pensions; whether we should give the Isle of Wight to Germany in return for a lot of deserts in Africa; whether a new tax should be imposed to pay the rates of authors' houses. That last would be a practical and very laudable proposal. He did not think, however, that the question of the rise or decline of literature was one which would be altered in the least by any amount of talk that they could give to it. There was an immense demand at present for good literature, and for brilliant literature. It might be of some use to look forward and see what changes were going to come upon authorship in consequence of the enormously extended range which authorship now had—the enormous increase in the number of readers, and the profits an author could make.

This was the first age of the world in which any one had made anything out of pure literature. We had seen in our own time a great poet make a large fortune and purchase two beautiful estates out of the proceeds of his poems. As we said on the other side of the Atlantic, literature was going to have money in it. One wondered what drawbacks and dangers would beset the literary man of the future. Among the dangers which might assail him he did not count the circulating libraries, which were declining. There was the evil of the critics, but he did not think that was a serious danger. Critics had changed. The wasps seemed to have lost their stings. Besides, critics were nearly now all authors, and nearly every one who was an author was also a critic, and the moral standard of the critic had risen so high, he believed, that there were few critics who did not at least cut the pages of a book before reviewing it. The real danger, if there was one, for the author in the future came from the publishers and the public, and it was in connection with the enormously large public authors had to address. Literature was more and more becoming one of the greatest powers in the world, and was ever having a larger and larger share in giving pleasure, in guiding the thoughts, and in directing the actions of mankind.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON

Copyright, 1899.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, July 21.—Mrs. Dean, a New York journalist, came to London last week, and one of her chief objects was to arrange for an English edition of her "Widow Sketches," which recently appeared in New York. Messrs. Routledge, the first publishers she approached, received her politely.

"It is a curious thing," said Mr. Edmund Routledge, "but we have your book already set up and on the eve of publication. As there was no English copyright, so it was free to any one here."

This is only another instance of the lack of foresight of American authors of not procuring an English copyright and simultaneous publication over here. However, English publishers are not altogether remorseless in this matter. Mr. Routledge, for instance, is voluntarily paying 10 per cent. to Mrs. Dean Grant Richards, and is treating Mr. Dunne with even greater liberality concerning the "Dooley" book.

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While on the subject of American novels in England, it is interesting to note that Mr. Winston Churchill's "Richard Carvel" has been quite a success here, though some papers persist in attributing the authorship to Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, son of Lady Randolph Churchill. He, as has been said, has just finished a book on the Soudan, entitled "The River War," which is about to be issued by the Longmans. Gov. Roosevelt's "Rough Riders," just issued here, is favorably reviewed on all sides. It is characterized as a vigorous, light-hearted description of the memorable campaign. "David Harum," however, despite the accounts of its phenomenal success in the country of its birth, seems to fail to make any impression on the reading public on this side.

***

This is, of course, the dullest season of the year among the publishers, nevertheless some interesting books have been brought out or announced as about to appear. S. R. Crockett's "Ione March," published last week, has failed to satisfy the critics. None congratulates him on his departure from his native heath. Especially they blame him for occupying himself with the fortunes of a group of Americans, though none seems to point out the fact that such Americans are unfound in the States.

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An interesting new edition of "Lavengro" and "Romany Rye" is announced as edited from the original manuscript.

***

Prof. Knapp, whose "Life of George Borrow" has been one of the literary sensations this year, has an interesting novel, too, "Parson Kelly," written in collaboration with Andrew Lang, but it does not seem to attract attention here.

***

M. André Lebon, former French Minister for the Colonies, whose punitive instructions in regard to Dreyfus were carried out only too conscientiously by the local authority at the Ile du Diable, is the author of one of Fisher Unwin's Story of Nations Series. He wrote the volume entitled "Modern France," dealing in an admirable fashion with the last hundred years of French history.

***

"An Ideal Husband," by the author of "Lady Windermere's Fan," is announced to-day as a new book. As a matter of

fact, this is really an old play by Oscar Wilde. According to his publisher, Leonard Smithers, no new book by this author is likely to appear save the long poem entitled "The House of the Harlot." Mr. Smithers tells me that Wilde will write no more, his mental powers being seriously weakened.

***

Henry James, who has been traveling in Italy, returned home to find that his house had been partially destroyed by fire. It was one of the oldest houses in Rye. Mr. James is pleased that the fire occurred, for it showed him in what peril he had been living. Great wooden beams ran through the chimneys and there were other inducements to conflagration. He has had the house modernized and is working on a new novel.

***

Robert Louis Stevenson's works have taken a terrible slump. Nothing new of Stevenson's could now be sold. The bolstered-up boom has been killed by those who have been making the most money out of it. They put on the market every scrap of writing they could possess themselves of—schoolboy writing, trivial letters, nonsense verses—and got out expensive editions and cheap editions until the public was first satiated and then nauseated. Stevenson now takes his proper place and finds no wide circle of readers.

***

The danger is felt here that the admiration of Kipling, carried too far, is likely to have some similar effect. The "stage management" of Mr. Kipling's illness, instead of doing the author good, has done harm. After the Duke of York's recent illness, his Grace said, "I got so many wires inquiring about me that I almost might have been Kipling." This overdramatic handling of his sufferings and the fact that his stories of school life are rather a shock to a wide circle and do not interest a still wider circle, appear likely to lead to a falling off in popularity.

***

Hall Caine, too, is suffering from an overboom, and there is great desire that he should cease from troubling himself.

***

Marie Corelli has been keeping herself before the public by taking a house in Stratford-on-Avon to be close to the birthplace of that other universal genius.

***

Two well-known bachelor authors are to marry this Fall—W. W. Jacobs and the writer of Irish stories, Frank Mathew. Mr. Mathew is entitled to claim an Irish earldom, but doesn't see his way to keep up the position, and has waived his rights in favor of a cousin.

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Two new daily papers are to appear in London at the end of this year, one, illustrated, owned by Lipton & Pearson and edited by T. P. O'Connor; the other an ordinary daily run by Augustin Birrell.

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Stephen Crane has acquired a fifteenth century hall with a genuine ghost to match the house at Brede, near Winchelsea, and the ghost is an old retainer.

***

There has been a conspicuous revival of interest in America's sea author, Herman Melville, and Murray has revived his works, which have been printed very badly from old plates. The revival was brought about by Clarke Russell's repeated glowing tributes to Melville's genius. "Omoo" and "Typee" especially are selling strongly.

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Mark Twain's stay in England has given an impetus to the sale of his works, which, however, have never suffered any droop.

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A new edition of James Russell Lowell's works is announced.

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"Dooley's" sale has not been up to the dimensions of the notice taken of him by the English papers, and it is doubtful if he will profit much from England, as pirated editions took the wind out of his sails.

T. B. F.

A NEGLECTED WORTHY.

Thomas Dudley, Second Governor of Massachusetts.*

As Cecil among English names, so is Dudley in the genealogical tables of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, but to-day unlearned Bostonian offshoots of less worthy stock know it chiefly as belonging to a street in Rufus Choate's "place from whose bourne the traveler seldom e'er returns," i. e., Roxbury; occasionally it is recalled when the Dudleian lectures are delivered at Harvard and degenerate descendants of Calvinistic sires groan in concert over the hard saying of eternal punishment. The founder of the lectureship, Paul Dudley, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, was grandson of him who stood sponsor for the street, Thomas Dudley, passenger in the Arbella, thirteen times Deputy Governor and four times Governor of the Colony, whose mansion stood near Eliot's, on Meeting House Hill, not far from the tomb which he shares with his grandson and with Gov. Joseph Dudley, son of one and father of the other, and the chief cause of the strange hostility for both too clearly visible among historians. The three and Col. William Dudley, whose fame belongs to the eighteenth century, were the ancestors, direct or collateral, of the Danas, Dr. Holmes, Wendell Phillips, William Ellery Channing, and Prof. Norton, and few are the Massachusetts families of any importance not linked with theirs, to say nothing of uncounted Dennisons, Woodbridges, Bradstreets, and Wades, descended from the first Governor's daughters.

Notwithstanding, he has waited almost a quarter millennial for a sympathetic biographer, and the one whom he has found at last, Mr. Augustine Jones, is a resident of a State which Dudley had no reason to love as a Colony, and apparently holds religious opinions with which he would have dealt severely had they manifested themselves in Massachusetts during his lifetime. That the Friend of the nineteenth century should defend the Puritan of the sixteenth and seventeenth is no trifling evidence against his detractors, no slight testimony against those who omitted the name of Dudley from those inscribed upon the walls of the Massachusetts Hall of Representatives. Why has he been thus wronged and slighted? What was Gov. Joseph's offense?

Born only six years before his father's death, and consequently not to be regarded as much affected by his teaching, Joseph Dudley, going as Commissioner to England after the Restoration, failed in carrying out the reasonable expectations of the Colony that he should control Church, King, Lords, and Commons, and obtain the continuance of the liberty in which it had lived under its own Governors and its own interpretation of its charter. Later the sons and grandsons of the companions of Endicott and Winthrop had the grievous affliction of seeing Thomas Dudley's son take the tests and sit in the English Parliament, and they also saw him Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Wight, and, as if that were not enough, James II. made him their President, and Queen Anne commissioned him to be their Governor. They became reconciled to him in the end, but the old feeling rankled and extended to his kinsmen, more especially to his father, with whose reputation his own was easily confused. Later the elder Gov. Dudley has suffered from judgments founded upon Winthrop's autobiography and diary, whence the admirers of the first Governor, anxious to heighten his reputation by exaggerating the difficulties besetting him, have culled his occasional remarks in derogation of Dudley, neglecting those in approbation. "It is the duty of every public man to write his autobiography, and give to mankind his own interpretation of events," says Mr. Jones, adding that otherwise those seeking in the most impartial and judicial spirit to do justice to him are put to needless labor for lack of connecting links of which he holds the secret. It must be owned that he himself performs this labor as if he loved it, ingeniously posting and fitting and dovetailing and mortising the smallest fragments of evidence in Dudley's favor, and even laboring to prove his kinship with the Sidneys and his right to use the Sutton Dudley arms, which appear on the seal affixed to his will.

Probably, as a lawyer fully cognizant of the grave offense given by the unauthorized assumption of arms, as the former page in the household of Northumberland, as the Captain of Elizabeth, as the husband of a gentlewoman of good estate and good extraction, and as the brilliantly successful steward and trusted counselor of the Earl of Lincoln, Dudley was at least as able a judge of his heraldic rights as any man in the Colony, and as little likely to appear in borrowed plumage, especially on the solemn occasion of making his will, and that point may be conceded. Probably he himself was indifferent to it, for in Lincoln's household at Sempringham they thought of other matters. The Earl's sisters, Lady Arbella Johnson, Lady Susan Humphrey, and Lady Frances Gorges, and the Earl himself, who had incurred imprisonment by preparing and publishing an abridgment of the statutes of the realm by way of justifying his refusal to lend money to Charles I., had their eyes turned toward the New World. To Sempringham came Roger Williams and John Cotton and Master Hooker and Winthrop, riding with his "Bro. Downing," what time his horse fell under him "in a bogge in ye fennes," as he recorded in his diary. Emigration and plantation were in the very air, and Dudley, fifty-four years of age, but still strong and of unbroken courage, did not find it too difficult to leave his home, although he had no cause of discontent except the desire for perfect freedom. His qualifications for his new vocation were such that he was one of the most active of the Arbella's company, and it was his letter written to the Countess of Lincoln in 1631 which defeated the wiles of Gardiner and Morton by revealing the unedifying truth about their lives. Also, it gave the brethren still in England an account of the planting of Charlestown, Boston, Medford, Watertown, Roxbury, and Dorchester.

Dudley himself took land in Cambridge, which he believed should be the capital, because safer from a maritime foe, and which he surrounded with a paling and ditch, and Mr. Jones agrees with him, and the judgment of both seems confirmed by Washington's choice of the town for his headquarters when besieging the capital. In all other disputes among the Puritans Mr. Jones finds Dudley in the right, and it must be confessed that his own words reveal him as a model of discreet consistency, and this being the case, it seems hard that he should be judged by a few angry words from Winthrop, especially when one considers that he had defeated Winthrop in the election for Governor, and that after a few years both found their proper place in affairs and settled themselves in a species of joint and friendly sovereignty.

On the authority of a bit of verse, no better than the average verse of the time, found in Gov. Dudley's pocket after his death and attributed to him, he has been accused of bigotry, and the verses have been denounced as expressing the very essence of the spirit of his age and neighborhood. Mr. Jones reads them in the light of the antinomian controversy then raging, and finds their exhortation to "watch o'er such as do a toleration hatch" entirely just, inasmuch as the kind of toleration desired was the kind which had come to grief in Münster. In short, he takes views similar to those of the Unitarian historian, Dr. Ellis, who stoutly defended the Puritan "narrowness" and "illiberality" as the only policy consistent with the preservation of the Puritan ideal state. Read with such an interpreter as guide, the life of Dudley becomes even more valuable as an exposition of Puritan character than the life of Winthrop, for his character was more clearly outlined; he considered more deeply and was so much more imaginative that he saw many sides of a question where Winthrop saw only one. Dying, he wrote:

> For my soul, I commend it into the hand of my God in whom I have believed, whom I have loved, which He hath promised to receive in Jesus Christ, my Redeemer and Saviour, with whom I desire ever to be, leaving this testimony behind me for the use and example of my posterity, and any other upon whom it may work, that I have hated and do hate every false way in religion, not only the old idolatry and superstition of Popery, which is wearing away, but much more (as being much worse) the new heresies, blasphemies, and errors of late sprung up in our native country of England, and secretly received and fostered (than I wish they were here).

Like nearly all biographies of the same period, the book abounds in picturesque anecdotes not quoted here, because the author's view of Dudley's character is of paramount importance. The citations and references show research not only among the books and records of Dudley's time, but also among the writings of essayists and historians who have judged him. The mooted point, the merit of Dudley, is constantly in the author's mind, and is considered and reconsidered, viewed and reviewed, with the skill of a teacher rather than of an advocate, with the intention of instructing rather than of convicting. The result is the creation of a well-defined image instead of the vague outline often left by rhetorically brilliant descriptions. If Mr. Jones's readers do not know Gov. Thomas Dudley, their minds must be invincibly impenetrable.

*THE LIFE AND WORK OF THOMAS DUDLEY, the Second Governor of Massachusetts. By Augustine Jones. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

Virginia Folk-Speech.*

If, according to popular opinion, critics never read the books they review, there could be nothing but praise for the Virginia Word-Book. The paper, type, and binding are of unusual excellence, the "Forewords" are good, and the few pages of "Folk-sayings" are, upon the whole, racy and worthy of preservation. The "Virginia names spelled one way and called another" are well selected, though that must be a delicate ear that can detect any difference between "An'ne" pronounced in two syllables, and "Annie."

But the bulk of the volume, the 400 pages devoted to words and definitions, throws the reader into utter perplexity as to just what the author intends his book to be. One would suppose from the title and the preface that his object was to make a collection of words either distinctively Virginian, or pronounced and used by Virginians after a fashion of their own. It is making a conservative estimate, however, to say that nearly half the words are to be found in any English dictionary, defined just as Mr. Green defines them, and in common use by all English-speaking people. Opening the book at random, we find upon Page 136 fifteen words. Of these, eight, "famish," "fan," "fancy," "fare," "far-fetched," "farrow," "fashion," and "fast," are used with their ordinary meaning, as given in Stormonth's, Webster's, and The Students' Dictionaries. Page 302 contains sixteen words. Of these, "refusal," "regards," "regrets," "related," "relation," "relationship," "relative," "relish," "render," and "respects" are in common use, just as Mr. Green defines them, and are to be found in dictionaries, both English and American. These pages are fair samples of the whole.

We note, too, that "Agen" is given as a Virginianism for "Again." But according to every dictionary and to all usage, "Again" has no other pronunciation.

So the book is altogether confusing as to its scope and purpose. If the title is its misleading feature, and if the volume were meant to be not a glossary of Virginia folk-words merely, but a sort of dictionary of words to be recommended in order to preserve in Virginia good sinewy English, then many words used and pronounced after a fashion not merely local, but illiterate, should have been omitted. Such a word as "tote," a good old English word, and a very expressive one, too, without a synonym, may well be reinstated in our speech, but surely the author would scarcely urge even upon colloquial English such perversions as "lef" for "left," "babtize" for "baptize," the ubiquitous "ain't," and a host of like nature. We say naught of "learn" for "teach," conscious that Shakespeare can be quoted against us, but the usage has become hopelessly archaic, and language has gained thereby. Then, too, we should expect many good Saxon words that we do not find. Why not "book" as well as "bucket," "broom" as well as "griddle," "child" as well as "pet," &c.?

If, on the other hand, the volume is really intended to be what its title announces, its inclusiveness is utterly destructive of its claim. The author says: 'Better to err on the side of including too much than too little," and he has thus erred with a vengeance! He is well equipped for the making of a "Virginia Word-Book," but this is not the book. His sins of omission are not many—though we note among them no mention of the peculiar use of "wicked" for "profane" so prevalent in Virginia—so a comprehensive Virginia Word-Book might be compiled from this very extraordinary collocation by a rigid observance of the Greek method of exclusion. First, ordinary English words used in their ordinary meaning should be weeded out; next, merely illiterate pronunciations and usage, and lastly, colloquialisms by no means peculiar to Virginia.

The result would be a volume scarcely half the size of the one before us, but of immeasurably greater interest and value.

*WORD-BOOK OF VIRGINIA FOLK-SPEECH. By S. W. Green, Richmond, Va.: William Ellis Jones.

Decorative Art.

This admirable series is planned to meet the needs of students in schools of design and of practical designers. The plates consist of handsomely finished half-tone prints about 12 by 9 inches in size, illustrating examples of sculpture in marble and stone, woodwork, furniture, gesso work, bronzes, hammered and cast iron, brass, copper, and lead work, silversmith's work, glass vessels, leather work, textile fabrics, and embroidery and laces. The selection of objects to be reproduced is made from the collections of the South Kensington Museum.

Nothing is more valuable to the student of design than an opportunity to examine the best work that has been done in the past. For this reason he visits Europe as the storehouse of ancient treasures, and looks for the principles he wants to apply among the various schools represented in the museums. The next best thing to study in the museums themselves is just such examples as these, in which the designs are treated with the utmost care in reproduction, and the selections are made from the best types the museum affords. It is only necessary to examine the work of students who have underestimated the value of thorough acquaintance with historic ornament to recognize the importance of the part played by recognized styles of decoration in "original" designing. The fact that students who have no original genius to develop are apt to abuse their opportunities for the study of old models by mere imitation is certainly no argument against the use of these legitimate and almost essential aids by more sincere and intelligent designers. To discard them would be like discarding the help of architects, builders, and masons in putting up a house. Undoubtedly an able man could produce in time an interesting and original structure, but it would take a long time and would inevitably look out of place beside the more dignified examples of architecture erected according to conventional principles.

Our knowledge of the art of other centuries, other countries, and other schools than our own should be the artisan that gathers and shapes our material to our own controlling idea. Properly used, there is no danger that it will guide us toward mere archæological repetition.

†SELECTED EXAMPLES OF DECORATIVE ART. From South Kensington Museum. Edited by F. E. Wilkinson. Longmans, Green & Co., New York: 91 and 93 Fifth Ave. Price, $12 per year. Single copies, $1.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by William L. Alden.

LONDON, July 7.—Mr. Hall Caine has replied, or, rather, a friend has replied for him, to the charge of plagiarism in the matter of a paragraph in "The Christian," which closely resembled a paragraph by Dean Swift. The friend admits Mr. Caine's indebtedness to Swift, but claims that previous to the publication of "The Christian" Mr. Caine had freely mentioned in the course of an interview designed for publication that he had in several instances incorporated in his book the thoughts of other men. Mr. Caine's admirers will regret this explanation. Whether it is made at the request of Mr. Caine, or whether the friend is acting on his own responsibility, is of little consequence. The explanation is not one which the public will accept as satisfactory. There was no hint given either in the body of the book or in a preface that everything in "The Christian" was not strictly original. Whatever Mr. Caine may have said to interviewers previous to the publication of "The Christian" cannot excuse the use in the book, without any acknowledgment, of the work of other men.

Mr. Caine would have been wise if he treated the accusation of plagiarism with silent contempt. No sensible person would have believed the accusation. Why should a man who can write with such ease and fluency novels of 400,000 or 500,000 words in length feel it necessity to make use of a few hundred lines from the writings of other men? The simple truth seems to be that Mr. Caine, when he quoted from Swift, forgot to put quotation marks at the beginning and end of the quotation. He could safely have afforded to disregard utterly the opinion of any man who could fancy him guilty of deliberate plagiarism. But now that his friend has put forward so weak and unacceptable a defense, Mr. Caine's enemies, if he has any, will be delighted, and thousands of people who do not perceive the absurdity of assuming that Mr. Caine is capable of plagiarism will believe to the end of time that he has been proved to be guilty of something worse than a mere oversight.

The Pearson house is about to try the experiment of furnishing London with another daily paper. The enormous circulation of The Daily Mail has evidently made the Pearson people anxious for a share of the profits of daily journalism. What the new paper is to be no one knows, but it is probable that it will somewhat resemble The Daily Mail, since it is plainly intended to be a rival of that prosperous sheet. There is plenty of room for it, judging from the success of The Mail. If the latter has a circulation of three or four hundred thousand, a better paper ought to have at least as great a circulation. And that the Pearson paper will attempt to be better than its rival it is hardly necessary to say. If it did not make such an attempt it would violate all the traditions of the enterprising house which is to publish it.

Also it is once more confidently asserted that a new Nonconformist daily paper is soon to make its appearance. It may, however, well be doubted if there is any room for such a paper. The Daily News and The Daily Chronicle are both Nonconformist papers, and they are so well edited and so readable that they are taken by thousands of people who have not the slightest sympathy with their views. An extreme radical Nonconformist must, one would think, find The Chronicle an ideal newspaper, and the more conservative Nonconformist ought not to wish for anything better than The Daily News. The new paper will hardly succeed in drawing away the readers of either The Chronicle or The News, and will have to find a public of its own. The chances are that it will fail to find this public, but of course it is eminently unsafe to prophesy in regard to what may prove to be the public verdict upon any given newspaper or literary enterprise.

I have already spoken of Mr. Pett Ridge's serial, "A Breaker of Laws," now running in To-day. I do not know what arrangements the author has made for its publication in book form in America, but if he has made none there is a chance for an American publisher to secure a capital book. The more I read of it the more its unexpected power makes itself felt. Judging from what Mr. Pett Ridge had previously written, I should have never fancied him capable of such admirable work. In the last installment of the story there is an analysis of the feelings of a young thief who stands in the dock which is simply masterly. The man who wrote that chapter is capable of doing great things. I cannot find any one who has seen the story, for the circulation of To-day is not by any means gigantic. But the story will of course be published in book form, and when it is the public will wake up to the fact that there is a new novelist to be reckoned with.

Mr. Somerset Maugham's "Liza of Lambeth" was certainly a success, but it was not altogether the sort of success that augured much of a future for the author. Mr. Maugham has now published a volume of short stories under the title of "Orientations," which are far better than anything he has hitherto done. Several of the stories are extremely clever, and the book shows that we have yet to reckon with Mr. Maugham, and that it would be a mistake to think of him solely as the author of "Liza."

I have often wondered at the popularity of the Rev. Silas K. Hocking's novels. Of the two he is even more popular than Mr. Hall Caine, but while it is easy to understand why so many people like books like "The Christian" and "The Manxman," it is difficult to see why any one should care to read Mr. Hocking's innocuous books. The Academy in its last number has a very excellent study of the Hocking problem, and offers much aid toward a solution of it. The article unintentionally points out the true way in which to become a popular author. There is evidently plenty of room for half a dozen Hockings. All a man has to do is to adopt the Hocking formulae and write books appealing in precisely the same way to precisely the same public. Of course in so doing one would have to sacrifice all aspirations for literary fame and be content to be ranked as a member of the Hocking school of workmen; but there is not the slightest doubt that if scores of men who are now trying to do good work, and failing to make a living, would deliberately set to work to imitate Mr. Hocking they would soon find themselves rich enough to give up work and return to literature.

Mr. Bernard Capes has recently published a volume of stories which is not without merit. Mr. Capes repels many readers by his straining after unusual epithets and his determination to be regarded as a "stylist." However, in time Mr. Capes will grow out of this, for he has true literary ability, and the day will inevitably come when he will discover that the true function of words is not ornamentation but the conveyance of meaning. A devout study of Herbert Spencer's "Essay on Style" would do Mr. Capes much good. Or, better still, he should forget the existence of such a thing as style until he has learned to write plainly and clearly.

That preposterous book, Mr. Walsh's "Secret History of the Oxford Movement," has reached its sixth edition, which, according to the publishers, means a sale of over 40,000 copies. The one benefit which Mr. Walsh has conferred on mankind by writing this book is that he has made it possible for us to understand Lord George Gordon and his influence upon the Gordon rioters. That crack-brained nobleman actually persuaded thousands of Englishmen that they were in danger of being burned at the stake by Roman Catholics, and he succeeded in creating so much excitement that his followers, after burning down Roman Catholic chapels and Newgate Prison, very nearly made themselves masters of London. Mr. Walsh's book appeals to the same dense ignorance and prejudice to which Lord George Gordon appealed, and so dense and enduring is that ignorance and prejudice that in the year of grace 1899 40,000 people buy and read his ridiculous book. Perhaps after all we have not made quite as much progress since the days of the Gordon riots as we imagine that we have.

Doubtless Mr. Walsh is honest in his belief that the Oxford leaders were Jesuits. He is evidently one of those curiously constituted men who are capable of mistaking a preposterous fiction for a sober fact, and then of drawing still more preposterous conclusions from it. There are many such men in the world, and they become professional reformers almost inevitably.

"David Harum" has reached a second edition here, but it can hardly be called popular. People apparently buy it to find out why the book has had such a run in America. The dialect and the people of "David Harum" are too foreign to be appreciated by the English reader. You might as well expect an American to appreciate a story written exclusively in the dialect of Somersetshire.

W. L. ALDEN.

A THEOLOGICAL TRAGEDY.*

Persons whose conceptions of the subject of theology are founded on the long-established tenets of the Christian Church will not like this poem. That it is a poem can hardly be denied even by those who cannot tell what it means; and these will be many. The imagination displayed in the work is of the sort called daring, but one may at times stop to wonder if it is also of the kind recognized as noble. There are various qualities of imagination, just as there are of style; and this of Mr. George Santayana is at least open to question. There are some passages of high feeling in the dialogue, which is at all times dignified and at some beautiful. But when one has finished reading the tragedy, be he Christian, Jew, or pagan, there remains with him a feeling of dissatisfaction and a sense of outraged reverence.

The opening of the poem reveals Lucifer, the proudest of the spirits, dwelling with a single follower on an isolated island, and communing with his own soul, if a spirit may be said to have a soul and not simply to be one. To this Lucifer, who is not a rebel now, but a penitent, comes no less a person than Hermes, who, according to all hitherto accepted ideas, never did and never could know the spirit of the bottomless pit. Lucifer takes a sudden fancy to the messenger of the Greek theology, and proposes to make him acquainted with the personages of that part of the Christian spirit world with which he is most intimately associated. He takes Hermes, who seems enchanted with the idea of knowing a set of immortals hitherto unheard of by his own set, to the islands of the Hesperides. There they meet Mephistopheles, who, it appears, is a sort of subaltern to Lucifer, and, like many other subalterns, jealous of his master.

Hermes, being a god of keen perceptions, does not like Mephistopheles, and Mephistopheles, being a devil of equally deep penetration, knows that the Greek god is not ready to fall into his arms as he fell into those of Lucifer. Hermes, having received from Lucifer a full account of the events related in the "Paradise Lost" of Milton, goes to Olympus and tells Jupiter all about the matter. Thereupon Jupiter sends him back to Lucifer with a proposition that the fallen angel conduct him to the presence of his Lord in order that he may present the greetings of Jupiter, together with the explanation that they would have been sent earlier if Jove had known of His existence.

When all this, and a mass more of the same sort, is dressed up in the dignified dialogue of Mr. Santayana, it does not sound so rude as it does when it is reduced to plain prose, but the foregoing is a fair account of the substance of the beginning of this unique poem. It hardly seems to be worth while to relate the contents of the remainder of the work. It is a curious poem, and no doubt will appeal to those readers who do not find any satisfaction in those writings which follow the ordinary track. It certainly does not belong to what may be classed as the poetry of commerce, and it is not likely that Mr. Santayana will become suddenly enriched by the proceeds of the sales.

*LUCIFER. A Theological Tragedy. By George Santayana. Chicago and New York: Herbert Stone & Co.

THE MOTORMAN'S LIBRARY.

A Visit to the Literary Department of an Electric Car Barn.

The weary, shopped, or tired business man, who would be a passenger, and in the attempt stands upon the street corner on the proper side of the street and signals the gripman or motorman, only to be passed by in scorn, if not derision, would not suspect that his friend the enemy had a literary side. But he has. It is one of those strange and anomalous things that stimulate a flagging interest in things that were otherwise only too commonplace. Way down deep in his heart of hearts the gripman has feelings like as we have, Strange as it may seem, he is influenced by love, hope, joy, sorrow, fear, and literature. The social settlement has taught us that he has an appreciation of the fine arts, and it is now apparent that at least upon the Metropolitan Street Railway system he has a love of good books. It is possible that the gripman is not totally depraved. Such, indeed, is the lingering impression that one receives with entrance into the room set apart as a library in the top loft of that company's "barn" at Seventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street, New York City.

The library is an incidental feature of the Metropolitan Street Railway Association, which upon the payment of $1 initiation and 50 cents per month pays to its sick members $1 per day while unable to work, provides medical attendance, and in case of death pays to the widow $150 insurance money. Only members in good standing are entitled to draw books, which may be retained for two weeks, with renewal privilege, after which a fine of 5 cents per week or fraction thereof is imposed. If the book is lost, the loser must replace or pay to the librarian the cost of replacing. Of the 2,600 members of the association, perhaps 50 per cent. avail themselves of the use of the library, some for their own benefit and some for the benefit of their wives or growing children. The library, which now contains some 1,500 volumes, was the idea of H. H. Vreeland, President of the railway, and the books have been given by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. They are carefully arranged in neat wall cases, with sliding doors, the keys of which rest with the librarian, who was once a motorman.

Uniform cloth covers are placed on the books, upon which are written the book's title, as well as the case and shelf number, so that the required book is quickly found upon occasion and speedily returned to its proper place when it comes back from the reader. When a book is drawn from the library a card is placed in the space thus left vacant bearing a record of the transaction, which includes name of drawer, date, time limit, &c., in addition to the usual entries in the circulation book. Books are added to the library upon request of members, who file a memorandum with the librarian of the book wanted, which is then purchased by the company.

An examination of the printed catalogue is a revelation. Many a more pretentious library might well take a leaf out of the Metropolitan Street Railway Association Library's book. The catalogue is arranged in departments, under the names of authors and alphabetically, so that it is easy for even a conductor, whose familiarity with the collection of fares is for the most part greater than his knowledge of books and authors, to find the sought-for book.

The library makes a place for many of the better-known authors and their works. Cooper is represented by most of his creations and is eagerly read by the conductor and gripman whom we have at times, and under great provocation, anathematized and roundly denounced. Richard Harding Davis is popular. So are Dickens and Dumas. Du Maurier's "Trilby" is now and then drawn, but is, as a rule, returned without being finished. Not all gripmen speak French. Eugene Field touches the hearts of railway men as he does those who ride in their own carriages. Charles Lever has a mighty hold on the patrons of this particular library. Charles Reade and Scott are both favorites. Poetry and drama as a department are rather neglected. So are the departments of religion and philosophy. Science and sociology find slightly more favor. Railroads, management, &c., find many more readers than one would be apt to suppose.

Emerson, Stevenson, and Dr. Holmes are popular; not so much so are Ruskin and George William Curtis. There is a copy of "David Harum" in the collection, the spell of which has been cast round and about the General Superintendent, who has just read it. Since Jan. 1 there have been collected eighty-eight fines, which is not a bad showing. A list of the last dozen books drawn from this library is indicative of the current tendencies of its readers, and in these days of book lists has a considerable interest:

"David Harum," Westcott.
"Frankenstein," Shelley.
"Daughter of the Empress," Muhlbach.
"Athenian Empire."
"The Dynamiter," Stevenson.
"Tales of Illustrious Men."
"History of France," Guizot.
"Bride of the Nile," Ebers.
"Out of Mulberry Street," Riis.
"Tom Burke," Lever.
"Mr. Dooley in Peace and War," Dunne.
"The Three Musketeers," Dumas.

And now, after all the hard, cruel libeling in "Quo Vadis," the Emperor Nero is to receive "justice." The rehabilitation has been undertaken for Messrs. Methuen, the London publishers, by Mr. B. W. Henderson, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. The work will be fully illustrated from authentic sources.

SALES.

Old Watches, Miniatures, Engravings.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold recently in London a rare collection of watches and miniatures, the property of a foreign Prince. In old French watches there were a minute Louis XVI. watch, in case, studded with rose diamonds, 100 guineas, and a Louis XVI. watch, by Glde, in gold case, enameled purple at the back, with pearl chatelaine attached, £98.

In miniatures, an object of exceeding interest was one of Marie Antoinette, in purple robe, seated, and holding a sheet of music, signed Campana, 1778, 200 guineas; a lady with curling hair, in large straw hat and white dress, by Slccardi, £135; a lady with folded arms and curling brown hair, in white robe and blue scarf, temp. Louis XVI., £120; a lady, with pearl earrings, in blue and white robe and black mantilla, a large oval by Hall, £250. Miniatures by F. H. Füger, (1751-1818)—The artist, in brown dress and white cravat, signed Füger, and dated 1796, £98; wife of the artist, in white dress with pale green scarf, and wearing neck chain with miniature, also signed, and dated 1796, £100; the artist's father, in fur-trimmed crimson robe and white cravat, £80; the artist's brother, with powdered hair, in brown dress with white cravat and wide collar, a large oval, dated 1785, and signed, £295, and the Archduke Alexander of Austria, in blue coat trimmed with fur, powdered hair and black cravat, £90. Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII., in black dress and yellow scarf, and Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, brother of Louis XIV., in armor, both by Petitot, 68 guineas; a gentleman in brown cloak and white collar, broad-brimmed hat, by Füger, £120; a lady in pink and white dress, straw hat with veil, by Isabey, £145; La Princesse Salm, in white muslin dress and blue sash, three-quarter length, in a landscape, £85; Diana and Endymion, with Cupid in a landscape, 72 guineas, and a Punch and Judy show, oblong, signed by Taunay, 1786, 165 guineas.

Among the engravings were five after George Morland, "The Cottager's Wealth," "A Maid," "A Wife," "A Widow," and "What You Will," the first engraved by Keating and the other four by J. R. Smith, in colors, £165; "The Gamesters" and "The Fortune Tellers," after Peters, by J. R. Smith and W. Ward, in colors, 70 guineas; Mrs. Mills, after Engleheart, by J. R. Smith, in colors, 98 guineas; children bathing, (the Hoppner children,) after J. Hoppner, by J. Ward, 66 guineas; the daughters of Sir Thomas Frankland, after the same, by W. Ward, 120 guineas; girl with a bowl of milk, after the same, proof before any letters, 86 guineas; Lady Anne Lambton and family, after the same, by J. Young, with title "Domestic Happiness," 75 guineas; Lady Caroline Howard, whole length, after Sir J. Reynolds, by V. Green, first state, 140 guineas; Jane, Countess of Harrington, and her children, after the same, by Bartolozzi, in colors, 110 guineas; "Morning" and "Evening," after G. Morland, by J. Grozer, in colors, £72; "Content and Innocence," (Lady Rushout and child,) after A. Kaufmann, by T. Burke, in colors, 61 guineas; Mrs. Cosway, after Maria Cosway, by V. Green, proof, 140 guineas; Epsom Races, after Pollard, by C. Hunt, a set of six in colors, 58 guineas.

Old Worcester.

The Trapnell collection of fine old Worcester was sold by Christie, and the following objects were disposed of: Set of three Longton Hall vases, 255 guineas; very fine jar and part of beakers, 240 guineas; pair of very fine teacups, saucers, &c., 150 guineas; pair of diamond-shaped dessert dishes, 130 guineas; pair of beaker-shaped vases, 105 guineas; double-handed chocolate cup and saucer, 100 guineas; pair of bell-shaped mugs, 90 guineas; pair of ecuelles, blue scale ground, 90 guineas; fluted cake-plate of same, 61 guineas; fluted tea service of fine quality, 60 guineas; large jug, blue scale ground, 52 guineas; rare vase and cover, 10 inches high, of same, 52 guineas; hexagonal vase of rare design, 38 guineas; fluted tea service, 25 guineas; very fine hexagonal vase and cover, gros-bleu ground, 670 guineas; another, shorter by 1¼ inches, 420 guineas; pair of vases, apple-green ground, 380 guineas; set of three vases with covers, dark blue, 230 guineas; choice jug, apple-green ground, 8 inches high, 170 guineas; choice two-handled vase, 7¼ inches high, 150 guineas; pair of two-handled vases, dark blue ground, 115 guineas; pair of cups and saucers, gros-bleu ground, 90 guineas; jug, gros-bleu, 80 guineas; long-necked bottle, 78 guineas.

A Reynolds Picture.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods disposed of the collection of pictures, the property of the late Baron de Reuter. The leading works sold were: Two pictures of T. S. Cooper's, a view of Canterbury Meadows, with two cows and six sheep, 29 by 42 inches, 1864, 230 guineas, and a common scene, with sheep and donkeys, on panel, 17 by 24 inches, 1871, 115 guineas; N. Diaz, Venus, with cupids, 26 by 16 inches, 1857, 410 guineas; A. Schreyer, Albanian peasants watering horses, 31 by 50 inches, 420 guineas, and two by E. Verboeckhoven, both painted on panel in 1870, and each 11 by 15 inches, cow, sheep, donkey, and ducks, 92 guineas, and ewes, lambs, goat, and poultry, 90 guineas.

From another collection, not that of Reuter, were many pictures of great value. A portrait of a young lady with rich auburn hair, in white lace dress and blue sash, seated and resting her right arm on a bank; this portrait is wrongly attributed to Sir Joshua Reynolds; the original is an early work of Lawrence, representing Mrs. Ichabod Wright, and is still in the possession of Mr. H. S. Wright, formerly M. P. for Nottingham. On Saturday this so-called Reynolds was knocked down at 2,800 guineas. Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Horace Walpole, in gray dress, standing by a table, is an early work, from which the colors have somewhat flown, but it realized 950 guineas. The fine portrait by Raeburn of Col. Francis Scott of Horsley Hill, in red uniform with epaulets, realized 680 guineas, and is a worthy companion of the portrait of Lord Heathfield in the National Gallery. The Romney portrait of Maria, third daughter of Andrew Lord Archer and wife of Henry Howard, in blue and white dress, 480 guineas, was probably copied from a miniature. Of the other pictures in this section special mention may be made of the following: T. Gainsborough, portrait of the wife of Col. Hamilton, in white and mauve dress, with lace and gold embroidery, holding her fan, 70 by 60 inches, 750 guineas; two by Sir H. Raeburn, a portrait of the artist in brown coat and white stock, 27 by 23 inches, 310 guineas, and a portrait of James Haig, aged eighteen, in dark green coat with white stock, 30 by 25 inches, painted in 1812, 310 guineas, and a pastel in an oval by J. Russell, "The Persian Sibyl," a girl in a white dress, blue ribbon in her hair, and gauze veil, leaning her head on her right hand, signed, and dated 1797, engraved by John Ogborne, and "purchased by the present owner from the granddaughter of the artist," 1,150 guineas.

A. C. Troyon, a woody landscape, with girls near the bank of a stream on the left, a felled tree in the foreground, and cattle in the distance, 62 inches by 89 inches, 1,300 guineas; Auguste Bonheur, Spanish drovers, with cattle, from the Hargreaves collection, 1873, 51 inches by 46 inches, 165 guineas; J. M. Nattier, portrait of Mme. Sophia de France, daughter of Louis XV., in white dress, powdered hair, with a garland of flowers, 41 inches by 33 inches, 240 guineas; A. Watteau, "La Musette," a scene in the gardens of a château, with a lady and gentleman dancing in the foreground, a group of thirteen ladies and gentlemen on the left, 16 inches by 21½ inches, described in De Goncourt's book and engraved by Moyreau, 1,380 guineas, and a portrait in pastel, attributed to M. Quentin de la Tour, of Charlotte Philippine de Chastre de Cange, Marquise de Lamure, in pink dress with lace ruffles, blue sleeves with fur, lace cap, holding a fan, exhibited at Tours in 1890, and from the collection of M. de la Rue of the Chateau des Caites, Caen, 450 guineas.

Rare Books.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold lately in London the first Kilmarnock edition of Burns's "Poems Chiefly in Scotch Dialect," 1786, measuring 8⅝ inches by 5¾ inches, but with two leaves in fac simile, and over twenty others repaired, £96; Lord Byron, "The Giaour," 1813, with the following inscription in Byron's autograph, "To my dearest sister Augusta Mary from her friend and brother, Byron, July 7, 1813," £23; M. de Montaigne, "Essais," 1580, a fine copy of the first edition, £35; P. B. Shelley, "Queen Mab," 1813, fine copy of the first edition in the original boards, £33 10s.; Laborde, "Choix de Chansons mises en Musique," 1773, a beautiful book, with 100 plates by Moreau and others, £52; "Laugh and Lie Down; or, The Worldes Folly," 1605, a black letter tract of twenty-five leaves, one of two copies known to exist, £55; S. Rowlands, "Humours Looking Glasse," 1608, an excessively rare tract of sixteen leaves, £40, and "J. M.," "A Ruful Complaynt of the Publyke Weale to England," circa 1548, a poetical tract of four leaves, of great rarity, (probably unique,) and of historical interest, depicting the condition of England soon after the coming to the throne of Edward VI. in 1547, £45.

Rare Books and Relics.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold in London a collection of first editions of Kipling's books, which brought good prices. Among the rare books were: A copy on vellum of the Greek Bible, edited by H. H. Baber, 1816-28, and the Greek New Testament, 1786, £56; P. S. Bartoli, "Recueil de Peintures Antiques Trouvées à Rome," &c., by the Abbé Rive, 1783-7, finely printed on vellum, not quite perfect, £105; J. P. Bergomensis, "De Plurimis Claris sceletisque (sic) Mulieribus opus prope Divinum novissime congestum," 1497, one leaf defective, £41; Boccaccio, "De Mulieribus Claris," 1473, a very large copy, but slightly wormed, £90; "Cronica van der Hilliger Stat van Coellen," 1499, excessively rare, only three or four copies known to exist in English libraries, a very fine copy, but wanting one leaf, £16; M. A. Coccii Sabellici, "Rerum Venetarum Historia," 1487, one of only four copies printed on vellum, the dedication copy to Mark Barbarigo, Doge of Venice, £154; the manuscript journal of Burgoyne's expedition from Canada in 1777, and the campaign in Canada under Sir Guy Carleton in 1776, apparently never printed, £42; an album of autograph letters addressed to Mr. John Hollingshead, including thirty unpublished letters by Dickens, six by Thackeray, also unpublished, and very many others, £65.

The same auctioneers sold an interesting series of relics of the famous Tom's Coffee House, in Russell Street, Covent Garden. 1714-1814, comprising the original sketch of Richard Haines, the proprietor, 1723-64, by Nathaniel Dance; the original portrait in oils, by C. Grignon, of the son and successor of R. Haines; Thomas Haines, who was proprietor from 1764 to 1814; the snuffbox of tortoise shell and silver used at Tom's, the club book and parchment list of members, &c., £96, and the original petition from Henry III. of France, Queen Catherine, and Queen Mary of Lorraine for the appointment of a commission to inquire into and report upon the impediment of the degree of consanguinity to a marriage between the Dauphin of France (Francis II.) and Mary Queen of Scots, dated March 23, 1558, signed by the Papal Legate Cardinal Trivulcio, £14 10s.

Snuffboxes, Armor, Silver.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold a very much extended and curious collection of snuffboxes. Among them were:

A Louis XVI. oval gold snuffbox, with plaques of translucent orange-colored enamel in twisted borders of white enamel and gold, the lid inlaid with a miniature portrait of Marie Antoinette in a frame, 82 guineas; another, with striped panels of dark-blue enamel in fluted and enameled borders, the lid inlaid with an oval enamel with a man playing a mandolin, and two girls, 85 guineas; a Louis XVI. flat oval snuffbox, of gold and dark-blue enamel, with dark-blue and white borders stippled with gold, the lid enameled with a female figure, 64 guineas; a Louis XVI. octagonal gold snuffbox, the panels of white enamel in borders of chased gold; the lid inlaid with a gold plaque of two colors, chased with a courtyard and fountain, &c., 102 guineas; a Louis XVI. oval gold snuffbox, with panels of crimson enamel, in borders of white jeweled and enameled ornament, the lid painted with Time, Cupid, and Venus, 285 guineas; another, enameled pale blue, stippled with gold, in dark-blue and white borders, the lid inlaid with an oval enamel, painted with a mythological subject, 92 guineas; another, white enamel ground with diaper decoration in dark blue and gold, the lid inlaid with an oval enamel plaque, painted with classical figures, £135; a circular gold box, with white and green jeweled ornament on the borders, the lid painted with nymphs, &c., 165 guineas; a Louis XVI. oval gold snuffbox, with chased panels and borders of blue and white enamel, the lid inlaid with an oval enamel plaque painted with a nymph and Cupid, 97 guineas; another, with panels of claret-colored enamel in jeweled and enameled borders, the lid inlaid with an oval enamel plaque painted with a marriage ceremony, 175 guineas; a Louis XV. oblong gold box, with chased borders, the top, sides, and bottom mounted with miniatures of camp scenes, 250 guineas; a Louis XV. oblong gold box, with scrolls and strapwork in flat chasing, finely enameled en plein with six subjects of pastoral scenes and groups of fruit in brilliant colors, 525 guineas; a Louis XVI. oval gold box, with diapered ornament in flat chasing, the lids, sides, and bottom enameled en plein with flowers and foliage, 175 guineas, and another, with festoons of foliage in flat chasing on panels of green enamel, the lid inlaid with a signed miniature of Marie Leczinska, in border of diamonds, by Campana, £335.

In arms and armor, were sold by the same auctioneers a small sporting prodd, the stock of dark wood carved in low relief, and a medallion portrait carved in mother-o'-pearl of Princess Elizabeth, the reverse inlaid with a figure of Diana, German, eighteenth century, £100; a three-quarter splinted suit of bright steel, with escalloped borders engraved with double lines, about 1580, £100, (Ratzendorpher;) a three-quarter suit of blued armor, with roped gilt edge, and an incised band, French, about 1630, £100, and a circular rondache of steel, embossed and damascened with gold, decorated with an equestrian encounter of warriors in Roman armor, and the whole enriched by gold Azzimia damascening, Milanese, latter part of the sixteenth century, 22¼ inches in diameter, £130.

In old silver and art objects Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods sold a silver gilt bottle, in the form of a stag, regardant, his forefeet resting on a tree stump, with a frog and lizard in high relief, Frankfurt, 13 inches high, 28 ounces, early seventeenth century, £190; a silver-gilt rosewater ewer and circular dish, repoussé and boldly chased with large flowers and scroll foliage, masks, dolphins, &c., Augsburg, seventeenth century, weight about 147 ounces, £320; a silver-gilt casket of architectural design, with two hinged covers and lifting top, the whole elaborately embossed and chased with Scriptural subjects on panels, surmounted by the figure of St. Michael, Mayence, seventeenth century, 300 ounces, £100; a gilt-bronze equestrian statuette of the Emperor Constantine, partly draped, Italian, sixteenth century, 22 inches high, £120.

The Pattison Pictures.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold in London a collection of modern pictures and water-color drawings of the English, Scottish, and Continental schools of Mr. R. Paterson Pattison of Leith and Edinburgh. The collection, which comprised 121 lots of pictures and drawings, included two examples of G. Romney, a portrait of Viscountess Melville, in white dress, with white lace headdress and powdered hair, an oval, 29 by 24 inches, 900 guineas, and a head of Lady Hamilton, in white lace cap and robe, also an oval, 28 by 23 inches, 910 guineas. There were also two excellent examples of the work of J. Maris, a town on a Dutch river, with windmill and boats, 23 by 18½ inches, 500 guineas; and a Dutch fishing boat ashore, 29 by 33 inches, 1,350 guineas. The other pictures included works by the following artists: Sam Bough, Dysart, 29 by 39 inches, 250 guineas; K. Heffner, "Early Morning, Zaandam, near Amsterdam," 46 by 65 inches, 120 guineas; Colin Hunter, a sea piece, with rocks and wreck, 20 by 35 inches, 75 guineas; E. Isabey, "The Old Fish Market, Dieppe," 13 by 20 inches, 78 guineas; Josef Israels, "Going Home," 1867, 30 by 23 inches, 340 guineas; B. W. Leader, "A Surrey Lane," 1897, 12½ by 17 inches, 85 guineas; Baron H. Leys, a "View in an Old Dutch Town," with numerous figures, 12 by 17 inches, 88 guineas; W. Maris, three cows on the banks of a river, 19 by 31 inches, 210 guineas; M. de Munkacsy, "Music Hall Charms," 35 by 28 inches, 190 guineas; Erskine Nicol, "The Dose," 1871, 17 by 13 inches, 105 guineas; W. Q. Orchardson, "Hamlet and Ophelia," 1865, 38 by 56 inches, 600 guineas; J. Pettie, "The Challenge," 1889, 135 guineas; Ph. Sadée, "Waiting for the Fishing Boats," 1881, 27 by 20 inches, 105 guineas; and Sir L. Alma Tadema, a girl reclining by a fountain, 1872, on panel, 7 by 15½ inches, 340 guineas.

NOTES OF A BOOK COLLECTOR.

If bibliographical lists cannot be accurately and intelligently made, it were better that they were not compiled. An English literary journal published in June a table giving the prices obtained at auction during 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898 of Stevenson's and Kipling's works and of the Kelmscott Press books. This had a certain interest, but as it did not go a little further and give the prices brought by the same books during January to May, 1899, of what practical use was it? Such a list should have given the very latest quotations, and it would have then been of value. To give one instance, it quotes a copy of the Kelmscott Chaucer as having brought in 1898 £27 10s. But the value of this book is twice £27 10s., and as many as six copies have been sold in London during the first half of this year for that sum and over. This parallels H. B. Wheatly's "Prices of Books," which only gives a bookseller quotation for the Kelmscott Chaucer, though several recent auction records could have been had in exchange for a few moments' research.

"The largest price ever paid for a single rare book" is the $4,950 given at the Thorold sale in London in 1884 for the "Psalter" of 1459, printed in Mentz in 1459 by Fust and Schoeffer. A literary magazine has just informed a correspondent that it did not know the largest price thus paid, though the facts in the case could have been had from almost any dealer in rare books or writer on bibliographical subjects.

A recent reviewer of several book sales of the season says that at the Manson sale "one item relating to the Bunker Hill fight fetched a record-breaking price. It was Clarke's 'Account of the Battle of Bunker Hill,' which ordinarily sells for about $30, while in this sale it went for $140!" The book in question was easily worth $140, for it was the first edition of Clarke's "Narrative," (not "Account,") London, 1775, with thirty-two pages. The second edition, also printed in 1775, has thirty-six pages. Only one copy of the first edition has been sold at auction in many years.

In a review of the recent Wright sale written by F. G. Kitton for an English newspaper, this statement is made: "The authorship of a pamphlet entitled 'A Curious Dance Round a Curious Tree,' 1860, has also been attributed to Dickens; the copy in the Wright collection realized but a few shillings, and rightly so, for the actual author was W. H. Wills, notwithstanding the fact that the title page bears the name of Charles Dickens, who doubtless had something to do with it in his editorial capacity when the paper first appeared in Household Words.

Mr. Kitton undoubtedly knows more about Dickens's works than any other living writer, but, nevertheless, the larger portion of the original manuscript of "A Curious Dance Round a Curious Tree," written by Dickens on eleven 12mo sheets, was sold with an extensive set of the novelist's works in this city in the Spring of 1896.

A Stevenson item unknown to most collectors and undescribed save in Stevenson's "Vailima Letters," Page 212, is quoted in a London bookseller's catalogue at £12 12s. This is "'An Object of Pity; or, The Man Haggard, [the late W. H. D.] a Romance by Many Competent Hands," (privately) "Imprinted at Amsterdam, (?) 1892." It is a square octavo of seventy-six pages, and this copy is in the original vellum wrappers, gilt edges. "Thence to Vallima," we read in the "Vailima Letters," "where we read aloud a Ouida romance we have been secretly writing; in which Haggard was the hero, and each one of the authors has to draw a portrait of him or her self in a Ouida light. Leigh, (Capt.,) Lady—(Jersey), Fanny (Stevenson), R. L. S(tevenson), Belle (Mrs. Strong), and Graham (Balfour) were the authors." The bookseller notes that the chapter, "Late, Ever Late," and the "Dedication to Ouida," dated Apia, 1892, are in Stevenson's happiest vein.

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WHAT READERS THINK.

Individuality in Writing.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a recent issue a correspondent criticises the style of Mr. Alden's literary letter, and à propos of some comments on Borrow's "Lavengro," accuses Mr. Alden of "a toplofty dismissal of every book or writer that fails to interest him." This heavy indictment amused me somewhat by its naïveté. A critic who thinks his own thoughts, shocks most of his readers some of the time and some of his readers all the time. If he did not, he never would be read. No writer tastes success till he begins to prick people. There is a large class of simple, earnest folk who take these prickings very seriously, and occasionally there is one like your correspondent who makes an outcry. The matter is not in the least important, but in some respects it is curious and interesting. One would suppose that a grown-up person with an average experience of men and things would have become wonted to the diversity of men's minds and would even rather enjoy it. And yet every little while there come these wails over nature's abundance. Mr. Alden, for instance, writes a letter of literary comment in which he does not disguise his individuality. It is read with interest for precisely that reason. He has opinions about books, and he states them as forcibly as he can. Why should he not? Whose thoughts ought he to think and just how strongly ought he to state them? There is a certain artificial cautiousness, a conventional hedging, that makes no foes; most of what passes for criticism in the United States is of that type. If you trim and palter and seem scared by your own thoughts, people say you are impartial and judicious, but they grow very tired of you. Your flaxseed poultice of a man may have his uses, but he is not a success as a critic. I sometimes wonder what people like your correspondent really think about these things. Would they really prefer that humanity should be as a tin of biscuits? Must every scrap taste exactly like every other scrap? Where is the pleasure in reading at all if what is written is all alike?

We all know men who make up their opinions by an arithmetical process of averaging, who compile their own thoughts, who make a god of intellectual identity. They are flabby persons, always a-tremble at the sight of novelty, forever on a fidget till they find what others think about it. Literary criticism is too much in awe of them. The personal element is just what is needed in literature. Without it there can be no force either attractive or repulsive. The critic owes himself the duty of glorifying what he likes and damning what he doesn't. Failing in this, he may be valuable as a hectograph or a composite photograph but not as a critic. In Heaven's name, let us cherish any little grain of individuality we may find in this day of identical machine-made products. When the critic takes to the mechanical operation of striking a medium by stating both sides and dividing by two in each case, the best part of him is dead. The only excuse for a man's existence is the fact that he is different from others. One needs no duplicates on his list of friends. Your simple, earnest soul conceives a critic to be an automatic transmitter of things universally accepted. If he says what he thinks he is laying down the law, he is impertinent, conceited, toplofty, and what not. Your correspondent represents a numerous company. I venture to say that no man has ever written well about books without provoking just this sort of complaint. There is positively no criterion for literary work except what is in a man's own brain and heart. A critic is not a statistician of opinions. There is no tape measure for artistic merit.

If therefore Mr. Alden dismisses in a toplofty way books which he does not like, if he says a book is exasperating because it exasperates him, it is to be presumed that he does so as a man and not as an oracle. Impersonal comment is mere chronicle. To do it a man must be either a machine or a pink cherub. To remove the personal element is to devitalize. The only absolutely impartial, non-committal man is the dead one. Where there is life there is difference and difference that is sure to pain some simple, earnest soul.

Of all things in the world the most desirable quality in American writing at the present time is individuality. A glimpse of it should set us wild with joy. Let a man be right or wrong, but let him hammer as hard as he can at what he himself thinks. The danger is not that he will stir opposition, but that he will stir no thought at all. That is the effect of the stuff that perishes. Beware the influence of the timid that whimper at every deviation. They are belated children scared by the bounty of the world. Above all, let us not confound fairness with conventionality or impartiality with mechanical imitativeness.

In writing, the important thing is not what a man thinks, but whether he thinks it; not what he says, but how he says it. Your literal-minded gobe mouche would crush the individuality out of everything and subject every whim to a majority vote. Of the easy, graceful comment on books and men, with its frankly personal tone, there is less and less each year. It is a pity. There was sport in the making and sport in the reading of it. It had a flavor of its own. Mr. Alden may or may not be a brilliant example of this kind of writer, but just so far as he regards the sort of censure that your correspondent administers, he will lose what merit he has. Blessed are the men we disagree with.

C. M. FRANCIS.

Washington, D. C., July 1, 1899.

Fads and Fashions in Literature.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

No one ever pretended to give a reason for fashions in dress. "They come and go as comes and goes the sea." Neither season nor convenience seems to cut any figure in their adoption. It seems to be about so in literature. Few of the books which at the start have enormous circulations live to be admired for five years. What has become of "Trilby," about which all the half-educated world raved a short time since? It is dead as a door nail. What has become of the later novels of George Eliot? No one, it seems, reads them any more; but they were as much of a fashion in their day as the old hooped skirt. "Adam Bede" and "The Mill on the Floss" beyond doubt are worthy of fame; but surely no spark of their fire is visible in the padded later novels of the same author. These became popular because it had become the fad to consider the writer a genius.

I am afraid the same will prove true as to Kipling's works. In a few years I do not believe that any of his stories will be regarded more highly than those of the author of "King Solomon's Mines," which really have some merit of their own. The latest fad, it seems, is "David Harum," that is likely to out-Trilby "Trilby." Of course it is useless to reason against either fads or fashions. People who follow them do not argue, and it only makes them mad, as it will, no doubt, some of your readers, to hint that they are carried away by the fashion of the hour. As a Californian, I hate to have to admit that the same is true of Prof. Markham's poems. They utter some very fine truths, but they are no more poetry than "The Proverbial Philosophy" of Mr. Tupper, which thirty years ago was considered by Englishmen as next to Shakespeare! Perhaps the most remarkable fad of late years was that which professed to enthuse over the Scottish stories of the style of "The Bonnie Brier Bush"—novels that no one but a Scotchman could understand, much less appreciate; but they were the fashion, and everything fashionable goes. In these busy days people have not the time to think for themselves.

As a matter of fact, it is art that alone is immortal among the children of men. Science changes because knowledge changes; but art is as imperishable to-day as it was in the days of ancient Egypt or of classical Greece or Rome. The future of every book depends upon the art that it exhibits. Homer and Shakespeare and Byron and Tennyson, yea, even our English Bible, are immortal, if for no other reason because their incomparable style reaches the dignity of art. Macaulay's essays and history remain, even to-day, the standard of luminous style, so much so that every one that would excel in diction must give his days and nights to their pages. The worshippers of fads and fashions do not trouble themselves about either art or science. They simply follow the mob. Perhaps it is just as well, after all, for is there not a feeling of safety in numbers even among insects? A. B. C.

Grass Valley, Cal., July 12.

Literary Value and Popularity.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The only possible excuse for prolonging any discussion of "David Harum" is that the letter signed "Wentworth Venable" in the issue of THE TIMES for July 1 admits that the great majority of the articles THE TIMES has published have been in praise of the book. This, since "Wentworth Venable" also says "Chacun a son gout," encourages one of those who "howl" to make one or two remarks—not against the book itself, but in defense of what has been already said about it by those with whom he sympathizes so feelingly—though he perverts somewhat the meaning of the word sympathy.

Are the cutting sarcasms as to chromos and congratulations and the statement that the condition of a non-lover of "David Harum" is unfortunate, legitimate literary discussion? It seems as if, even though these castaways are so hopelessly in the minority—perhaps the more on that account—they should receive condemnation according to the code of literary courtesy which they themselves followed in their perfectly impersonal remarks as to their own opinions.

Why should the lovers of the book "ventilate their opinions" with so much venom and personal feeling, if they are so much in the majority? The calmness of the remarks made by those who are (Mr. Venable jumps to the conclusion) "congenitally sour" is rather striking in contrast with the tone of the replies from the admirers of "dear, delightful 'David Harum.'" If this present letter shows any objectionable personal feeling, it is because even the minority worm will sometimes turn, especially if directly and violently challenged.

In quoting the sales of "David Harum" as a proof that "it is plain that there must be something extraordinarily good about it," Mr. Venable forgets that in a previous paragraph he consigned all opinions against the literary value of "David Harum" to people who would of necessity admire the works of Archibald Clavering Gunter. One of the few things considered worth saying about Gunter's books has been a remark of wonder at the millions of them which have been circulated and read. This, according to Mr. Venable's logic, makes it "plain that there must be something extraordinarily good" about them. And yet Gunter is quoted with Laura Jean Libbey in a large effort to crush with scathing scorn all "those not able to appreciate the master character strokes in 'David Harum.'"

ELIZABETH WORTHINGTON.

New York, July 15.

The "Babes" and the "Princes."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Some surprise has been expressed because a plaque of the Princes in the Tower, presumably a copy of Millais's well-known picture, had for motto a quotation from "The Babes in the Wood"; "Thus wandered these pure innocents," &c. As the picture shows the children standing on one step of a winding stone staircase, the quotation requires almost as much correction as Mrs. Nickleby's rash statement about a canary, which, singing somewhere, was supposed to illustrate domestic felicity: "At least it wasn't a canary bird, it was a parrot. And it didn't sing exactly, but it talked and swore awfully."

There wasn't very much room or much time then for the two innocents to wander. But surely it was quite correct to place a quotation from that ballad under that picture. As long as I have known the ballad of "The Babes in the Wood," certainly from my nursery readings of history, I have always known that the ballad really referred to Edward and Richard of York, and was one of the many forms of disapproval publicly circulated by the enemies of Richard III.

There is always too much to say to you, but I must add one word. Don't, pray, be beguiled into converting this cheery, useful, cultivated weekly visitor into a magazine. So prays one of your most constant and appreciating admirers. E. L. C.

West Brooklin, Me., July 14.

Daudet's "Sappho."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Can an artist paint a picture and himself never know all there is in it? Is it possible that a genius of the type of Daudet could write a book and himself never see one whole side of it, or that one important, perhaps the most important, effect never be perceived by him? How are we to interpret a book that the author wrote as a sculptor chisels a statue, but that turns to be a living soul?

From Daudet's dedication of "Sappho" it would seem that he had only the end in view, or at least that his chief end was that of telling his sons what a shark a courtesan is, and thus warning them never to trust her or fall into her hands. It would seem impossible to make more impressive the lesson that his dedication makes us think that he intended alone to teach in "Sappho." In boyhood in an overland trip across the mountains and plains from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City and back in a train of mule wagons loaded with freight for the mines out and grain for the Overland Stage Line back an old man and his boy begged to be allowed to travel in company with us for protection, as the Indians were "bad." The man had a little, old, rickety spring wagon and two sorry gray horses, and drove in our train. He had no good arms, and his horses made trouble with our mules, and his wagon would break down, and we would have to lend him material and help him mend it; and in general he was an annoyance all the way, but worst of all was the trouble the boy gave. He "was raised a pet," we "mule-skinners" used to say, and he "sassed" his father and made himself generally disagreeable.

He was one of the average California children, brought up without any restraint; his mother, as we learned, had "scooted with another man," and the father was going back to "the States," where he had kin. One evening around the campfire we were talking about the trouble he was to us, and some one said that if the old man would thrash him occasionally we would not mind their attendance with us, but it was hard to be quiet and see the boy's treatment of his old father. We blamed the latter for his unbroken patience, his unvarying kindness of word and deed to the boy. One of the owners of our train, an intelligent Tennessecan, in reply, said that the one bright spot in the whole picture was the old man's love for his boy. Fortune had dealt hardly with him, and his worldly possessions consisted of his little, old, ramshackle "outfit," and any day the alkali water might kill a horse for him or the Indians might kill all of us. But the father's love for his "one little lamb" made life worth living and struggling for. The picture of life, whichever way we looked, was hard and forbidding, except that here human love and devotion softened a little spot in it.

Daudet's "Sappho" is from scenes at the other side of the world and at the other extreme of civilization, but there is in it the same element of self-sacrifice and devotion for love, if such we may call it. It seems strange that the author could not see that he was painting one of the most remarkable pictures of a woman's devotion to the object of her attachment that the pages of romance furnish at all. Most persons read the book from the point of view of the young man who got into the meshes of Sappho's net, and from the point of view of his friends. But let us put ourselves in her place. The ordeals inflicted on the Patient Grissel and Die Heilige Genovefa are trifles compared to the wear of mind and the sacrifice of body that Sappho voluntarily underwent for the sake of the man she loved, the convict who was away serving his term, and for the child she had borne to him. Certainly she had a right to think that this gentlemanly dupe would do something to raise her a little in the world and try to redeem and make something of her. But her energy, of which she had much, was never directed in a selfish way. She was wearing herself out, soul and body, for the man she loved, and for his child. And this side of the picture, which Daudet seems not to have seen himself, makes the living soul of what is otherwise only the statue of a courtesan. It is the picture of an "intense" woman who sacrifices all, in obedience to the one great passion that makes and moves the world.

In this view of the case not only does our interest in the individual wake or increase, but our curiosity about the ethnic type that produces such individuals grows greater. And it is not hard to see in her the nature and detect the blood of the Phoenician peoples, mingled as they were on the shores of the Mediterranean with several others. Strabo says that they were in Spain before the Celts. In "Iberian" we have perhaps the same word as the Phoenician name of the Balearic Isles, the Pityusen of the Greeks; "Isle of Pines"; in Phoenician Ibrustm. From this by loss of r we get in modern times Ivisa, the present name of one of them. On the other hand, it is the name of Jerusalem: Jebus, or with a "prefixed" E, Ebus. This tells us that the Jebusites were dwellers in the pine woods, and that Iberia in the Caucasus region, as well as in Spain, bore the same Phoenician name. Not only was the Phoenician the type of persistency and intenseness, but it carried wherever it went the gospel of sex-worship. Egregiously misnamed "phallic worship," this cult was the worship of the creator and lover of life who had made all animals suitable for reproduction, and directed them thereto. It was the cult of naturalness. The women of this religion were no bearers of a primeval curse. Instead of bringing death into the world as another religion taught, they were the ones who handed on the life spark from the human torch, relating back to a divine fire. It is out of that stock that the woman of the Sappho type has come. Out of the same came the author himself.

Spain was Hispania; earlier Kaspu-ania—kas-pu being "silver" on the Babylonian tablets. Caspian is the same. We have seen what Ebro means. The Aquitania of Caesar was below the Garonne. Akkad in the East meant mountains or mountaineers. (And it has Sanskrit AK, a rock in it.) Aquitania was possibly Ak-ad-ania—country of the mountaineers. Just as this individual woman bent herself before the storm, so that race has done; and thus it has survived, in its old home and elsewhere.

Lexington, Ky., June 29, 1899. G. W.

Da Vinci's "Last Supper."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In reply to Mr. Thomas Johnston's article on "Leonardo's Inaccuracies" allow me to say that the anachronisms in Da Vinci's "The Last Supper" are so well known as to call for very little comment at the present day. They are the rule, and not the exception, to be met with in all the paintings of the Renaissance period in which ancient scenes are portrayed.

That there is a reason for this is very apparent when it is remembered that with the revival of learning painting blossomed almost at once into full bloom, and that the age had not yet become microscopic in its thirst for knowledge, but rather concerned itself with great conception and execution.

That painting did not free itself from this defect until comparatively recent times is clearly shown in the pictures of the latter half of the eighteenth century, whose creators continued unblushingly to perpetrate the most outrageous anachronisms, and in spite of the protest which at that time began to be preached against such practices.

One of the greatest blots to-day on British art is the series of statues of English statesmen of modern times to be seen in St. Paul's represented in Roman togas and sandals, though, as a matter of fact, when the inartistic garb with which the nineteenth century man adorns (?) himself is considered, one cannot but sympathize with the sculptor and his longing to express himself artistically even at the expense of historical accuracy.

Not only in paintings are errors of this kind detected, for literature as well suffered from the same cause, as witness the glaring inaccuracies which abound in Shakespeare and his predecessors.

At best anachronism will always be a blot in what otherwise might be a perfect whole, and which I think artists of the present time recognize, in principle at least, though occasionally they fall by the wayside owing to a lack of proper study and knowledge of their subject.

FENTON ROSS.

Columbus, Ohio, May 29, 1899.

Kinsmen of Eugenie in America.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Permit me to state that the surname of ex-Empress Eugénie's mother was Kirkpatrick, and not Fitzpatrick, as given in your issue of the 10th inst. There are many descendants of an only brother of the maternal grandfather of the ex-Empress residing in this country. S. H. YONGE.

Richmond, Va., June 11, 1899.

A Belated Reader of "Quo Vadis."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Since the death of the Rev. E. P. Roe and Robert Louis Stevenson I have become a worshipper before a new shrine, for I have found in the literary firmament a new star, as it were, and his name is Sienkiewicz.

Although it had been my pleasure to read "Let Us Follow Him," "By Fire and Sword," and a few other short translations from the pen of this popular and gifted author, it seems rather a late hour now to own to the truth of having just found time to read so widely read and criticised a book as was that of "Quo Vadis," a book that has been an addition to my bookshelves for the past year or more. But, then, we of this workaday world, I think, are rather fortunate to be able to read a few of the many volumes that come from the press during a year.

Now, having read so popular a work as "Quo Vadis," I feel that, although it was read somewhat belatedly, it were better to have read it late than never to have read it at all; for to one mind of thinking, at least, notwithstanding the many adverse criticisms, it is not a book destined for a day, but one that will live for all time.

The book, as I have said, has received much adverse criticism, but what if it has? Was there ever a book that became popular that was not so done by? To my mind I doubt if in any age there has been a book

published that met with entire universal praise. Show up the baser elements of mankind in the endeavor to point a moral, and there stands ever ready a band of fanatics seeking to tear the author's argument to threads. His logic and reasoning to them are always immorally base. They always see the dark lining—never the real object sought. "Quo Vadis" and "The Christian" and other works of their kind have not been an exception to this rule, as numerous criticisms show, and yet the author's object in each instance was but the pointing of a moral.

The scene at the feas: in the triclinium of Nero's palace, where every one excepting Petronius and Lygia (the heroine) have become a lot of drunken, sotted beasts, reveling in debauchery and lust, and the escape unscathed of Lygia therefrom may not, to be sure, be a scene exactly in keeping with one's idea of the beautiful, still the author's object (and this fact should not for a moment be lost sight of by the reader) was but for a purpose—to paint a word picture, in which, when the drapery has been torn from the frame, we behold virtue triumphant over vice. Therefore I ask: Is the author in his conception any more wrong than would be the parent who sought to enlighten a child budding into youth as to the innumerable snares that beset a daughter's pathway to rob her of her virtue? It is a parent's bounden duty, or else when this same child has fallen by the wayside, the parent should be condemned to eternal damnation. Such is, I take it, the author's conception in his work of "Quo Vadis." For can there be given in words anything more beautifully descriptive of one's conversion than we find in the contents of Vinicius's epistle to Petronius describing his and Lygia's life under the marriage state?

It is this salient feature of "Quo Vadis"—its religious tendencies—that has been one means of making it the literary sensation of the day. Upon the writer, at least, such a book would wield a greater influence for conversion than would the preachings of a thousand ministers of the Gospel.

EDWARD ELMORE BROCK.

New York, June 15, 1899.

Strong Verbal Forms and Weak Ones.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a letter in last SATURDAY'S REVIEW, "Inquirer" makes a statement to the effect that the tendency of the English language at present is to discard strong verbal forms for weak ones. This statement, although not infrequently heard, is quite erroneous, for exactly the reverse is true. There was a time—I refer to the three centuries after the Norman Conquest—when several originally strong verbs gradually went over to the weak inflection. Indeed, this process assumed such alarming proportions that there might at the present day have been but a few strong verbs remaining in the language had not the movement been checked by the rise of an indigenous literature of a high order. Speaking broadly, the losses suffered by the strong inflection during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were but slight, and since that time a tendency has made itself felt in the language, not only to retain the strong inflection, but to increase the number of strong verbal inflections at the expense of the weak. e. g., "dig" in early modern English (1500-1650) still had the preterite "digged," modern "dug" not having developed until the end of the period mentioned. ("Dug" does not occur in the Bible.)

Analogy has proved a powerful working factor in changes of this nature. We meet with it in forms like the following: Mn. E. "stick," "stuck," but O. E. "stician," "sticode"; Mn. E. "wear," "wore," "worn," but O. E." werian," "weredе." Besides we have a strong past participle in "show," "showed," "shown," "showed," but O. E. "sceawian," "sceawode." "Inquirer" can find detailed information on these points by referring to Lounsbury's "History of the English Language," (New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1894,) pp. 154f, 352-355, 397ff, &c., and to Sweet's "Historical English Grammar" (Clarendon Press, 1892.)

Prof. Lounsbury (l. c., Part II., Sec. 247,) states: "No verb which reached the beginning of the Modern English period with strong forms in common use ever let the strong forms go out of common use. * * * What the language then had it has ever since retained. Nor does it manifest the least disposition to abandon any it now has. * * * In fact, the present disposition of the language is not only to cling firmly to the strong verbs it already possesses, but to strengthen their hold, and even to extend their number whenever possible. Forms once common, and in the best usage, such as shaked, shined, strived, and thrived, are either now much rarer than shook, shone, strove, and throve, or else are not met with at all. Woke, though not found in Shakespeare, Milton, and the English Bible, has become, during the last century, full as common as waked as the preterite of wake. * * *" And again (Sec. 249): "So decided, in truth, is the disposition the language now displays to prefer the strong forms, that it is not impossible that some verbs now inflected weak will return to their old conjugation, or that others which are strictly weak will pass over to the strong." (e. g. "dive," "dove," l. c., Sec. 138; "squeeze," "squoze," (dial.) Sec. 243.)

On Page 399 of Prof. Lounsbury's book, "Inquirer" will also find some information "anent" proven for proved. "The word is derived from the French, and, like all other foreign verbs, has until the present century, been inflected, in literary use, according to the weak conjugation throughout. But the strong participial form "proven," has made its way from the Scottish subdialect of the Northern dialect into the language of literature, and not only has grown common, but promises to become universally accepted, for it is widely employed by many of the best modern writers, and in particular occurs in the prose of Lowell, and frequently in the later poems of Tennyson." R. T., Jr.

New York, June 26.

Not "Proven" and "Anent."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Is it possible that "not proven" came into use, or rather into misuse in English at the time of the Madeline Smith trial? The verdict "not proven" was then rendered, the trial being held in Scotland, and it was carefully explained in the principal English and American papers, the presumption being that the meaning of the words would be unknown. They mean "not tried," using "tried" in the legal sense. "Prove" in old English dictionaries is defined "to entice," "to try," "to experience"; it is not defined "to afford evidence of," and that phrase is its equivalent in modern American speech. A Yankee says, "That proves that he is guilty," meaning "That gives evidence of his guilt," or "That shows that he was guilty." He still retains "prove" in its elder sense in such phrases as "prove the will," but he has entirely forgotten what it means in the proverb, "The exception proves the rule," i. e., "tests" the rule; he fancies that it means "The exception is evidence of the correctness of the rule," which is manifest nonsense. What he fancies that the Bible means in the passages which speak of David as not having "proved" Saul's armor, it would be hard to tell.

To go back to the original subject: the verdict "not proven," or "not tried," leaves the prisoner liable to rearrest, in case new evidence is discovered, but the presumption that he is innocent is untouched. He has not yet been "proved" to be guilty, using the participle in the Yankee sense. It seems just possible that the newspaper paragraphs about the verdict may have brought "proven" to the attention of some one with a desire for oddity, and so led to its adoption by other ignoramuses.

Did not "anent" come back into written English through the agency of the Waverley novels and the Noctes Ambrosianae? The world was mercifully spared the burden of "gotten" at that time, although Sir Walter's peasants sometimes use it. Thirty years ago Blackwood's Magazine declared this word to be obsolete, except with the ignorant and among the Scotch. Less than five years ago somebody advised an uneducated American writer to refrain from using "got," both as a word of all work and as an expletive; e. g., "I have got to get me a hat"; "He had got to do it"; "He had got him a house"; "He had got a house." The unforeseen effect was the substitution of "gotten," which was immediately adopted by that large class of writers devoted to ugliness. Slowly it forced its way into speech, and is now the infallible sign of pretentious ignorance. Men and women who never used "got," who would never have said, "I have got here," now say, "I have gotten here," and radiate pride. In the next breath they may say, "I have forgot my umbrella," although "forgotten" is not obsolete. Small children who use the "strong" participle should be "hotten" with something substantial, lest the word should go down to the next generation with "thud," the coinage of a foolish reporter, and "crank," the legacy of an assassin as bequests of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Crying sins against good usage are daily and hourly committed by American authors, and by two or three English papers so intent upon race unity as to be willing to seek it in crime. There is no reason for reverting to the outgrown wickedness of an earlier time. F. L.

Taunton, Mass., June 24, 1899.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Art and Architecture.

Royal Academy Pictures, 1899; Being the Royal Academy Supplement of The Magazine of Art. 8vo. New York: Cassell & Co. $3.

Chimney Design and Theory. A Book for Engineers and Architects. By William Wallace Christie. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand & Co. $3.

Biographical.

The Beacon Biographies. Edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe—"James Russell Lowell." By Edward Everett Hale, Jr. 18mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

The Beacon Biographies. Edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe—"David G. Farragut." By James Barnes. 18mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

The Beacon Biographies. Edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe—"Daniel Webster." By Norman Hapgood. 18mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

The Beacon Biographies. Edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe—"Robert E. Lee." By William P. Trent. 18mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

The Beacon Biographies. Edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe—"Phillips Brooks." By M. A. De Wolfe Howe. 18mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

Alfred the Great; Containing Chapters on His Life and Times. Edited by Alfred Bowker. 8vo. London: Adam & Charles Black.

Cromwell as a Soldier. By Lieut. Col. T. S. Baldock, R. A. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

Reminiscences of the King of Roumania. By Sidney Whitman. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3.

The Life of William Morris. By J. W. Mackail, 2 vols. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $7.50.

Andrew Melville. By William Morison. 16mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Educational.

The Study of History in Schools. By the Committee of Seven. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

Educational Aims and Educational Values. By Paul H. Hanus. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

Books Worth Reading. By Frank W. Rafety. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Advanced Grammar and Composition. By E. Oram Lyte, A. M., Ph. D. New York: American Book Company.

Fiction.

Rupert, by the Grace of God. The story of an unrecorded plot set forth by Will Fortescue. Edited and revised by Dora Greenwell McChesney. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Silas Marner. By George Eliot. Edited by Edward L. Gulick. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

Ridan the Devil, and Other Stories. By Louis Becke. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

Queer Luck. By David A. Curtis. 16mo. New York: Brentano's.

Agatha Webb. By Anna Katharine Green. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Untold Half. By "Allen." 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

A Silent Singer. By Clara Morris. 12mo. New York: Brentano's.

Agnes Gray. By Anne Brontë. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Pabo, the Priest. By S. Baring Gould. 16mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.

The Kingdom of Hate. By T. Gallon. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Custom of the Country. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

That Fortune. By Charles Dudley Warner. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The Sixth Sense, and Other Stories. By Margaret Sutton Briscoe. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

When Grandmamma Was New. By Marion Harland. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.

God's War. By Wilson Vance. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Mr. Milo Bush and Other Worthies—Their Recollections. By Hayden Carruth. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

Adrian Rome. By Ernest Dowson and Arthur Moore. 16mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Religious.

The First Epistle of John. By Robert Cameron. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publishing Society. $1.25.

Leading Persons and Periods in English Church History. Various lectures. 12mo. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Company. $1.

The Book of Fsalms, containing The Prayer Book Version, the Authorized Version, and the Revised Version, in parallel columns. 8vo. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.50.

Christian Science. By the Rev. William Short, M. A. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 25 cents.

John and His Friends, a series of revival sermons. By the Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D. D. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

The Twentieth Century New Testament, in two parts; Part I., the five historical books. 12mo. New York: F. H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

Christ Among the Cattle. By Frederic Rowland Marbin. 12mo. New York: J. O. Wright & Co.

Naturalism and Agnosticism. By James Ward, Sc. D. 2 vols 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

Scientific.

The Philosophy of Memory and Other Essays. By D. T. Smith, M. D. 8vo. Louisville: J. P. Morton & Co.

On the Birds' Highway. By Reginald Heber Howe, Jr. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2.

Myth and Romance. By Madison Cawein. 16mo. New York; G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Some of Wyoming's Vertebrate Fossils. Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Stories of Animal Life. By Charles Frederick Holder, LL. D. New York; American Book Company.

Plant Relations—a First Book of Botany. By John M. Coulter, A. M., Ph. D. 12mo. New York; D. Appleton & Co. $1.10.

The Races of Europe. By William Z. Ripley. 2 vols. 8vo New York: D. Appleton & Co. $6.

Travel and Adventure.

Our Conquests in the Pacific. By Oscar King Davis. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

Russia in Asia: a Record and a Study. 1558-1889. By Alexis Krausse. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $4.

Japan in Transition. By Stafford Ransome. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3.

Enchanted India. By Bojidar Karageorgevitch. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Verse.

The Complete Works of Robert Browning. Vols. IV., V., and VI. Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. 8vo. New York: George D. Sproul.

Sea Drift Poems. By Grace Ellery Channing. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Miscellaneous.

The History of South Carolina Under the Royal Government, 1719-1776. By Edward McCrady, 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

Our Lady of the Green. Chapters by I. Pearson and A. B. Pascoe. Edited by L. Mackern and M. Boya. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Principles of Scientific Socialism. By the Rev. Charles H. Vail. 12mo. New York: The Commonwealth Company. 35 cents.

The Twelfth Book of Homer's Odyssey. By Richard A. Minckwitz. 16mo. New York: Ginn & Co.

The Pure Causeway. By Evelyn Harvey Roberts. 18mo. New York: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.

A History of Literary Criticism in the Renaissance. By Joel Elias Spingarn. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Old Clocks and Watches and Their Makers. By F. J. Britten. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

A History of Winchester College. By Arthur F. Leach, M. A., F. S. A. 12mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

How to Swim. By Capt. Davis Dalton. 18mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Stick and Pea Plays. By Charles Stuart Pratt. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.

Uncle Sam's Soldiers. By Oscar Phelps Austin. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

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Send for circulars to
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,
Publishers, Philadelphia.

Buffalo Jones's Forty Years of Adventure. Compiled by Col. Henry Inman. Topeka: Crane & Co.

Equality. By Edward Bellamy. New edition. 12mo. Paper. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.

The Government of Municipalities. By Dorman B. Eaton. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

The Santiago Campaign. By Capt. John Bigelow. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Compend of Latin de Cuisina. By Bury Wright. Revised by Drew Romya, A. M. New York: Hayes & Wright.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

I.—NEW YORK.

The new story of sea life which Frank T. Bullen has been writing for D. Appleton & Co. will be entitled "The Log of a Sea Waif: Being Recollections of the First Four Years of My Sea Life." In his new book, Mr. Bullen sketches the events of voyages to the West Indies, to Bombay and the Coromandel coast, to Melbourne and Rangoon. "The Log of a Sea Waif" may be suggestively described as an English companion to Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast."

"Robespierre, the Story of M. Victorien Sardou's Play," by Ange Galdemar, will shortly appear from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. One of the greatest dramatic successes of the day, it will be recalled, has been won by Sir Henry Irving in London, in M. Sardou's play. The play will be produced in the principal cities of the United States next Autumn; but, independent of this, the publication of the story is abundantly justified by its own power as a historical romance.

The Century Company has in preparation an illustrated edition of Dr. Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," to contain photographs of pictures by Howard Pyle, and a great number of reproductions of rare prints and manuscripts illustrating old Philadelphia, and the Revolutionary scenes referred to in the novel. This issue will be called the "Continental Edition."

"The History of Corsica," by L. H. Caird, has just been presented by the New Amsterdam Book Company. This is said to be the only history of Corsica printed in the English language. The author tells the story of the successive foreign rules that the island of Napoleon's birth has passed under—Roman, Moorish, Genoese, Pisan, and French.

Since June 1 Mr. Winston Churchill's historical romance, "Richard Carvel," has passed through its eighth edition and is in its fiftieth thousand. In the story the early life of John Paul Jones receives careful treatment by the author. John Paul died in Paris July 18, 1782. Recently the State Department in Washington sought to locate his grave, and communicated with the American Embassy in Paris for that purpose. The most careful research has failed to reveal the place where the first Admiral of the United States Navy lies buried. It is believed that John Paul was first buried in a grave rented for a term of years, and at the expiration of the lease his bones were thrown into the Potter's Field.

Mr. William Nicholson, who drew the frontispiece for the English edition of "The Hooligan Nights," has announced in the London press that his drawing was not intended to be a portrait of Mr. Rook's hero, but simply a character sketch of the average Hooligan type. A photograph of young Alf Hooligan, the central figure of the book, which is exhibited in some London shop windows, is said to have neither the brutality nor sensuality of Mr. Nicholson's figure. It shows the portrait of a clear-cut, alert, and intelligent-looking individual.

Katharine Prescott Wormeley, whose translation of Balzac's "Le Comédie Humaine" popularized that work in America, has in hand a new volume entitled "Letters to Mme. Hanska, née Countess Rzewuska, afterward Mme. Honoré de Balzac," which will shortly be issued by Hardy, Pratt & Co. of Boston.

John Lane of the Bodley Head will issue next week "Appreciations and Addresses," by Lord Rosebery, edited by Charles Geake. The "Appreciations" will include "Burke," "Robert Burns," "Wallace," "Robert Louis Stevenson," "Gladstone," and "London." Among the "Addresses" may be found "Bookishness and Statesmanship," "Parliamentary Oratory," "The English-Speaking Brotherhood," "Eton," "Sport," and "Golf." It is said in London that the publisher has been legally restrained from presenting copies of the reports of Lord Rosebery's speeches that have appeared in The London Times, but action taken in England will not affect the American edition.

Charles Scribner's Sons have in preparation a volume of eleven stories and sketches by Henry Van Dyke, to be called "Fisherman's Luck," which will be presented in September.

"The Heiress of the Season," by Sir William Magnay, Bart., author of "The Pride of Life," is in press at D. Appleton & Co.'s. The scene of action of this story is the kaleidoscopic stage of the London season. The theme furnishes effective contrasts of intrigue and honesty. The characters are said to be cleverly and truthfully drawn. There is a titled lady who patronizes social candidates for a consideration, and the enterprising promoter who secures names for new financial companies, the heiress, the rising politician of genuine ability, and the political knave.

The thirteenth volume of the "Outward Bound" edition of Kipling is at last ready from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. This includes the first part of "The Day's Work." The set is uniform with the "Thistle" editions of Stevenson and Barrie, the "International" edition of Tolstoi, and the "Complete" edition of Dickens. It is sold by subscription only.

The complete works of G. J. Whyte-Melville will shortly be presented by Longmans, Green & Co. Among the novels already prepared, which are to be followed by others at monthly intervals, are "Katerfelto: A Story of Exmoor," "Cerise: A Tale of the Last Century," and "Sarchedon: A Legend of the Great Queen."

Henry Holt & Co. will in future publish the "Yale Studies in English" under the general editorship of Prof. Albert S. Cook of Yale, which were recently issued by Lamson, Wolfe & Co. The Messrs. Holt have also acquired the volumes of this series already issued, including "The Foreign Sources of Modern English Versification," by Charlton M. Lewis; "Aelfric," by Caroline Louisa White; "The Life of St. Cecilia," from the manuscript Ashmole, 43 and manuscript Cotton Tiberius, E. VII., by Bertha Ellen Lovewell, and "Andreas. The Legend of St. Andrew," translated from the old English by Robert Kilburn Root.

Ernest Seton Thompson's story, "The Trail of the Sand Hill Stag," which appears in the current number of Scribner's Magazine, will be shortly issued in book form, with illustrations in color, and other illustrations and marginal designs by the author. The volume will be uniform in appearance with Henry Van Dyke's "The First Christmas Tree," published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

The July issue of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science contains an essay by C. E. Prevey entitled "The Economic Function of Charity Organizations"; Prof. Zorn's "Constitutional Position of the German Emperor," Dr. W. J. Branson's "The Nominating System of Philadelphia," and Dr. E. S. Mead's "Relative Stability of Gold and Silver."

"The Lone Pine," by A. B. Townshend, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, has just passed into its second edition.

Mr. David D. Wells, the author of that frolicsome book "Her Ladyship's Elephant," has, for the last year, made his home in London, where he is putting the finishing touches to a humorous tale that will probably be presented this Fall.

It will be recalled that Gen. Joseph Wheeler's book "The Santiago Campaign of 1898" was in the course of publication by Lamson, Wolffe & Co. when these publishers failed. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia has now taken the work over and will publish it in a new and revised form. Gen. Wheeler had gotten the book hastily together in the spare moments he could find in the midst of his important duties, and the volume which was not fully launched on the market was withdrawn by the author, who wished to revise his book and add a great deal of valuable material, having eventually found the time to do so.

"Nooks and Corners of Old New York" is the title of a collection of picturesque sketches and essays by Charles Hemstreet which Charles Scribner's Sons will shortly bring out. The illustrations and the cover design are by E. C. Peixotto.

A new work by Mr. Horatio W. Dresser is soon to appear from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is entitled "Voices of Freedom." Mr. Dresser appeals to no particular class of readers, but his work is generally popular.

The publication of the "Principles of Taxation," by David A. Wells, has been postponed until October by D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Drexel Biddle, Fellow of the American Geographical Society, is now engaged in revising his book, "The Madeira Islands." The new edition will show how the Madeirans have long wanted to become American citizens, and will reveal some State secrets showing how the Portuguese have persistently concealed the true state of affairs from the world.

Albert White Vorse, author of "The Play's the Thing," appearing in the current number of Scribner's Magazine, has a new story announced for the September issue of that periodical. It is entitled "The Education of Praed," and is an Arctic story, and shows what an Eskimo taught a college professor. Another feature of this number will be "Aguinaldo's Capital," by Lieut. Col. J. D. Miley, late Gen. Shafter's Chief of Staff, and now in the Philippines. It will present the inside workings of the Filipino Government and show how the plotting was carried on by the insurgents, using Free Masonry as a cloak, symbolic charts, &c. "Copley Boy" will be a short story of school and political life by Charles Warren, author of "The Amalgamated Bill." Apropos of Mr. Vorse's work, it may be stated that his "Arctic Romances," which will shortly be published by Drexel Biddle, will be illustrated by reproductions from a series of paintings by F. W. Stokes. Both Mr. Stokes and Mr. Vorse were members of Lieut. Peary's expedition of 1892.

Anthony Hope's new novel, "The King's Mirror," is announced for early publication in book form from the press of D. Appleton & Co., uniform with "The Chronicles of Count Antonio" and "The God in the Car."

Charles Whiting Baker has prepared a new and third edition of his "Monopolies and the People" for G. P. Putnam's Sons. The additions will make the book almost double its original size and bring the subject well up to date.

A learned paper on tornadoes is contributed by Prof. Cleveland Abbe of the Weather Bureau to the August number of The Century, which will be a midsummer and travel number. A graphic description of the tornado that visited Kirkesville, Mo., last Spring, is described by John R. Musick, an author living in that city. Prof. John Trowbridge of Harvard will have an article on "Powerful Electrical Discharges," while Alexander J. Wurts of the Westinghouse Company writes about the protection of electrical apparatus against lightning. The number will be adequately illustrated.

A new standard work entitled "The International Geography" will be published in the Autumn by D. Appleton & Co. Seventy authors have collaborated in its production, including the leading geographers and travelers of Europe and America. The work has been planned and edited by Dr. H. R. Mill, who also writes the chapter on the United Kingdom.

In view of the political ferment in South Africa the account of Capt. Alfred Bertrand's voyage of exploration through Matabeleland, the Transvaal, and the Cape, given in his book, "The Kingdom of Barotsi," will be of special interest. The volume has just been issued by the New Amsterdam Book Company.

The address which Mr. J. E. Courtenay Bodley delivered last month in Paris before the Société d'Economie Sociale, will appear in The North American Review for August. The title of the English version is "French Anglomania and Pessimism," and it has a curious interest as an example of a translation by an English author of his own French work. Mr. Bodley's original French discourse will be published in a subsequent number of the La Réforme Sociale, the organ of Le Play's Society.

Of interest to golfers is "Our Lady of the Green; a Book of Ladies' Golf," issued by the Lippincotts. The volume, which is edited by L. Mackern and M. Boys, is about to pass into its second edition.

Among the more notable contributions to The London Spectator during recent years has been a series of articles entitled "Animals of To-day," by C. J. Cornish. These articles, which have now been collected in permanent book form as a volume for entertainment and instruction, are issued by the New Amsterdam Book Company.

Sir Henry Thompson has arranged and rewritten much of his work on modern cremation, and a third edition is about to appear from Smith, Elder & Co. of London. This issue will carry to the present day the history of the practice of cremation and of the work of the Cremation Society of England.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 20.—Omniscience in small personal gossip being the climax of human felicity to many persons, it is not strange that since the death of Mr. John Holmes rather less than half a year ago there has been loud inquiry as to his aspect and performance. As but few could make reply to this demand, there were signs that it might be supplied by a myth, an original creation as airy as that armless Miss Longfellow whose existence is an article of faith with many persons otherwise orthodox. This danger will pass with the appearance of the August Atlantic, in which Col. Higginson, under the title "His Brother's Brother," gives a biography of John Holmes, with some extracts from his letters; his description of Harvard Square and of Harvard commencement in 1750.

As Col. Higginson, whose brother was his friend both in youth and manhood, describes it, his life was passed in extraordinarily good and congenial society, that of his books, the Lowells, his classmates, the elder Higginson and Dr. Charles Ware; Mr. John Bartlett, Dr. Estes Howe, and his brother; Prof. James B. Thayer, Mr. George C. Lawrence, his lawyer, and the late Robert Carter, and a few ladies. He read, wrote, walked, played whist, made two visits to Europe, and studied Cambridge and the inhabitants with the humor which Emerson said that he represented, the Autocrat representing wit. He told stories with peculiar dramatic power, and his spontaneous comments on men and events were so animated that his loss leaves his friends, says Col. Higginson, with such a sense of loss "as if the art of instantaneous photography had perished with its inventor."

His manner of extracting humor even from a daily lack of events may be seen in this "Diary of a Citizen of Cambridge" during vacation:

Aug. 1—Repairs of meeting house and burying ground going on—a dorbug flew in at a window—caused alarm of burglars—great excitement in the town.
Aug. 2—Repairs still going on; a man who hadn't left enough in his bottle fell off his cart, but escaped without broken legs—a great excitement in the town.
Aug. 3—Repairs still going on.
Aug. 4—Repairs continued.
Aug. 5—Repairs on the meeting house going on.
Aug. 6—Repairs of meeting house and burial ground very considerably advanced.
Aug. 7—Workmen still busy on the meeting house.
Aug. 8—The repairs of the church are continued.
Aug. 9—The meeting house still under repair.

The magazine also contains a wicked little story by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith aimed at Anglomaniacs, and giving the beautiful name of P. Wooverman Shaw Todd to one who was never known during a whole Atlantic voyage "to wear a pair of socks that did not in color and design match his cravat." Mr. H. L. Dawes discusses the question, "Have We Failed with the Indian?" and finds reason for contentment with the results of the latest National policy.

The unforeseen chance of a fire in the building next door has hurried Messrs. Lee & Shepard from their quarters in Milk Street and sent them to 202 Devonshire Street, the longest flight that they have ever made from Washington Street, where, in the good old days of bookselling, with fair prices and fair profits, they carried on a very large business as importers, jobbers, retail dealers, and publishers, and also conducted great sales of photograph albums. The fire of 1872, destroyed a building in which much of their superfluous stock was stored, and later they established themselves in Franklin Street, moving thence to Milk Street, and became publishers and nothing more. Their newrooms are much better than those which they left, but have not yet assumed a home-like air, which a few months' of occupation will give them.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney is one of the authors whose genius lives again in her daughter. Mrs. Caroline Leslie Field, whose second name will suggest "Leslie Goldthwaite" to many of her mother's admirers, has written a story entitled "Nannie's Happy Childhood," and Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish it in a few months. "Betty Leicester's English Christmas," by Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, is one of this firm's Christmas books. It originally appeared in St. Nicholas, and is an uncommon story. A volume of Miss Jewett's tales, bearing the title of the first, "The Queen's Twin," is to appear at the same time, and also "Religio Pictoris," by Mrs. Helen Bigelow Merriam.

THE WEEK IN ART.

It is now fairly well determined that the Academy of Design will not hold any Autumn exhibition this year. Despite the fact that a farewell dinner was held in the old Academy Building last May and that it was generally understood that the organization would relinquish the use of the building to its present owner, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in June, the officers, it is said, are still hopeful of obtaining some concession on the rent of the building for another year from the insurance company. In this case the annual Spring exhibition will be held there. The Water Color Society, which, although a much younger organization, is almost as much identified with the Venetian palace, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, as the Academy itself, will hold its annual display next Winter at the Astoria Hotel, and has signed a contract to that effect with Mr. Boldt.

It is more than likely that the next Academy Spring exhibition will be held in the Fine Arts Galleries, in West Fifty-seventh Street, and, indeed, it would be a wise move for the Academy to take these galleries for the month preceding the annual display of the Society of American Artists, whose dates have already been chosen. The proportion of efficient men in both organizations who hold office in both is now sufficiently large to remove all the old idea of rivalry between the two, and the visit of the Acadamy to the home of the younger society during the time in which it is deprived of a home would go far to remove the last vestige of any friction.

When John Noble Barlow, a young artist who painted for some years in this country, but who is now a resident of Cornwall, England, made an exhibition and had a sale of a large number of his landscapes at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last Spring little was said regarding his forceful and good work and abundant promise save in this Review of Books and Art, and in one other journal of all those which assume to give comprehensive and intelligent reviews of art happenings in New York. The sale was not a success on the whole, largely due to the lack of notice given it, and it is therefore pleasant to record the fact that Mr. Barlow's work is constantly receiving more and more praise from the London and Paris critics, and that he has recently received a medal at the Salon.

The Art Students' League has announced its instructors for the coming year, who are to be Walter A. Clark, Clifford Carleton, Arthur Dow, Mary T. Lawrence, J. A. Twauchmann, C. Y. Harvey, George Bridgeman, Kenyon Cox Robert Blum, and Joseph De Camp.

John S. Sargent is growing in favor and in strength all the time. One of the English critics, a Mr. Stevenson, in a recent article puts him ahead of Reynolds and Gainsborough. Sargent certainly does recall Reynolds in some of his recent work, although with the same strength of pose and expression he does not always get the warmth of colo. of the older master. Mr. Sargent is so busy on portrait work that he has been delayed in the completion of some important orders for decorative panels. His new work for the Boston Public Library will be put in place this Autumn.

Following the Velasquez tercentenary in Madrid will come a Van Dyck quatrocentenary in Antwerp next month. This is to be a loan exhibition, for which 120 portraits have already been promised.

The frieze in the Paris Panthéon left unfinished by the late Puvis de Chavannes is to be completed by Cazin, the French landscape painter.

There are now on exhibition at the Keppel Gallery, 20 East Sixteenth Street, a large collection of Hollyer paltinotype reproductions of portraits by Burne-Jones, Watts, and Rossetti. These are very artistic and interesting and reproduce marvelously well the expression of the originals.

Few people are aware that there is in New York an establishment where excellent reproductions of Greek and Roman bronzes are cast by the same process as that used by the ancients and the sculptors of the Renaissance—that of the cire perdu. It is not necessary to advertise the makers of these delicate fac similes to the extent of giving their address, but any effort to provide something better than ordinary commercial art is commendable and deserves to be encouraged. Latterly the firm has begun to cast work by some of the modern French and American decorative artists and sells bronzes, mirrors, and inkstands decidedly superior to anything of the kind previously produced in this country. The proprietors declare that they find but a poor sale for these objects, but mean to persevere until they are certain that Americans do not appreciate them.

John B. Cauldwell, American Director of Fine Arts for the Paris Exposition of 1900, has issued the following statement:

The next general circular will be issued from this department early in September, announcing the names of the various juries of selection in the United States, stating the date in November when they will convene and giving a large amount of information that will be of interest to all intending exhibitors. While the space at disposal is certainly inadequate, it is apparently the equal of, if not better than, that of any foreign country, France alone excepted.

"I have been criticised by some who are unfamiliar with the general situation for an apparently unnecessary delay in announcing the personnel of my juries. I am perfectly content to assume all responsibility for this action, having excellent reasons for deferring the matter until September. But I do not believe that this delay will cause any material incenvenience to painters, for the scope of this exhibition is in one sense retrospective. It is the decision of the French authorities that it shall cover the period of eleven years since the exposition of 1889, so that nearly all the work to be exhibited will have been

already completed. Further, I feel sure it is contrary to the interests of the exhibit that any work should be specially created with the view of appealing to any given jury. On the other hand, I appreciate the fact that many artists may desire to know the composition of the juries before sending in their works. This they will have ample opportunity of doing, for the blanks which were sent out in company with the first general circular, issued in May last, were only intended to serve in a tentative way, and were in no sense binding. All exhibitors will be given the greatest freedom in this respect up to a reasonable period before the juries begin their work. I would, however, state that a very large number of our prominent painters and sculptors have already sent in their blanks filled up, thus asserting the most hearty co-operation with the work of this department.

What I have just stated applies almost equally to the exhibitors of sculpture, illustrations, miniatures, water colors, and architectural drawings and models. The arrangements for the installation of our sculpture exhibit are not yet complete, and I am not fully satisfied with the French system of distributing the exhibit through the buildings. I see, however, nothing to prevent our placing a small but dignified exhibit on the ground floor of the Grand Palace of Fine Arts. Our display of illustrations will be an important feature, and the prospects for the architectural section are most hopeful. In the latter we shall lay special stress on the more thoroughly American buildings, such as country houses and steel structures, illustrating the latter with plaster models. A General Advisory Board will shortly be selected, composed of prominent painters, sculptors, architects, and amateurs conspicuously identified with American art. The juries for painting and sculpture will be composed entirely of professional painters and sculptors, with the sole exception that I shall probably act ex officio on all juries. While the members will be selected so as to give local representation to the principal art centres of the country, I consider it of the first importance to obtain such as will sink every other consideration in the determination to secure a thoroughly representative exhibit, composed of the best examples of recent American art that have ever been brought together.

JOHN B. CAULDWELL.

ART NOTES.

Wall space has its limits as far as picture hanging is concerned, hence a most original person advances the idea that paintings for the future shall be suspended from the ceiling. In the coming French exhibition France takes 70 per cent. of the wall space, leaving 30 per cent. for the rest of the world. There being, then, three-tenths to be disposed of, one-third is for Germany, one-third for Austria and Hungary, and the other third for England and Spain. Where does America come in?

The death of Mr. Henry Duff Linton, the last representative of a generation of wood engravers, is to be recorded. He was the younger brother of William James Linton. With his brother they worked for The Pen and Pencil of 1855. Both these men will be remembered for their special talent, and they will find a place in the history of modern wood engraving. Mr. H. D. Linton was born in 1815 and was Mrs. Lynn Linton's brother-in-law.

The One Who Looks On.

Are you desirous of owning a Rembrandt? If so, there is no reason why your desire should not be gratified. Here is a true story which shows how easy it is to buy any of the Old Masters—cheap. Mr. John La Farge recently was sitting in the shop of a picture dealer when in walked one of New York's most fashionable women accompanied by her daughter. "Have you a Rembrandt, Mr. Dealer?' asked the bedecked and bedizened dame, as one might ask for calico or linen. "A Rembrandt? Oh, certainly, certainly," he hastened to reply, looking to see if Mr. La Farge was listening; "there is a Rembrandt" this one in the gold frame, a specially fine example, too, as of course you perceive." "Humph! Yes, it's very pretty. But now I come to think of it, I fear the red in the dress won't match my carpet. Don't you think you might have it made a little darker?" The dealer coughed, and looked at Mr. La Farge, who smiled as though to say, "Pray don't mind me." "A little darker! Yes, yes, certainly. I'll have it 'tended to and sent round immediately, Madam; you'll get the picture to-morrow. Good day, good day."

Still the interest of the public in the earnings of writers continues. To read that Mrs. Humphry Ward made $60,000 on "Robert Elsmere" and $80,000 on "Marcella" is quite delightful; it is almost like making it one's self. There are to-day, however, so many writers scratching for subsistence that we are reminded of the inhabitants of Skye, who according to Andrew Lang, make a precarious living by taking in each other's washing. Of the fortunate ones Kipling is undoubtedly the most fortunate. For his railroad story, "007," which appeared in Scribner's Magazine, he received in the neighborhood of $1,500. But that was two years ago and would to-day hardly be regarded as adequate remuneration. Conan Doyle can probably boast of having received the highest special rate per word of any author living or dead. On one occasion during his greatest vogue he was paid thirty cents a word by the Tillotson syndicate for an article written to order. To be sure, the article was only 400 words in length, but even so. A fact perhaps not generally known is that the market value of even the most prominent writers fluctuates considerably; in order to keep from depreciating in editorial quotation they must keep repeating their successes. Now, unfortunately, this is not always easy to do, as their works sometimes sadly show.

To the obscure fame appears a pure delight. Unfortunately, however, even fame has its drawbacks. Among these are reporters, and from them there is no escape. Usually they handle their victim with a certain consideration for truth and accuracy, but occasionally one of the yellow variety puts far behind him the Ninth Commandment in the pursuit of sensationalism. In speaking of this matter with Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart I found that she had not come through the fire unscathed, although on the whole rather fortunate. On one occasion in Denver an enterprising young gentleman surprised her with the information that he had just sent off to his newspaper a fake interview with her. "You don't mind, Mrs. Stuart, do you?" What the interview contained Mrs. Stuart never discovered. On another occasion, in Minneapolis, at the tearful solicitation of a timid maiden who, it seemed, was striving to make enough money to join her father in England, Mrs. Stuart consented, against her wish, to state her opinion as to the ideal age of marriage for women, so as to make copy for the aforesaid timid maiden. When the newspaper appeared she found, to her consternation, that she was credited with sensational views on old maids, flirting on the part of married women with innocent youths, and on other interesting but delicate subjects. Another up-to-date young lady later made her speak publicly of "my stunning success," and, as she expresses it, privately, "burn behind the ears."

I am afraid we shall have to change our opinion of the negro: he has learned to write. For some time, of course, we have known Washington T. Booker as an author, but then Mr. Booker is nearer white than black, and his writings have been confined to educational and sociological subjects; we were still able to take unction to our souls that in the creative fields of literature our monopoly was impregnable. All this is now changed. Two young negroes, Paul Lawrence Dunbar and Charles W. Chesnutt, have arisen to break down the white man's trusted theories. Mr. Dunbar's poems, "Lyrics of Lowly Life" and "Lyrics of the Hearthside," have that genuine ring which makes us forgive and forget crudities of form and expression and triteness of subject. The man is a born singer who has lived close to nature and caught her freshness. And, after all, that is the important thing in poetry. Mr. Chesnutt's negro tales published under the title "The Conjure Woman" are delightful. They show humor, understanding of the subject, and literary taste. To be sure, they are of slight construction, but there is no reason why the man who wrote them should not do more ambitious work. These two young authors have done more to justify the education of the negro than all the preaching and exhorting since the civil war.

A certain young writer, the idol of the caramel contingent of the matinée girls, spent a brief period at Princeton University in early youth, and numerous are the local anecdotes still attaching to his name. Here is one of them. In those simple, unfamous college days the future author struck up an intimacy with an old farmer of the neighborhood, a rough diamond, chiefly remarkable for his hard common sense and a collection of ancestral armor. Many were the simple meals and corncob pipes which the two enjoyed together, and much did Ulysses learn from Mentor. But changes come, and then fame, and years passed before the renowned writer returned from his globe-trotting to dine again with his bucolic friend. His unexpected appearance in a dress-suit rather staggered the old gentleman. "Oh, I always wear these togs in the evening, doncherknow," was the explanation; "simply the dress of a gentleman, the costume of my ancestors." No reply being possible, none was made. Another invitation, however, for an early date was given so pressingly that refusal was out of the question. On this occasion the host appeared in a full suit of armor, with spear in hand. "Don't be afraid, my dear fellow," he said; "I always wear this in the evening now—the costume of my ancestors, you know."

The author-artist is, to a great extent, a modern production. To be sure, Leonardo da Vinci both wrote and painted, but then Leonardo had a disheartening way of doing a number of things supremely well, so he doesn't count. Goethe thought he could draw, although he was sadly mistaken, and Thackeray drew without thinking much about it in a rather effective, happy-go-lucky fashion. In our own time, however, there have been and still are a number of men who wield pen and pencil equally well. Du Maurier, for instance, and Frederic Remington, and Oliver Herford, whose delicate touch, both in literature and in art, is quite delightful. As a wit, also Mr. Herford has managed to secure quite a corner in fame, which is not quite kind where there is so little to go round among so many. "I once started to write a book called Hygienic Hints for Young Ladies," I heard him remark recently, "but never got further than to remind the dear creatures that in regard to taking care of a cold the first thing was to be sure to catch your cold, and to warn them never to wear a corsage bouquet on an empty stomach." A certain high dignitary of the church, it is said, on meeting Mr. Herford, requested an immediate exhibition of his "funny" powers. Protestations of stupidity being in vain, he at last bought immunity by remarking that actresses happen even in the best regulated families.

Alphonse Daudet's "Notes Sur la Vie," edited by Mme. Daudet, which Brentano has just received, derives interest mainly from its authorship. The book is a collection of literary ideas, possible plots, titles, notes on travel, and an account of the death of Edmond Goncourt. It lets one completely into the secret of Daudet's methods of work, perhaps to the undoing of illusion. We see him jotting down here a conversation, there an epigram or a scene, until the romance of romancing has vanished. Daudet's success was due, to a fortunate combination of qualities, none of the first order, rather than to the possession of supreme talent along any one line. Hence, his method of procedure is not inspiring; it is too self-conscious and painstaking. The preface to the book, by Mme. Daudet, is well written and interesting, but is is, nevertheless, a mistake. For us Daudet is but one of the great company of writers, and however much we may respect Mme. Daudet's devotion to his memory, still her grief and estimate of his genius are out of place from a literary standpoint. Here is one of the "notes" which illustrate the subtle delicacy and charm of the author's thought: "What profound ennui these adjectives must experience which have lived for centuries with the same nouns." Poor writers fail to see that divorce is permitted among words—"des arbres seculaires, des accents mélodieux." Seculaire is not an ugly word, but try it with another substantive: "Bref, l'épithète doit être la maîtresse du substantif, jamais sa femme légitime."

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

The Atlantic Monthly, August

FICTION NUMBER

Loveliness . . . . ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS WARD
The Man with the Empty Sleeve . . F. HOPKINSON SMITH
The Flail of Time . . . . . HELEN C. OATE PRINCE
In a Mutton-Ham Boat . . . . . ELISABETHE DUPUY
To Have and to Hold. IX.-XIII. . . MARY JOHNSTON

"Thou Shalt Not Preach" . . . . JOHN BURROUGHS
Have We Failed With the Indian? . H. L. DAWES
The Yosemite National Park . . JOHN MUIR
Prospects of Universal Peace . . WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM
The Break-Up of China and Our Interest In It.
The Tenant . . . . . JACOB RIIS
The Vitality of Macaulay. . . . . HENRY D. SEDGWICK, Jr.
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(The first of two articles discussing the Rapprochement between the North and the South.)
AN EPIDEMIC OF KISSES IN AMERICA. Prof. Cæsar Lombroso.
(Discussing Lieut. Hobson's Tour from a Scientific Standpoint.)
THE QUEEN'S PRIVATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR. E. M. Jessop.
(Copiously Illustrated from Special Photographs.)
PUNCH NOTES.—III.—Recollections of Du Maurier, etc. F. C. Burnand.
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OMAR KHAYYAM.

Titles Supplementary to The Times Saturday Review's—Contribution to a Bibliography—A Foreign Test.

Since the appearance of the "Contribution to an Omar Khayyam Bibliography" in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 10, this year, several other English titles have come to the compiler's knowledge and are given below. Meanwhile Mr. Stanhope Sams, who wrote some interesting articles on Omar for THE SATURDAY REVIEW about a year ago, has prepared a very full bibliography of the best-known foreign versions of the Rubaiyat, which, in connection with his introduction, adds very materially in making up a more or less complete Omar Khayyam list.

Neither the compiler of the original bibliography nor Mr. Sams has attempted to add the titles of biographical or critical articles, poems, or other references to Omar, which, having appeared in monthly magazines, quarterlies, and newspapers all over the world for many years past, would make an endless list, and one of no special value from a bibliographical standpoint.

RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM, the astronomer poet of Persia. Rendered into English verse. Madras, (Adiyor,) 1862. Privately printed edition; 00 copies; contains reprint of 1859 Quaritch edition, Garcia de Iassy's "Notes," &c., and Prof. E. B. Cowell's Calcutta Review article, with a translation of a few additional quatrains.

THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM: Being the Fitz Gerald translation of 1879, East Aurora, N. Y., 1898; with the address of the Hon. John Hay at the Omar Khayyam Club, London, as a preface. Nine hundred and twenty-five copies on antique paper; initials inked and blue, alternating after Oriental manner; olive green chamois binding; satin lined. The Roycroft edition.

QUATRAINS OF OMAR KHAYYAM: In English prose. By Justin Huntly McCarthy. Brentano, 1898, New York. Pomegranate series. Contains sonnet, "To Cecilia," prefatory note, and "The Grave of Omar Khayyam." 16mo. Cloth. Illuminated cover Pp. vii.—111.

RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM, translated into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald, with address by the Hon. John Hay. Brentano, New York. Pomegranate series. Contains also sketch of Omar Khayyam by Edward Fitz Gerald; Omar Khayyam, a poem, by Justin Huntly McCarthy, and notes. 16mo. Cloth. Illuminated cover. Pp. 80.

RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM, rendered into English verse by Edward Fitz Gerald. New York: The Truth Seeker Company, 1898. The March, 1898, issue of Truth Seeker Library; contains an introduction and footnotes. Cheap edition; published at 10 cents. Yellow paper—boards. Pp. iv.—17.

EDWARD FITZ GERALD'S RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM, with their original Persian sources; collated from his own manuscripts and literally translated by Edward Heron-Allen. Bernard Quaritch, London, 1899. Illustrated by Ella Hallward. Royal 8vo. Pp. xviii.—164.

Besides these editions may be mentioned two manuscript copies by William Morris. The first was finished Oct. 16, 1872, and is on Roman lambskin vellum, twenty-three pages, measuring 6 by 3½ inches. On eighteen of the pages the illumination is confined to central space, 3 by 2 inches, and consists of beautifully drawn and colored flowers and fruit. On the other five pages the margins are completely filled with floriated designs, among which are very small but beautifully drawn and colored figures. The lower half of the last page is filled with designs of two figures holding a scroll. By many this is considered the finest piece of work William Morris ever executed. Morris gave this beautiful manuscript to Lady Burne-Jones. Without question this is the most beautiful copy of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam in existence. The second copy of the Rubaiyat that Morris executed was done on paper and is more profusely executed. The floral decoration which runs down the margins and between the verses is in pale colors, green, blue, yellow, pink, and crimson, with a lavish use of green. The initial letters of the lines are in gold and colors alternately, the pages always beginning with a gold letter and only one color being used on a page. For this manuscript Burne-Jones painted six beautiful pictures, each with a different color scheme. The paintings are about 2 by 4 inches, are in Burne-Jones's finest style, and inclosed in gold frames, unburnished. On the pages with pictures and those facing them the illumination is enriched with burnished gold throughout. Morris gave this paper copy to Burne-Jones, who presented it to Miss Frances Graham, (Mrs. J. F. Horner,) in whose possession it still remains. It was begun soon after the vellum copy and finished a year or two later.

Foreign Titles and Some Others.

Many attempts have been made to compile a complete bibliography of 'Omar Khayyam, but not until the publication of Nathan Haskell Dole's magnificent variorum edition of the Rubaiyat, in 1896, was there anything like a noteworthy result. A still more elaborate list of titles, though without the accumulation of information that marks Dole's list, has recently appeared in the work of Edward Heron-Allen, "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam." Neither of these, however, is complete, although each partly supplements the other, as each omits some of the translations from the Persian original or of paraphrases based on some French or German version.

The "Contribution Toward a Bibliography of Omar Khayyam," which appeared in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 10, covers pretty fully the various editions of Fitz Gerald, but it does not give some of the best-known and most important of the translations that have appeared in foreign languages, and omits some interesting English versions. I have attempted to supply these omissions, and the list given below is therefore supplementary to that published in THE REVIEW, and does not repeat titles to be found there. I have confined my list to titles of versions, in prose or rhyme, of all, or of a number, of the Rubaiyat, and have not tried to collect the titles of essays and criticisms of 'Umar and his quatrains. These are legion, but the principal ones can be found by reference to the bibliographical lists of Dole or Heron-Allen. They deal with the study of Omar's life and art, rather than with the pure enjoyment of his original thought and almost inspired verse.

Of the great multitude of such aids to the study of Omar, it may be sufficient to mention the works of Dole and Heron-Allen, which contain not only the best English versions of the Persian Rubaiyat, but very detailed information concerning 'Umar and the history of his quatrains, together with the essays of Prof. Edward Byles Cowell, Calcutta Review, Volume XXX., January, 1858; C. J. Pickering, "'Umar of Naisha-p'ur," National Review, December, 1890, and Prof Norton North American Review, Volume CIX., October, 1869, and the notes and versions of Michael Kerney, contained in the little edition of Fitz Gerald's Rubaiyat, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

It may be worth while to say an additional word in respect of the spelling of the name of the Persian poet, "'Umar," instead of "Omar." I can only say that the spelling "'Umar" is the way in which the immortal tentmaker wrote his own name. Moreover, there is no letter or sound of "o" in the Persian. The accent, or stress, is on the last syllable, both of "'Umar" and of "Khayyam," as is the case with all Persian words, with perhaps a dozen exceptions. When written "Omar," there is a noticeable tendency to pronounce the name with the first syllable stressed, which is anathema to the real student of 'Umar.

VETERUM PERSARUM ET PARTHORUM ET MEDORUM RELIGIONIS HISTORIA. Autor est Thomas Hyde, S. T. D. Hebraicae in Universitate Oxon., &c. First edition, 1700. Second edition, Oxonii e Typographeo Clarendoniano, 1760; pp. 580. Quarto. Plates, &c.

Dr. Hyde's work contains a translation in Latin of the fambus quatrain that 'Umar said his mother dreamed, which foreshadowed his fate. It also contains the first reference to 'Umar Khayyam yet found in any language of Europe. It thus marks the "fasi-i-gul," or rose-dawn, of the study of 'Umar in the West.

GESCHICHTE DER SCHOENEN REDEKUENSTE PERSIENS, mit einer Blutenlese aus Zweihundert Persischen Dichtern, von Joseph von Hammer. Wien, 1818, bei Heubner und Volke, Buchhaendler, pp. xii., 433.

The chief value and interest of this not very faithful or pleasing German version rest in the fact that it introduced 'Umar to Emerson, who made an English poetic paraphrase of several rubaiyat from the German. Emerson's share in the task of introducing the Persian singer to Western readers is so slight and unworthy of his own muse as well as of the muse of the Persian, that it is not deserving of a separate place in a bibliograhy of 'Umar. His lines may be found in "Persian Poetry," in the volume of "Letters and Social Aims." Contains twenty-five quatrains.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF PERSIAN POETS; with Critical and Explanatory Remarks by the late Right Honorable Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. London, Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland: sold by W. H. Allen & Co., Leadenhall Street, and B. Duprat, Paris. 1846.

This is especially noteworthy, as it was the first translation of any of the rubaiyat in prose.

PROFESSOR EDWARD BYLES COWELL; Calcutta Review. Vol. XXX. January, 1858.

This date is the second in interest and the first in importance in the history of 'Umar's rubaiyat in their life in the Western world. The other memorable date is that of the appearance of Dr. Hyde's work, 1700. Cowell was the inspirer of Fitz Gerald, and the publication of his metrical, though unrhymed, version of a number of 'Umar's quatrains was the real beginning of the study and appreciation of the great Eastern singer. It was a far cry to 1858; but in the following year, 1859, the Western world saw a new 'Umar arise in Fitz Gerald, "another morn risen on mid-noon."

LES QUATRAINS DE KHEYAM. Traduits du Persan par J. B. Nicholas, ex-Premier Grogman de l'Ambassade Francaise en Perse, Consul de France a Rescht. Paris: Imprimes par ordre de l'Empereur a l'Imprimerie Imperiale. 1867.

The source from which English and other paraphrasers who do not know Persian draw their scant knowledge of the original.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. Prose Translation from Nicholas's Version of 39 rubaiyat. Volume CIX of The North American Review. October, 1869.

GRAMMATIK, POETIK, UND RHETORIK DER PERSER. Von Friedrich Ruckert, Herausgegeben von W. Pertsch. Gotha, 1874.

Two quatrains transliterated and translated.

interesting as the second great stimulus to the study of 'Umar in the original.

METRICAL TRANSLATIONS FROM THE QUATRAINS OF UMAR KHAYYAM. By P. Whalley, C. S. Muradabad: The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. 1877. (Nine ruba'iyat.)

DIE NATIONAL LITERATURE SAEMMTLICHER VOELKER DES ORIENTS. By A. E. Walkeim da Fonseca, in "Die Classiker Aller Zeiten und Nationen." By Wolff, Berlin, 1869-'77. Fourth Part.

STROPHEN DES OMAR CHIJAM. Deutsch von Adolph Friedrich Grafen v. Schack. Stuutgart: Verlag der I. G. Cottaschen Buchhandlung. 1878.

WHITLEY STOKES. 18 quatrains from 'Umar translated into verse. The Academy. Vol. XXVII. Page 63. London, Jan. 24, 1885.

H. G. KEENE. Translation in verse of some 86 of the ruba'iyat. Macmillan's Magazine, November, 1887. Volume, LVII. Page 27.

THE DIALOGUE OF THE GULSHAN-I-RAZ; or, MYSTICAL GARDEN OF ROSES OF MAHMOUD SHABISTARI. With Selections from The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. By E. A. Johnson. London: Trubner & Co., Ludgate Hill. 1887.

THE ROSE GARDEN OF PERSIA. By Louisa Stuart Costello. London: George Bell & Sons. 1887. Pages 66-76 are devoted to Omar Khiam.

MICHAEL KERNEY. 50 or so quatrains translated into English verse, following the original more closely in meter and sense than Fitz Gerald. Contained in notes to the little edition of Fitz Gerald's "Ruba'iyat of Omar Khayyam." Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1888.

DIE MYSTISCHE, DIDAKTISCHE, UND LYRISCHE POESIE UND DAS SPAETERE SCHRIFTTHUM DER PERSER. Von Prof. Dr. Herman Ethé. Hamburg: Verlag von I. F. Richter. 1888.

OMAR KHAYYAM'S RUBA'IYAT. A translation in verse of 10 ruba'iyat. Cornhill Magazine. December, 1890.

EASTERN PEARLS. By the Persian Cynic Poet Omar Khayyam. Poems from the Persian. Translated and published by Bela Harrach, Budapest, Lajos Aigner.

J. PIZZI. Storia della Poesia Persiana. Turin, 1894. Translation of 63 ruba'iyat. Khayyam tradotte dal Persiano. Bologna, 1895. 12 quatrains. Following Nicholas.

STANHOPE SAMS.

A Reader's Suggestions.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It may be of interest to the numerous lovers of Persia's astronomer poet, Omar Khayyam, to add to their bibliography of the poet the following list as a supplement to the admirable article published in the columns of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW June 10, 1899. The collection which I present is supplementary also to the bibliographies of Heron-Allen (reviewed in these columns Dec. 24, 1898,) and of Dole's Variorum edition. May it serve as a contribution toward a complete bibliography of the Iranian bard whom Fitz Gerald's transmutation—I cannot say translation—has brought close to the hearts of many throughout the Anglo-Saxon world:

Anonymous. The translations of Omar Khayyam. Literature II., (1898,) 208-209; 230.

Anonymous. Persian Poetry. Ibid., 579-580.

Bodenstedt, F. Omar Cheyam. Bodenstedt, Kunst und Leben, II. Jahrg. 1878, (inaccessible to me.)

Conway, M. D. Omar Khayyam. Open Court VIII., (1) 4,095-4,098; 4,105-4,107; 4,115-4,118.

D. Omar Khayyam. Academy, LII., (1897,) 331-332.

Hay, J. On Fitz Gerald's Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. New York Critic Company. 1898.

Keene, H. G. Omar Khayyam. Eclectic Magazine, January, 1888, Page 104.

Meinsma, K. O. 'Omar Chajjam van Nischapoer en zyne plaats in de Perzische litteratuur. De Gids, 1891, III., 504-535.

Milner, G. Omar Khayyam. Manchester Quarterly, No. 12, October, 1884.

More, P. E. The Grolier Rubaiyat. NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, April 22, 1899, 265-266. (Cf. Agnes E. Blanchard, Versions of Omar's song, Ibid., May 27, 1899, Page 350.)

Pickering, C. J. Translation. Rubaiyat from 'Umar. Academy, 1886, Aug. 14, 104-105.

Rosen, Baron V. Merakhiya-Omar Chejjam. Sapisski Orient. Abth. Russ. Arch. Gesellschaft. II., (1887,) 1, 138-139.

Sherman, F. D. Omar Khayyam. Atlantic Monthly, May, 1889, 600, (poem.)

Strachey, E. Persian poetry. Ibid., March, 1893, 322-331. (Alludes to Omar, Page 327.)

Tomson, G. K. Omar Khayyam. Ibid., October, 1887, 486, (poem.)

Tyrrell, F. H. Persian Poets and English Translators. Calcutta Review, xcviii., (1894,) 205-235. (Alludes to Fitz Gerald and Omar, 212, 223, 228-231.

For the biography of our Persian preacher we find valuable material in the articles on him by Hermann Ethé in the Encyclopaedia Britannica and by Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson of Columbia in Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia. The first-named scholar has very recently discussed Omar anew in the Grundriss der iranischen Philologie, (Strassburg, 1895,) II., 275-277, while the brilliant Italian professor, I. Pizzi, has recounted the well-known story of our poet's life in his Storia della poesia persiana (Turin, 1894,) I. 241-244, and he has also added in Pages 280-285 of the same volume a translation of sixty quatrains into melodious Italian verse.

If further contributions of literature on Omar could be made a reasonably complete bibliography of the poet might in the course of time be made. This would be, if my judgment is correct, a desideratum to all to whom either the Persian singer or his English interpreter is dear.

LOUIS H. GRAY.

Library of Princeton University, June 26, 1899.

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